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—✠— Ars —✠—  
Quatuor Coronatorum

BEING THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE  
QUATUOR CORONATI LODGE NO. 2076, LONDON.



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# Ars Quatuor Coronatorum,

BEING THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE

## *Quatuor Coronati Lodge of A.F. & A.M., London,*

No. 2076,

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VOLUME XXXIV.

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FRIDAY, 7th JANUARY, 1921.



THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall, at 5 p.m. Present:—Bros. Herbert Bradley, P.Dis.G.M., Madras, W.M.; Lionel Vibert, P.Dis.G.W., Madras, S.W.; R. H. Baxter, P.Pr.G.W., E. Lancs., J.W.; W. J. Songhurst, P.G.D., Secretary; G. P. G. Hills, P.Pr.G.W., Berks., P.M.; E. H. Dring, P.G.D., P.M.; J. P. Simpson, P.A.G.R., P.M.; W. Wonnacott, P.A.G.Sup.W., P.M.; and J. H. McNaughton, Tyler.

Also the following members of the Correspondence Circle:—Bros. Geo. M. Doe, A. Presland, A. F. Ball, F. C. Bickell, Rev. H. Poole, G. C. Parkhurst Baxter, I. M. Shields, P.G.D., Arthur Heiron, G. A. Derrick, G. R. D. Rust, L. Hemens, H. A. Matheson, Geo. W. Bullamore, Frank E. Lemon, Jas. W. Wiseman, R. J. Houlton, G. A. Crocker, W. J. Williams, Chas. J. Laker (as I.G.), Sydney Meymott, W. F. Stauffer, Rev. H. G. Rosedale, P.G.Ch., Chas. S. Ayling, F. S. Henwood, H. G. Warren, S. W. Rodgers, J. F. H. Gilbard, F. W. le Tall and J. E. Suter.

Also the following Visitors:—Bros. Harold W. Horan, Albany Lodge No. 151; W. J. N. Vanstone, St. James' Union Lodge No. 180; I. G. Smyth, Bank of England Lodge No. 263; A. E. Travers, Wallasey Lodge No. 3036; Hy. Berwick, Alleyn Lodge No. 2647; E. W. R. Stapley, Edward Terry Lodge No. 2722; S. P. Buch, Arcadian Lodge No. 2696; C. G. Dadds, St. Mark's Lodge No. 857; and Cecil Thomas and John S. Wade, Panmure Lodge No. 715.

Letters of apology for non-attendance were reported from Bros. T. J. Westropp; F. H. Goldney, P.G.D., P.M.; Ed. Conder, P.M.; Sir Alfred Robbins, Pres.B.G.P.; F. J. W. Crowe, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; J. P. Rylands; J. T. Thorp, P.G.D., P.M.; Ed. Armitage, P.G.D., P.M.; Count Goblet d'Alviella, P.G.M., Belgium; J. E. S. Tuckett, P.M.; G. L. Shackles, P.M.; and W. B. Hextall, P.G.D., P.M.

Thirty-six Brethren were admitted to the membership of the Correspondence Circle.

The Report of the Audit Committee, as follows, was received, adopted, and ordered to be entered on the Minutes:—

## PERMANENT AND AUDIT COMMITTEE.

The Committee met at the Offices, No. 27, Great Queen Street, London, on Friday, 7th January, 1921.

*Present*:—Bro. H. Bradley, W.M., in the Chair, with Bros. A. L. Vibert, Sir Alfred Robbins, R. H. Baxter, G. P. G. Hills, W. Wonnacott, J. P. Simpson and W. John Songhurst, Secretary.

The Secretary produced his Books, and the Treasurer's Accounts and Vouchers, which had been examined by the Auditor and certified as being correct.

The Committee agreed upon the following

## REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1920.

BRETHREN,

It is with pleasure that we find ourselves able to present a somewhat more favourable Balance Sheet than has been possible during the past few years. Several important economies introduced some time ago are at last shewing good results. These economies have consisted mainly in an alteration of the form of printing the *Transactions*, and in the employment of a lighter paper; and the cost of publication, therefore, has not increased in proportion to higher charges; while on the other hand the amount of matter presented to our readers has not been reduced.

It was found that the balance of £734 18s. 5d. held in reserve last year more than sufficed to cover the cost of the balance of the 1918 Volume; and a close estimate of the cost of printing the concluding portion of Vol. xxxii. and *St. John's Card* for 1919, leads us to believe that the sum of £375, now reserved for that work, will be ample for the purpose. The balance against Profit and Loss account shews a reduction of £13 15s. 2d.

Early in the year the Permanent Committee arranged with the Rosicrucian Society of England to provide housing accommodation for its Library of over 1,200 books. This necessitated a re-arrangement of our Stock rooms, and considerable expenditure for alterations and repairs. Of the proportion of the sum chargeable to the Lodge a certain amount has been debited to the 1920 accounts, leaving the balance to be wiped out during the next four years.

On the 30th November, 1919, our Correspondence Circle shewed a total membership of 2,971, and 269 names were added during 1920—a record number since 1911. Against these, however, 247 have been removed from the list:—47 by death, 59 by resignation, and 141 for non-payment of dues. Thus the total number brought forward is 2,993.

Our Local Secretaries continue to perform their duties with care and enthusiasm, and thanks are due to them for their labours on our behalf. We much regret to lose the services of Bros. J. W. Starkey, of Valetta, Malta; Dr. Royal A. Gove, of Tacoma, Washington; and H. M. Knight, of Melbourne, Victoria, who have died during the year; and of Bros. L. C. Levoy, of Webster, South Dakota; G. H. Bindon, of Pretoria; and Newton C. Comfort, of Manila, whose resignations have been accepted. The following new appointments have been made:—West Lancashire, Bro. William Platt, of Southport; Westmorland and Cumberland, Bro. the Rev. Herbert Poole, of Sedburgh; Pretoria, Bro. C. P. Mathews; Jagersfontein, Bro. R. G. C. White; Kimberley, Bro. J. G. Richards; Toronto, Bro. N. W. J. Haydon; South Dakota, Bro. G. A. Pettigrew, of Sioux Falls, the Grand Secretary of the State Grand Lodge; and Washington, Bro. Jacob H. Tatsch, of Spokane, who also extends his activities into the neighbouring States of Idaho, Montana, and Oregon.

No change has taken place during the year in the membership of the Lodge.

For the Committee,

HERBERT BRADLEY,

in the Chair.

**BALANCE SHEET, 30th NOVEMBER, 1920.**

Liabilities.			Assets.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Life Members' Fund (284 Members) ...	1853	6 6	By Cash at Bank ...	159	19 10
„ Subscriptions, etc., received in advance ...	179	1 11	„ Investment, £1,300 Consols at 45 per cent. ...	585	0 0
„ Correspondence Circle, 1919 Balance in hand ...	375	0 0	„ Sundry Debtors for Publications ...	25	8 11
„ do. 1920 ...	1160	10 11	„ Sundry Publications ...	398	12 1
„ Sundry Creditors ...	37	11 5	„ Sundry Debtors for Subscriptions in arrears—		
„ Profit and Loss Suspense Account, being outstanding Subscriptions as per contra, subject to realization ...	370	11 11	1920 Correspondence Circle ...	256	14 6
„ Lodge Account—			1919 ditto ...	81	13 11
Balance 30th Nov., 1919	77	7 7	1918 ditto ...	26	6 0
Receipts ...	32	17 6	1917 ditto ...	3	4 6
	110	5 1	Back years ...	2	13 0
Less Payments	39	8 2		370	11 11
		70 16 11	„ Repairs—		
			Balance 30th Nov., 1919	40	0 0
			Net Additions during 1920	120	15 6
				160	15 6
			Less Amount written off...	60	15 6
				100	0 0
			„ Profit and Loss Account ...	2407	6 10
				£4046	19 7
				£4046	19 7

**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT for the year ending 30th November, 1920.**

Dr.			Cr.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Salaries ...	500	0 0	By Correspondence Circle Joining Fees, 1920 ...	131	5 0
„ Rent, Rates and Taxes ...	151	10 5	„ 1919 Subscript'ns ...	447	14 4
„ Lighting and Firing ...	28	1 9	„ 1918 ditto ...	365	4 10
„ Stationery ...	137	4 6	„ 1917 ditto ...	22	12 0
„ Postages ...	228	7 6	„ Back ditto ...	19	8 6
„ Office Cleaning ...	36	5 5			
„ Renewals and Repairs ...	60	15 6	„ Back Transactions ...	986	4 8
„ Insurance ...	13	19 4	„ Lodge Publications ...	68	13 6
„ Telephone, etc. ...	9	18 4	„ Various Publications ...	27	2 7
„ Carriage and Sundries ...	16	17 2	„ Interest on Consols ...	165	14 2
„ Local Secretaries' Expenses ...	3	11 0	„ Discounts ...	22	15 0
„ Library Account ...	36	10 4	„ Life Memberships Lapsed...	24	2 6
„ Furniture ...	5	0 0		46	17 6
„ Depreciation on Investments ...	78	0 0		25	4 0
„ Balance carried forward ...	13	15 2		£1319	16 5
	£1319	16 5			
To Balance from last Account	2421	2 0	By Balance brought down ...	13	15 2
	£2421	2 0	„ „ carried forward ...	2407	6 10
				£2421	2 0

This Balance Sheet does not include the value of the Library, Museum, Furniture, or the Stock of Publications, and is subject to the realization of Assets.

I have examined the above Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account with the Books and Vouchers of the Lodge, and certify the same to be correct and in accordance therewith.

ROBERT H. McLEOD, F.C.A.,  
Chartered Accountant,

3, Great James Street,  
Bedford Row, W.C.1.

21st, December, 1920.

The SECRETARY called attention to the following

### EXHIBITS.

By Bro. Rev. HERBERT POOLE, Sedbergh.

**TOBACCO JAR:** Oval; made of cast lead. Around the sides are representations of Square and Compasses on an open book, Sun, Moon, and a number of working tools, &c.

**FLOOR-CLOTHS** for the three degrees; recently discovered amongst the properties of the Union Lodge No. 129, Kendal. It is not known when they first came into the possession of the Lodge, but it is improbable that they can be those mentioned in the accounts for 19th June, 1772, when a certain Will<sup>m</sup>. Robertson "Rec<sup>d</sup>. of Mr. Jackson the sum of One pound Twelve shillings for a set of Floorings." These 'floorings' seem to have gone out of use in 1822, and a payment of £6.8.4 is then recorded for "Three Floor Cloths for Masonick Lodge with packing Case &c." These later cloths, which are stretched on Frames, appear to be based upon the Cole type of 1801. The set now exhibited had at some time been mounted on rollers, which have been removed, as it is intended to place them under glass for better preservation. Note should be taken of the working tools for the different degrees, and of certain peculiarities which may indicate a Continental influence.

By Bro. Rev. O. R. PLANT, Bridlington.

**APRON:** Silk; about 18in. wide by 21in. deep; Flap 6in. deep; all edged with black silk ribbon. On the flap is a skull on a shield, with Cross-bones below, the whole being enclosed in a circle bearing the legend *In hoc signo vinces*. On the body of the Apron is shewn a broken and ruined arch supported on two stone piers. Within is a pedestal or altar supporting a Circle which encloses a pentangle having a G in the centre. Outside the piers are a Latin Cross and a Maltese Cross. The whole of the design is printed from an engraved plate.

**SASH:** Black silk, having two circular designs, one enclosing a skull and cross-bones, and the other a pentangle (irradiated) with T.H. in the centre. The long loose end of the Sash has across it seven strips of gold lace with fringe.

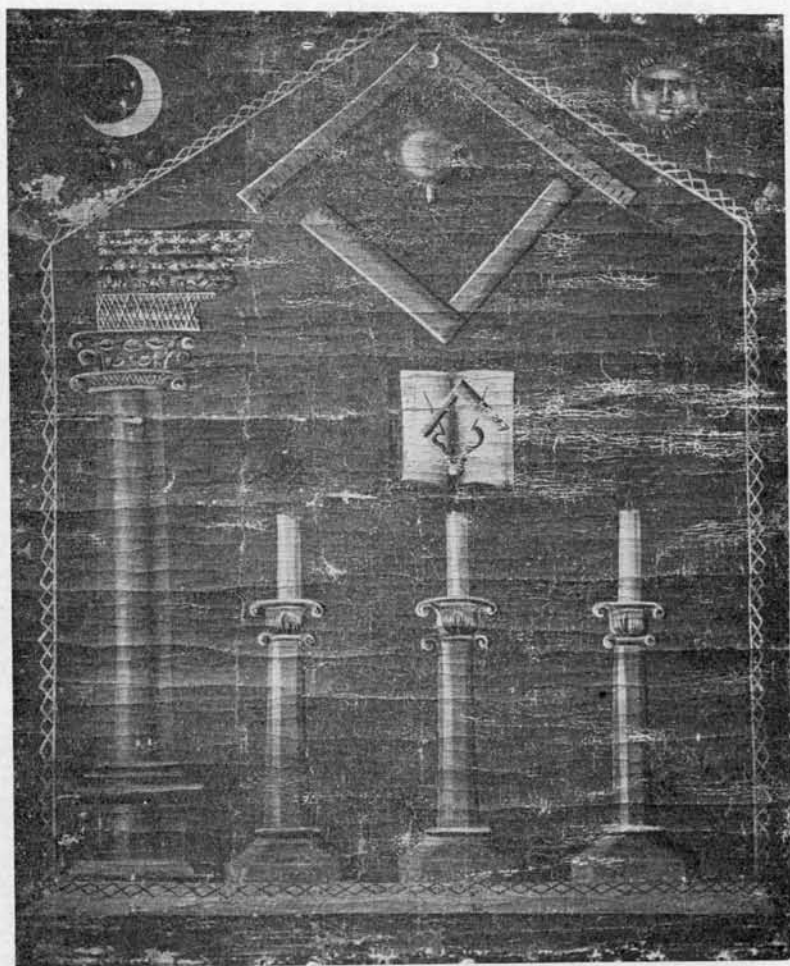
**JEWEL:** Silver; of the pattern figured in *A.Q.C.* xxvi. (1913), 5, and referred to in vol. xxix. (1916), 274. In this specimen the central portion of the irradiation has not been cut away, and the head of the Compasses is higher up the plate, giving room for the letter G. (recessed in the Level) between it and the bob. The square plate at the left side has engraved upon it 1. Euclid 47, instead of the triangle, square and circle shewn in the other specimens. The jewel is supported by means of a silver bee from what is probably the original hanger formed of silver lace with silk ribbon at the ends for tying round the neck. Nothing is known of the history of the jewel, but it is not suggested that it was in any way connected with the Apron and Sash just described.

By Bro. W. M. G. SARGINSON, West Hartlepool.

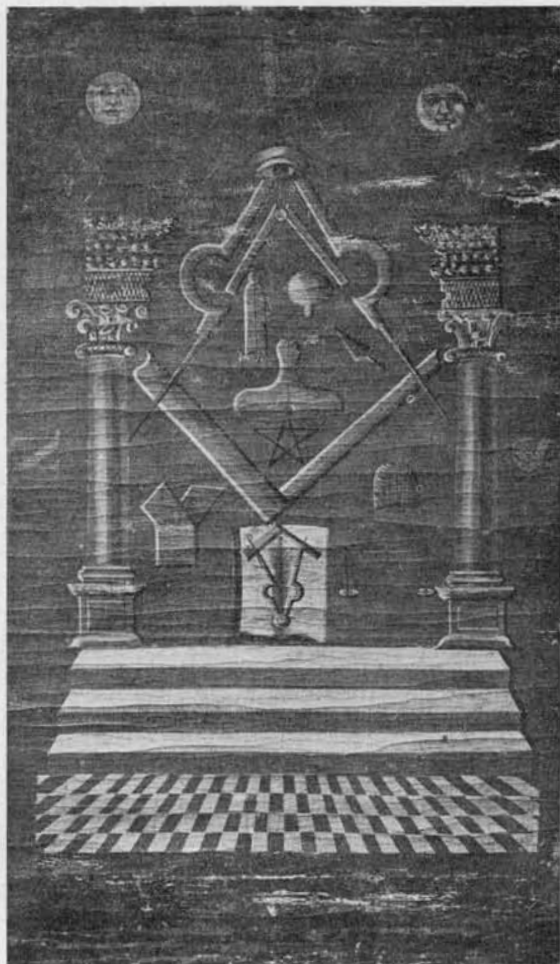
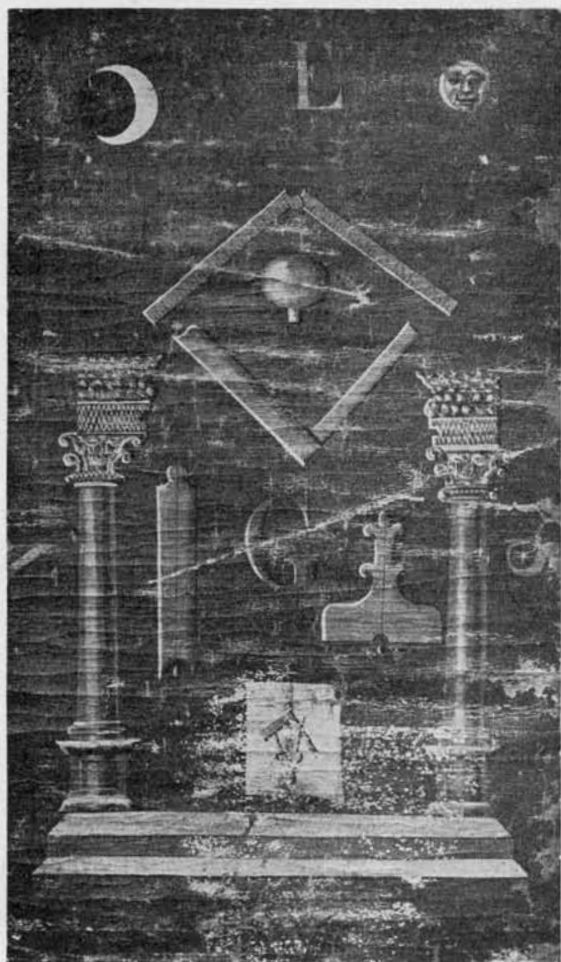
**JEWEL:** French Prisoners' work; on blue glass, oblong, about 2in. by 2½in., in circular marble frame.

A hearty vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the Brethren who kindly lent these objects for exhibition.

The W.M. delivered the following Installation Address:—



Tracing Cloths in the possession of the Union Lodge, No. 129. Kendal.



Tracing Cloths in the possession of the Union Lodge, No. 129. Kendal.



## INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

BY BRO. HERBERT BRADLEY, P.Dis.G.M., Madras, W.M.



BEFORE embarking upon what should have been my inaugural address it is incumbent upon me to express my thankfulness to the G.A.O.T.U. for having preserved me in my recent illness and restored me to a very fair measure of health. I also have to thank you again, my brethren, for electing me to the Chair of this celebrated Lodge, and to apologise to you for having to postpone this address.

My mastership has come to me unexpectedly soon after my election to the full membership, and I again have to ask you for your indulgence on this account. It was not until four days before the meeting of the 1st October that I heard of the intention of the late Senior Warden not to take the Chair, and I am credibly informed that one of our most respected members on hearing my name announced at Bro. Songhurst's office remarked, "Here comes the victim." You will observe that I then had rather less than six weeks to prepare my address. I must admit that I had for some time been considering the possibility of an address in 1921, and I had ideas as to its subject. I saw at once that I could not work it up in the time left to me, and my illness followed immediately after my election. My next impulse was to have recourse to old Madras Masonic history. But a few days' consideration showed me that my subject was more suited to an ordinary paper, and I am compelled to give you a much less elaborate address than I had hoped to.

My membership of this Lodge has been short, but I was for many years a member of the Correspondence Circle, and I can count forty-two years in the Craft, which may possibly atone in some measure for the shortness of my apprenticeship in the Lodge itself.

During the last year six papers have been read in the Lodge: Bro. Dr. Rosedale's on "Some fresh material for classifying the Old Charges," Bro. Gordon Hills on "Women and Freemasonry," Bro. Tuckett's on "L'Ordre de la Felicité," Bro. Baxter's on "The Architecture of King Solomon's Temple," Bro. Vibert's on "The Compagnonnage," and Bro. Count Goblet d'Alviella's "Fifty years of Masonic Life in Belgium." Far be it from me to attempt to compare these valuable papers. But it is noticeable that only one of them came from a member of the Correspondence Circle.

Brethren, this is not as it should be. Without recruits from the Correspondence Circle this Lodge cannot go on, and unless brethren of the Correspondence Circle send in papers we cannot find recruits. To the members of the Correspondence Circle I repeat what has been said by many of my predecessors, "Do not imagine that the field of Masonic research is played out, for it is not." There are many sources of information which are practically untouched, and the Inaugural Addresses of many of my predecessors in the Chair contain references to this subject, and valuable hints as to storehouses of facts which have not been opened up.

There is one direction in which very interesting and valuable information might be gathered, and which appears to me altogether untouched, and that is the subject of Masonic Statistics. In the objects of the Lodge as described in the book of By-laws, &c., No. 5 is "To tabulate concisely in the printed Transactions of the Lodge, the progress of the Craft throughout the world," and if for every province and district some brother with a taste for statistics would take up such a tabulation I believe that very valuable information would

be obtained as to the causes of the constant changes that have gone on in the past in the position of Freemasonry in different parts of the world. In his Inaugural Address in 1913 Bro. Edward Armitage did something of this sort for the Correspondence Circle of this Lodge, and very interesting his figures were. A consideration of the effect of the Great War, the South African War, and perhaps the Crimean War upon Masonry might be most instructive. The subjects of Masonic China, Masonic Glass, and Masonic Furniture seem to open up considerable fields for study. A critical examination of the statistics of the three great Charities might be most interesting. Some of the Grand Lodge rulings of early date could now be discussed without impropriety. Bro. Vibert, in his recent paper on the Compagnonage, has shown how a subject which has already been treated by such giants of Masonic research as Bros. Gould and Rylands can be amplified and brought up to date.

But there is one more subject to which I should like to refer in which there is a splendid opportunity for a Masonic historian. That is to chronicle the special war activities of the Craft under the Grand Lodge of England. Two years have elapsed since the Armistice and it has not yet been done, and it is a work which ought to be done without further delay before the facts have grown stale and been forgotten. It would be a very welcome addition to the pages of our *Transactions*, and if it were complete and authoritative it would be valuable for all time. Many of us are aware of detached pieces of the work done by the Craft in connection with the War. What we want is to have the whole story put together in a readable form, and the sooner this is done the better. The brethren of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force formed an Association in France in June, 1916, which appears to have been of the greatest assistance to New Zealand Freemasons up to and even after the end of the War. A record was kept of its doings, and I fancy a complete account of its work might be easily obtained. I have a short abstract of its work up to January, 1918, when it had a membership of over 900. So far as New Zealand is concerned the Masonic side of the Expeditionary Force is not likely to be lost in oblivion. I fear that we may not be able to say this of the history of English Masonry at the War.

There have been no changes during the past year in the membership of the Lodge. There have been no deaths, no resignations, and no new members. There are only thirty members, the maximum membership being forty. I have made an analysis of the brethren who have been and now are members of the Lodge which was consecrated just thirty-five years ago. It had nine Founders, and including the Founders there have been only sixty-six members. Only four members have resigned, and one of those rejoined. There have never been more than thirty-five members. Of the thirty-five brethren who have reached the Chair, no less than twenty-one are alive. Of the thirty-one who have not held the office of Master, only nine are living. In the Correspondence Circle there has during the year been an increase of twenty-two. The attendance at the meetings of the Lodge of the members of the Correspondence Circle has been numerically satisfactory, although a very small proportion of those who live within easy reach of the Lodge attend with any regularity. The attendance of members of the Lodge to the casual inquirer might seem to be most unsatisfactory. From the figures in detail it would appear that the Lodge is moribund. We know that this is not the case, and no one knows better than our Secretary how very alive to the work of the Lodge are nearly all of the members who are unable to attend its meetings. Advanced age, illness, the difficulties of travelling and of obtaining accommodation in London, and other causes due to the exigencies of modern times combine to keep away many of our senior and most valued brethren. But they are in constant communication with us, and many of them send our Secretary most valuable contributions to our discussions. A large proportion of our members live many miles from London, and quite a large proportion of those who attend regularly can only do so by making considerable journeys. The average age of the members of this Lodge is necessarily very great, but, notwithstanding all these drawbacks, I have not the slightest doubt that the average attendance of members of the Lodge is much higher in proportion to their

numbers than that of members of the Correspondence Circle living within twenty miles of London.

I have taken the opportunity to gather together a statement showing for each year the number of members of the Correspondence Circle since 1897:—

Year.	Members.
1897 ... ..	2439
1898 ... ..	2677
1899 ... ..	2839
1900 ... ..	2850
1901 ... ..	2900 (nearly)
1902 ... ..	2851
1903 ... ..	2823
1904 ... ..	2850
1905 ... ..	2946
1906 ... ..	3116
1907 ... ..	3308
1908 ... ..	3310
1909 ... ..	3373
1910 ... ..	3366
1911 ... ..	3323
1912 ... ..	3327
1913 ... ..	3279
1914 ... ..	3287
1915 ... ..	3186
1916 ... ..	3108
1917 ... ..	2973
1918 ... ..	2978
1819 ... ..	2971
1920 ... ..	2993

It will be observed that our members fell off slightly during the South African War, but soon afterwards increased rapidly. In the Great War they declined quickly, and in 1919 were lower than they had been since 1905. We have now got rid of the War list, that is to say, the enemy aliens and those who have not been heard from since the War began, and we can look forward to a more rapid increase in numbers. Our financial position, as you have already heard, is encouraging, and I may tell you that we expect to enrol the 10,000th member of the Correspondence Circle during the year. For a considerable number of years the progress of this Lodge has not been a bad barometer of the progress of the Craft.

Resignations from membership of the Lodge have been very rare in its history, and we trust that this may continue. It is only natural that members should not feel disposed to sever their connection with it. They are like Provincial Grand Masters in the sense used by one of those authorities who was discussing with me the differences between Provincial and District Grand Masters. Practically the only one he could find for the moment was that which he expressed in the following words:—"You retire and get past rank; we die in our tracks." As long as the Lodge is short of the number of members fixed by the by-laws there can be no inducement for our older brethren to resign. But suppose its numbers were full and one or more of our older brethren proposed to resign in order to make room for fresh blood, the Lodge would find it difficult to decide between the old members and the new aspirants. This might some day become a practical question, and should it ever become one I should like to see an arrangement in force by which the younger aspirant might be put on a probationary list of members pending the occurrence of a vacancy, or the older one's services retained by making him a supernumerary member.

The creation of a class of probationary members might be of great advantage to the Lodge in bringing members of the Correspondence Circle into the Lodge. There must be many who can communicate useful matter to us, but

either from modesty or some other cause they do not come forward with papers or information, and without some effort on their part we cannot become acquainted with their merits. A certain number of probationary members might be elected, it being understood that members would ordinarily be chosen from that list. Such probationary membership should last for some limited time, say three or five years, and at the end of that time, unless he had been previously elected to full membership, the name of the probationary member should automatically disappear from the list. We can always assure the members of the Correspondence Circle who send us papers of a sympathetic consideration of their work, and we must remind them that they cannot become members of the Lodge until they have contributed something to the *Transactions*. They might at least give us a chance of electing them to the Lodge.

Many people in this world are content to go on in the ruck, and not to try for things which they would be glad enough to obtain. The question, 'Is it good enough?' which they ask themselves, should always be answered in the affirmative, but instead of doing this they are mostly content to leave it unanswered and to go on doing nothing. This, I believe, accounts for the besetting sin of the average Past Master, which is to drop out of Freemasonry as soon as he has passed the office of immediate Past Master. We must all know many examples of this, and I believe it is due in almost all cases to inability to answer the question, 'Is it good enough?' This is especially the case with brethren from India and the Colonies, many of whom never set foot in a Masonic Lodge after their return to their native country. Some of these, no doubt, answer the question in the negative, but nearly all are simply apathetic. I have seen it frequently among brethren of my own district, who have in many cases never entered a Lodge since they retired. They ask the usual question, and say, 'What is the good of beginning again at the bottom and taking it up in England where you know nobody?' I say that it *is* good enough, and that it is the way to get to know people, and the fact that the W.M. and S.W. of this important Lodge are Masons whose career has been mostly in India seems to me proof positive that it is good enough. I may also add that Bro. Vibert, who has but recently retired from India, has already taken a leading place in the Province in which he is residing and that I have served as W.M. of one Lodge and refused the Chair of another under Article 134 of the Constitutions since I retired. But I am glad to be able to say that recently other Indian brethren have been finding it good enough, and that the market for retired past masters of Indian Lodges is improving.

The outstanding event of Bro. Tuckett's year of office was the renewal of the Summer Outing. The arrangements, in the hands of that past master of organisation Bro. Songhurst, were as nearly perfect as possible, and the reception which the Bristol Brethren gave us was most cordial. We cannot pretend to have seen Bristol during our stay—it would take weeks to do that—but we saw as much as it was possible to cram into our short visit, not only of Bristol, but also of some of the most interesting places in the neighbourhood, and we had the opportunity of seeing some excellent work. There was also a Masonic Concert in the Lodge in which the Worshipful Master was concerned as the composer of a song, and Bro. Cecil Powell also took part. Our own contribution to the festivities rested upon the capable shoulders of Bro. Dring. I cannot but think that some of the members of the Correspondence Circle, if not the Lodge, who were with us might have been able to contribute to our entertainment, if their native modesty had not restrained them. I hope that the next outing will tell a different tale in this direction, and must beg such Brethren as can assist to send in their names to Bro. Songhurst in good time.

One of the most remarkable attacks upon Freemasonry that has ever been published in the English Press appeared in the pages of a certain newspaper during the year. It fell absolutely flat as far as English Freemasonry is concerned, and I do not think it had much effect upon foreign Freemasonry. A most savage attack, it may possibly not have been meant for English Freemasonry, but no distinction was made, and I can only think that it did much more harm to the

paper which published it than it did to the Craft. So far as I have been able to gather, it was equally ineffective in Scotland and Ireland.

Before my year of office is over I hope to give you the paper to which I have already referred above on my old District. Not only can Madras claim the first Indian Freemason, initiated in 1776 by the Dep.D.G.M. Terence Gahagan, but she anticipated the union of the Grand Lodges by about twenty-five years, and at the end of the first half of the nineteenth century one of the Madras Lodges published a Masonic Magazine containing besides general Masonic information, much of it lifted bodily from English and American publications, a certain amount of material in the form of lectures and articles by members of the Lodge and others written for it and read or delivered in it. It could not, of course, compare with this Lodge, but I think it might with justice be called a precursor of this Lodge.

And now, Brethren, in conclusion, I propose to read some extracts from the Oration made by our Brother the Rev. A. F. A. Woodford, one of our Founders, who took the office of Grand Chaplain at the Consecration of the Lodge, regarding whom Bro. Gould stated from the Chair on the 2nd March, 1888 (vol. i., *Transactions*, p. 134), that he was really responsible for the original conception of the Lodge:—

In this our new Lodge it is proposed from time to time to have papers read on subjects far off or near, recondite or commonplace, to invite discussion on the successive subjects brought before us by "expert workmen" and to issue *Transactions*. We trust that by this means we may help forward the important cause of Masonic study and investigation, may induce a more scholarly and critical consideration of our evidences, a greater relish for historical facts, and subserve at the same time the increasing and healthy movement for the extension of libraries and museums in all Lodges. . . .

Whether these ideas and aims of ours are destined to be successful time alone can show. . . .

Happily never at any time was English Freemasonry in a more sound and prosperous condition and less needing the voice of apology or the utterance of defence. Its professions are professions of sincerity, its labours are emphatically labours of love. . . .

Masonic Lodges like an electric chain of light seem to be encompassing mankind, bringing intellect and culture, peace and civilization, friendship and fraternity to the distant and the near. Let us trust that they may still advance in numbers and increase in power, and be more and more evident in vitality and activity as they avow and reflect everywhere the pure true principles of Freemasonry, as they unfold gallantly its fair broad banner of Loyalty, Religion, Toleration and Charity to the four winds of heaven. May Freemasonry still go on its ways and mission in peaceful and happy progress, cementing the union and permeating the affections of our entire Brotherhood, while at the same time it subserves in no slight degree the happiness of nations, the welfare, the healing, and the conciliation of our vast and suffering humanity. Let us unite in the old aspiration of the Craft that under the blessing of the G.A. of T.U. "So mote it be."

It is sad to think that our Brother did not live long enough to see the real extent of the success of the Lodge. What would have been his feelings if he had been able to know what the position of the Craft in general and the Lodge in particular would become at the end of 1920?

Brethren, I greet you well.

After the subsequent banquet, Bro. E. H. DRING proposed "The toast of the Worshipful Master," as prepared by Bro. J. E. S. Tuckett, I.P.M.:—

## THE TOAST OF THE W.M.



Y time-honoured custom, two very pleasing duties are assigned to an out-going Master of this Lodge. One of these is the Installation of his successor and the other is the proposal of *The Toast of the Evening* at the Proceedings which follow upon the Closing of the Lodge. Happily, the first was duly performed on November 22nd last, and R.W.Bro. Herbert Bradley reigns thirty-sixth Master of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge, and we greet him as loyal and willing subjects, and wish him well, looking forward with hope and confidence that under his guidance and rule the year upon which we have now entered will be one of prosperity and progress. Brethren, allow me, to the best of my ability, to place before you some few details of the distinguished career of the skilled craftsman upon whom the choice of the Lodge has fallen.

The R.W.Bro. Herbert Bradley was born in 1856, and was educated at Winchester, of which great Foundation he was a scholar. In 1876 he passed into the Indian Civil Service—a distinction which affords convincing proof of his devotion to the pursuit of the Liberal Arts and Sciences while a pupil in the famous School of our illustrious 'Past Grand Master,' William of Wykeham. But *all* work and *no* play is proverbially a poor preparation for the Battle of Life, and Bro. Bradley wisely sought and won the laurels of the Football Field, as well as those of the Examination Hall, and during the four years which elapsed between his leaving 'the pleasant City of Winton' and his departure for India he proved a valued member of the famous Blackheath XV. In 1878 he was called to the Bar—Middle Temple—and then proceeded to take up his new duties as a servant of, and benefactor to, our great Dependency.

The next six years were spent in up-country Stations, employed as Assistant Collector and Magistrate and in gaining experience generally. He was then posted to act as Deputy Commissioner of Salt, Northern Division, and from that office in 1885 transferred to special duty under the Commissioner of Salt and Abkari, and, to all intents and purposes, he was that officer's Secretary until 1892, the appointment giving him the style and title of Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Departments of Salt, Abkari, and Separate Revenue. Further arduous service up-country as Collector and District Magistrate, chiefly in the Malabar and Coimbatore Districts, carried him along until September, 1897, when there came a well-earned and over-due 'long-leave,' which lasted until January, 1899. On his return to duty Bro. Bradley was made Collector of Madras and Chairman of the Harbour Trust Board, Chief Customs Officer for the Presidency, and quite a large number of other appointments, all with portentous titles—in fact, our Brother seems at this time to have been a perfect Magisterial and Financial Pooh-Bah sent to the inhabitants for the amelioration of their habits, and, perhaps more particularly, of their customs. It is a noteworthy fact that the duties Bro. Bradley then performed single-handed are now considered sufficient to occupy the whole time of three officials. In 1900 he became a member of the Board of Revenue, and on 1st January, 1906, as a recognition of his merit, he received the coveted distinction of C.S.I. In this same year, 1906, he was appointed Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, and at the time of his retirement from the Service, which took place in 1909, he was an officiating member of the Executive Council.

Since his return to his native land Bro. Bradley has resided at or near Bournemouth, and amongst the many activities of a still busy life, not the least in importance is that of Justice of the Peace for the County of Dorset.

Turning now to Masonic matters, our W.M. was Initiated, Passed and Raised in the distinguished Red Apron Tuscan Lodge No. 14 in the early months of 1878. During the first six or seven years of his Indian experience he found that his Cable Tow would not reach to the nearest Masonic Lodge, which was some

140 or more miles distant, and with no connecting railway in between; but on his removal to Madras he at once joined the Lodge of Perfect Unanimity No. 150. of which distinguished and venerable Lodge he is still a member. He was J.D. 1886, S.D. 1887, Sec. 1888, S.W. 1889, W.M. 1890, Dist.G.S.B. 1892, Dist.G.Reg. 1895, President of the Board of General Purposes 1900, Dist.S.G.W. (Past Rank) 1897, Deputy Dist. Grand Master 1902 until 1906, when he was Installed District Grand Master, which important office he relinquished only on his retirement.

Bro. Bradley was exalted to the Royal Arch in August, 1887, in the School of Plato Chapter, and became its M.E.Z. in 1900, and is still a subscribing Companion. In 1900 he was Dist. Grand J., two years later Dist. Grand H., and from 1903 until 1909 ruled as Grand Superintendent of the District.

In Mark Masonry he was Advanced on 17th January, 1887, in Lodge Macdonald Ritchie No. 160, and was Dist.G.A.D.C., in 1890. Elected to the Chair of his Lodge in 1892, service movements delayed his Installation therein until 1900. He was Dist.G.S.W. in 1900 and Dist. Deputy G.M. from 1903 to 1908. He took the R. Ark Mariner Degree on 14th November, 1889, and has duly served as W.C.N.

In the Order of the Temple, Bro. Bradley was Installed K.T., and also K.M. in 1887, and in 1895 was Eminent Preceptor of the St. John of Jerusalem and Malta Preceptory and Pitt Macdonald Priory No. 76, now known as the Coromandel Preceptory and Priory. He was appointed Provincial Prior in 1903, and held office until the Provincial Priory was abolished. In 1908 he received the distinguished honour of K.C.T.

The Ancient and Accepted Rite received our Brother in a Rose Croix Chapter in October, 1887, and he was Installed M.W.S. in 1892. As reference has been made to our W.M.'s Cable Tow, it is due to him to record that his Rose Croix duties were performed with a C.T. of 414 miles, of course, with the assistance of a convenient railway. The 30° was conferred upon him in October, 1890, the 31° in October, 1895, the 32° in October, 1902, and the 33° in November, 1913.

He took the Secret Monitor on the 9th January, 1890, and in 1903 was Grand Director of Ceremonies in that Order.

Bro. Bradley is a Founder of two Craft Lodges, one R.A. Chapter, one Preceptory of K.T., and two Chapters Rose Croix. He is at the present moment a subscribing member of five Craft Lodges, one Mark Lodge, one R. Ark Mariner Lodge, two R.A. Chapters, two K.T. Preceptories, and four Chapters Rose Croix. He is an honorary member of bodies innumerable.

Each of the great Masonic Charities claims him as a Vice-Patron, but Bro. Bradley's service in the sacred cause of charity has not been limited to a willingness to loosen the purse-strings. No less than seventeen Stewardships stand to his credit, and he is entitled to wear the Madras Charity Jewel.

With the exception of a Rose Croix Chapter, Bro. Bradley has served as Secretary to every kind of Masonic body he has ever joined. He has been formally appointed to, and has duly performed, the duties of every office in a Craft Lodge with one exception only, that of Treasurer. His first venture in the C. of K.S. was in 1890 in No. 150, his second was in 1911 in No. 3444. 'Never two but three' is an old saying, and we may warmly congratulate ourselves that his third experience as a 'Ruler in the Craft' is in the Quatuor Coronati Lodge No. 2076.

Bro. Bradley joined our Correspondence Circle in October, 1893, and on 5th January, 1917, was admitted to full membership of the Lodge. Volume xxi., 1908, of our *Transactions* contains his valuable paper on *An Old Minute Book of the Lodge of Perfect Unanimity now No. 150, Madras*. On 17th April, 1913, he read his *History of Freemasonry in the District of Madras to the Lodge Star of India*. In volume xxvi. of *A.Q.C.* will be found our Master's *Bro. Mozart and some of his Masonic Friends*, a paper of exceptional interest, which attracted considerable attention and led to an animated discussion. This paper may be said to have struck a new note in our proceedings; in fact, with the assistance of Bro. Orton Bradley and other talented Brethren, many notes—and very melodious ones—were struck, to the enjoyment of those who were fortunate enough

to be present on that occasion. Bro. Bradley has enriched our *Transactions* by numerous shorter notes and articles, and his contributions to our discussions in Lodge are always a source of pleasure as well as profit to those who hear or read them.

Brethren, you have heard this inadequate account of our Master's record, and at least you now know the long tale of Masonic Distinctions which have come to him as the just reward of his merit. To that list has now been added the Mastership of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge, and I do not hesitate to say that none of the previous honours will be by him more highly prized than this, his latest one.

We all know that our Master has recently passed through a grave illness, but we rejoice to know also that the shadows of sickness and the surgeon's knife lie behind, and that in front there is the sunshine of renewed health and strength. Let us, then, my Brethren, greet our W.M. with congratulations, as well as hearty good wishes for many, many years of peace and prosperity, and assure him of our intention to make his year of office in our Lodge one of the happiest of them all.

Brethren, I give you the Toast of the W.M.





FRIDAY, 4th MARCH, 1921.

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THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall, at 5 p.m. Present:—Bros. J. E. S. Tuckett, P.Pr.G.R., Wilts., P.M., as W.M.; Lionel Vibert, P.Dis.G.W., Madras, S.W.; W. B. Hextall, P.G.D., P.M., as J.W.; W. J. Songhurst, P.G.D., Secretary; Gordon P. G. Hills, P.Pr.G.W., Berks., P.M.; and Cecil Powell, P.G.D., P.M.

Also the following members of the Correspondence Circle:—Bros.

Arthur Heiron, Henry Huxley, L. Johnston, W. O. Steinthal, P.G.D.,

C. C. Adams, W. H. Wood, Arthur W. Chapman, A. Presland, Wm. A.

Dodd, W. J. Williams, Dr. John Stokes, J. Procter Watson, Henry Harvey, Leslie Hemens, S. P. Birch, Walter Dewes, G. C. Parkhurst Baxter, G. W. Bullamore, H. Hyde, F. Armitage, Percy H. Horley, Edward M. Phillips, Fredk. C. Bickell, G. A. Crocker, L. G. Wearing, W. Thos. Barber, Major A. Sutherland, E. A. Hudson, Abdul Rahman, John Ames Thos. L. Found, J. E. Holden, J. Walter Hobbs, I. M. Shields, P.G.D., Alfred J. Collier, E. B. H. Chappell, G. Derick, Henry A. Matheson, G. H. Fennell, F. W. le Tall, John Thompson, A. G. E. Barnes, Walter Berry, Herbert Warren, Charles Gough, Rev. H. G. Rosedale, P.G.D., A. H. Bowen, H. Johnson, Rev. W. W. Covey Crump, and W. Hammond.

Also Bro. E. A. Pescott Day, of the Empire Lodge No. 2108; Visitor.

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Letters of apology for non-attendance were reported from Bros. Thos. J. Westropp; Ed. Conder, L.R., P.M.; Wm. Watson, P.A.G.D.C., I.G.; Herbert Bradley, P.Dis.G.M., Madras, W.M.; W. H. Rylands, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; Canon J. W. Horsley, P.G.Ch., P.M.; F. J. W. Crowe, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; John T. Thorp, P.G.D., P.M.; Ed. Armitage, P.G.D., P.M.; and R. H. Baxter, P.Pr.G.W., East Lancs., J.W.

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The W.M. made sympathetic reference to the death, on the 16th January last, of Bro. Gotthelf Greiner, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, and a Past Master of the Lodge. Biographical Notes will be found in *A.Q.C.*, xiv. (1901), p. 201.

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Two Lodges and forty-eight Brethren were admitted to membership of the Correspondence Circle.

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Bro. Dr. John Stokes read the following paper:—

## THE SHEFFIELD MASONIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

BY BRO. JOHN STOKES, M.A., M.D., P.M. 139, P.Pr.G.D. (W.Yorks.).

### INTRODUCTION.



N A.Q.C. xxix. (1916) there is a paper by Bro. Wonnacott giving an account of the earliest known Masonic Friendly Society, which was called "The Friendly Society of Free and Accepted Masons," founded in 1737. This became merged in the Lodge No. 163 which met at the Two Black Posts in Maiden Lane. The Friendly Society was formed 31st March, 1737, and the "Rules Articles and Orders" were adopted on the 18th May following. All traces of the Benefit Society had disappeared by 1753.

When commenting on the paper Bro. A. F. Calvert wrote (p. 216): "It is quite clear that, apart from the usual charitable side of Masonry, many of the Lodges in various parts of the country had special committees and clubs in the nature of Friendly Societies, and in support of this I would refer particularly to the Lodge of Industry No. 48 formed in Durham about 1725, the Royal Cumberland No. 41 formed in Bath about 1733, the Harmonic Lodge No. 261 formed in Liverpool in 1796, the Caledonian Lodge formed in Manchester in 1792, No. 204, and the Friendship Lodge No. 44 formed in Manchester in 1751."

On 10th April, 1799, the Grand Lodge approved of the establishment of a Masonic Benefit Society, and in the following year—April 9th, 1800—a further resolution was passed recommending to the Provincial Grand Masters "to give every aid and Assistance in their Power, within their respective Provinces, to promote the Object and Intentions of the Masonic Benefit Society."

In Leeds there was also a Masonic Charity in existence about the year 1818.

It is extremely probable that the original suggestions by Grand Lodge which led to the formation of Masonic Benevolent Societies, were inspired by the wish to strengthen the position of the Craft, in view of the critical attitude of the public which had culminated 12th July, 1798, by the passing of an Act of Parliament authorising the suppression of Secret Societies. In this Act the Society of Freemasons was expressly excepted, but it required all the skill and tact of the Acting Grand Master, the Earl of Moira, and other eminent Brethren, to secure this privilege. It appears, therefore, either that the formation of a Benefit Society was inspired by Grand Lodge, or if already projected that it was seized upon as a valuable means of showing to the world the proof of the claims made with regard to the benevolent character of the Institution. In the author's opinion the former of these suggestions is the more probable.

As will be seen from the Minutes of 9th January, 1805, reference is made to an "Old Benefit Society," but there are no records to show when this existed. It is perhaps reasonable to suppose that it would be formed about the year 1799-1800.

In the *Masonic Magazine* for 1881, vol. 8, pp. 353 and 481, Bro. J. Ramsden Riley gives some useful data copied from a book of Rules and Regulations of the Benefit Society dated 1800. He prints a list of Yorkshire towns with the names of the Brethren forming the Committees in each. There are fifteen names in the Sheffield list, only three of which are repeated in the first Minute of August, 1806. Three at least were members of the Britannia Lodge, while James Woollen and other members of the Royal Brunswick Lodge, whose names appear in the 1800 list, did not join the Society until November, 1807. Thus it seems as if some difference of opinion had arisen between the members of the two Lodges—by no means an unusual occurrence at that period. At the next election following the influx of Royal Brunswick members, the Committee again became representative of the two Lodges.

The towns included in Bro. Riley's list are as follows:—Leeds, Hull, Keighley, Sheffield, Barnsley, Richmond, Whitby, Halifax and York, *i.e.*, towns in the three Ridings, but it should be remembered that at this time the County of Yorkshire was a single Province.

Apparently the Grand Lodge made no attempt to exercise any control over or to regulate the Masonic Benefit Societies further than to encourage their formation and to approve of their rules.

There is no evidence either of returns or contributions to Grand Lodge, but we gather from the Treasurer's book (*q.v.*) that copies of the Sheffield Rules were sent to Lodges in other towns in Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, and Derbyshire.

It would be useful if Brethren would endeavour to collect information with respect to the history of the branches of the Society in these towns.

Bro. A. F. Calvert, in his *History of the Grand Lodge of England*, 1917, p. 211, refers to a list of "Agents" who had been appointed in a number of Provinces, but as this suggests the existence of a definite Central or Governing Body it would be of service to find out if such a body did exist, for the Sheffield Records do not give the slightest hint of any outside control or supervision.

In England the first Friendly Societies Act was passed in 1793. It gave great encouragement to their formation by, *e.g.*, relief from taxation. The designation of friendly societies was "Societies of good fellowship." This Act encouraged the formation but did not see to the stability of friendly societies, and many of them were badly conducted. To remedy this state of affairs the Act of 1819 59 George III. was passed. By this Act rules and tables were to be submitted to the Justices, who were to satisfy themselves that the contingencies which the society was to provide against were within the meaning of the Act and that the formation of the society would be useful and beneficial. The tables and rules had to be approved by two persons known as professional actuaries or persons skilled in calculation. The practical effect of this Act was not very great.

In 1829 by 10 George IV., c. 56, the law relating to friendly societies was entirely reconstructed and a barrister was appointed to examine the rules of societies and ascertain that they were in conformity to law and to the provisions of the Act, which, *inter alia*, provided that the Justices were to satisfy themselves that the tables proposed to be used might be adopted with safety to all parties concerned. The barrister appointed was Mr. John Tidd Pratt (see Minute 7th December 1829). Mr. Pratt acted in this capacity for forty years with great benefit to Friendly Society Organisation. In 1834 William IV., 4 & 5, c. 40, societies had to satisfy the barrister that the rules were calculated to carry into effect the intention of the parties forming them and were in conformity to law.

It is not recorded why the Sheffield Masonic Benefit Society was broken up. There is nothing in the Act of Parliament with which the Society could not comply. Certainly the membership had declined, but the funds were in good condition and new members were coming in, even if not to the same extent as in the early days of the Club.

The business of the Society, especially the disciplinary and financial aspects thereof, is so well recorded in general that it is difficult to discover any motive for the winding up of the Society, which must have been done by consent of the whole of its members, and which was certainly done with great expedition.

It was suggested some time ago that the Club might have been wound up by desire or order of the Grand Lodge, which was wishful to discourage anything of the friendly society nature in the Masonic body and which might interfere with the success of the Masonic Charities. There is no record of anything of the kind.

It is, however, evident from the Lodge Records that Masonry had got to a low ebb in Sheffield and that this probably was the real reason for the dissolution of the Society. In White's *Directory of Sheffield* for 1833, page 112, on the Provident Institutions of the town occurs the following instructive statement:—

. . . but the Freemasons seem to have been long in a declining state, though about 50 years ago they were very numerous, and erected a spacious hall, in Paradise-square, which they have not used during the present century.

We are very thankful to Bro. Rowley for his excellent Minutes, but we should feel more grateful if he had recorded many things that he has left out, with the result that we are left in ignorance on various points.

It is evident from the records of the Britannia Lodge (see Minutes of Britannia Lodge 9th January 1805) that there was or had been a Benefit Society in connection with the Masonic Fraternity existing prior to the one we are now dealing with. No trace of this old Society can be found.

When it was thought expedient to form a new Society a formal notice was sent out, not only to the local brethren, but also to those in the neighbourhood. This summons was signed by William Rowley as R.W.M. of the Britannia and James Woollen as R.W.M. of the Royal Brunswick. For some reason Woollen did not join up as an original member, but, together with other Brunswick members, was admitted 2nd November 1807. (See Minute of that date.)

#### MASONIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

Brother,

We have respectfully to acquaint you that a General Meeting of Freemasons, whether contributing Members of any Lodge or not, will be held at the Freemason's Hall in Paradise Square, Sheffield on Thursday the 4th October next, at 8 o'clock in the Evening, on the subject of establishing a Benefit Club or Society of the Brothers in and within a limited Distance of the Town of Sheffield, for the mutual Aid and Relief of each other in Sickness and old Age. At which Meeting it is proposed to submit for general Assent or Amendment, the Rules which have been formed and approved by a Committee appointed for the Purpose and to admit Members, appoint Officers and Transact other Business relating to the Society.

On this Occasion we shall be happy to be favoured with your Company and Assistance, and are

Your affectionate Brothers,

WILLIAM ROWLEY, R.W.M.

Britannia Lodge.

JAMES WOOLLEN R.W.M.

Royal Brunswick Lodge.

Freemason's Hall Paradise Square  
Sheffield 21st Sept. 1804.

This notice inviting a brother, whose name cannot be ascertained, to attend a meeting at which the proposal to form a Masonic Benefit Society should be considered is probably the only copy in existence. It was found a few years ago amongst some old papers by Mr. W. Sissons, of the firm of W. & G. Sissons, Silversmiths, and by him presented to Bro. John Stokes, P.M. 139, who handed it over to the Britannia Lodge, of which Bro. Rowley, whose portrait hangs in the Lodge Room, was seventeen times Master.

The Sheffield Masonic Benefit Society flourished from 1804 to 1834, when it was wound up and the assets divided amongst the surviving members *pro rata*. Bro. Rowley was Secretary and Treasurer practically throughout the whole period.

Note that both Rowley and Woollen are styled R.W.M. This title is still used in Scotland.

By a stroke of good fortune a copy of the Rules of the Society is available. Like the Original Summons, there is no other copy known. W.Bro. Green, P.G.S.B. of Eng., Prov.G.Sec. of West Yorks, came across these Rules and presented the copy to V.W.Bro. W. E. Gray, P.G.Treas. of Eng. Bro. Gray, with his accustomed kindness and generosity, gave the copy to the Library of the Hallamshire College S.R.I.A.

SOCIETY MASONIC B.

BROTHER

We have respectfully to acquaint you, that a General Meeting of Freemasons, whether contributing Members of any Lodge or not, will be held at the FREEMASONS' HALL, in Paradise Square, Sheffield, on ~~Wednesday~~ the 2nd October next, at 8 o'Clock in the Evening, on the subject of establishing a Benefit Club or Society of the Brothers, in and within a limited Distance of the Town of Sheffield, for the mutual Aid and Relief of each other in Sickness and old Age: At which Meeting it is proposed to submit for general Assent or Amendment, the Rules which have been formed and approved by a Committee appointed for the Purpose, and to admit Members, appoint Officers and transact other Business relating to the Society.

On this Occasion we shall be happy to be favored with your Company and Assistance, and are

Your affectionate Brothers,

WILLIAM ROWLEY, R. W. M.  
*Britannia Lodge.*

JAMES WOOLLEN, R. W. M.  
*Royal Brunswick Lodge.*

Freemason's Hall, Paradise Square, }  
Sheffield, 21st Sept. 1804. }

Brother Bacon, Printer, Sheffield.

From the original in the possession of  
the Britannia Lodge No. 139, Sheffield.

# ACT

AND

## *Articles of Agreement,*

MADE THIS

*Fourteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord 1806,*

BY AND BETWEEN THE SEVERAL PERSONS FORMING A

Society in Sheffield,

FOR THE PURPOSES HEREINAFTER MENTIONED,

CALLED THE

Sheffield Masonic

BENEFIT SOCIETY,

*Which commenced the fifth day of August, 1804.*



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SHEFFIELD:

PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF SLATER, BACON AND CO

BY BROTHER BACON.

1806.

The Rules, which are here transcribed, are described as "Act and Articles of Agreement made this Fourteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord 1806, By and Between the Several Persons Forming A Society In Sheffield, For The Purposes Hereinafter Mentioned. Called The Sheffield Masonic Benefit Society Which commenced the fifth day of August, 1804."

Copies were sent to Lodges over a wide area. A list of these was preserved and will be found on p. 22.

ACT  
AND  
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT,  
MADE THIS

Fourteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord 1806,

By and between the several Persons forming a

SOCIETY IN SHEFFIELD,

For the Purposes hereinafter mentioned,

CALLED THE  
SHEFFIELD MASONIC  
BENEFIT SOCIETY,

Which commenced the fifth day of August, 1804.

SHEFFIELD:

Printed at the Office of Slater, Bacon and Co.

By Brother Bacon.

1806.

ACT AND ARTICLES.

The members of this society, sensible from the example of other societies established on a limited scale, that much good may result from an union of individuals to raise, by small contributions, a fund as a provision for the mutual benefit in sickness, old age and infirmity, and for the decent interment of each other after death, have voluntarily formed themselves into a society called **THE SHEFFIELD MASONIC BENEFIT SOCIETY**, for effecting such provision, as well as in the hope thereby to promote the good cause of Masonry, by encouraging friendship and brotherly regard amongst each other, and by exercising themselves reciprocally in works of charity and brotherly duty, in furtherance of which good intentions, and for the better government of the society, the members thereof have agreed to and do hereby establish the following rules and articles, viz:—

I. The fund of the society shall be formed of contributions of its members, (including those already made) and of fines and forfeitures to be imposed, and paid for such defaults as hereinafter defined, and of all money which may be given for the use of this society by charitable individuals or otherwise and of all such dividends, interest and accumulation, as may arise from principal money belonging to the society; which said fund shall be applied for the purposes and in the manner hereinafter expressed and not otherwise.

II. No person shall be capable of being a member of this society who is not a brother duly admitted of the honourable order of free and accepted Masons, nor unless he reside, at the time of his becoming a member of the society, in the town of Sheffield, or within forty miles distance from Trinity Church in Sheffield, nor until he has been proposed, by some member of the society, at some quarterly meeting previous to his election: but it shall not be a necessary qualification that any brother be, at the time of his being proposed or admitted a contributing member of any lodge of free and accepted Masons.

III. Every brother to be a member of this society must, after the date hereof be elected by ballot at some quarterly meeting, and to make every such election sufficient and valid it shall be requisite that at least three-fourths in number of the members present at the time of any such election shall concur therein.

IV. Every brother, on becoming a member of this society, shall for the first year from his so becoming a member, contribute and pay the sum of eleven shillings and threepence at each of the first four quarterly meetings after being so admitted, and that the regular contributions of the members after the first year of their being admitted, shall be the sum of six shillings per quarter of a year, to be paid at the quarterly meetings. Provided that no brother above the age of 36 years shall be or continue a member of this society, unless he pay down extra on being admitted, a sum equal to one guinea per year for every year he shall then be above the age of 36 years.

V. No member shall receive any benefit from this Society on account of sickness or other cause relievable according to the rules of this society, until he shall have been one full year a contributing member, nor till all arrears of his subscription be first discharged.

VI. There shall be four quarterly meetings in each year, for admitting members and transacting business of this Society viz, on the first Monday in February, the first Monday in May, the first Monday in August, the first Monday in November at seven o'clock each evening, at such house or place as three-fourths of the members of this society present at any quarterly meeting shall from time to time direct: and that no business relating to this society shall be transacted after the hour of nine in the evening of any quarterly meeting, nor shall any election, exclusion, or removal of members or officers take place nor any rule or order be made, but at some quarterly meeting, nor shall any rule or order regarding the society be binding, unless made with the concurrence of three-fourths of the members present at the meeting for making the same.

VII. The officers of this society shall be a treasurer, president two stewards and seven assistants, being members of this society, who shall be chosen by ballot, by a majority of the members present at the quarterly meeting to be held on the first Monday in August yearly, and shall continue in office one year only, each officer being removable at the will of the members of the society, on account of sickness, infirmity or any other cause, which may be deemed sufficient for that purpose, by three-fourths of the members present at any quarterly meeting.

VIII. Any member who has served any office one year, shall be deemed eligible to serve the same or any other office, in the following or any other year, and may be ballotted for accordingly if proposed: but no member, without his special consent, shall be required or enforced to serve the same office oftener than once in seven years, unless the society shall at any time consist of so few members, as to require to act otherwise.

IX. In case of the death or removal of any officer, the members present at any quarterly meeting at or next after any such death or removal, shall elect and appoint, out of the members of the society, another officer in the room of the one who shall die or be removed.

X. The duty of the officers of this society shall be as follows, viz:—1st. The president shall be to put to the vote, all questions motions and resolutions which shall be proposed and seconded at any of the quarterly meetings, touching the affairs or business of this society,—to cause order and regularity to be observed by the members at all the meetings, and to superintend and sign the entries of all orders, resolutions and proceedings of the society.

2nd. The stewards shall receive the contributions, fines and forfeitures of the members, and all such other monies, as shall be due or given to the society: and shall apply the same, in manner and for the purposes herein directed, and not otherwise; shall keep regular and true accounts of all receipts and payments on account of the society; and when directed by any order of the society, to be at any quarterly meeting, with the concurrence of three-fourths of the members then assembled, and shall pay to the treasurer such part of the monies in their hands as the immediate exigencies of the society may not require, for its regular expenditure.

3rd. The treasurer shall be to pay out and dispose of all such monies as shall be paid to him, or come to his hands, belonging to the society, in such a manner and on such security, as the society shall by any order, to be made in the usual manner as the society direct, and to change any security, sell any stocks or funds and again place out or re-invest the money, in such a manner as the society, by the same or any other manner, to be made in the usual manner shall direct: he is also to pay to the stewards, or permit them to receive, the dividends, interest or proceeds, to arise from any property or principal money, belonging to the society and to keep true accounts of every transaction incident to his office.

XI. The stewards and treasurer at the annual meetings when their respective offices will expire, and on the appointment of other officers to be their successors, shall give up to the president their accounts to be examined and delivered over to such successors respectively, and shall pay over and deliver up all monies, vouchers, securities and effects in their custody, at the same time, to their said respective successors, and shall, if required by three-fourths of the members at a general meeting, or any deputation appointed by at least such three-fourths, give such explanation as may be requisite touching such accounts, money and securities, or any part thereof, or of any of their transactions whilst in office.



XII. The stewards and one of the assistants (such one to be chosen by ballot of the members present at some quarterly meeting) shall each have a key of the chest to belong to the society, wherein shall be deposited, such money as shall be received for the use of the society, (except what the stewards shall from time to time have for its ordinary exigencies) and all books, securities, papers and writings belonging to the society, except such as shall be ordered at some quarterly meeting to be otherwise placed or disposed of.

XIII. Every officer having the custody of one of the keys of the chest shall attend therewith, or send the same by one of the members at or before seven o'clock in the evening, of every quarterly meeting day, or shall forfeit for each neglect one shilling.

XIV. Two of the assistants, in weekly rotation, shall visit once in every week the members receiving relief from the Society, and residing within three miles from Trinity Church in Sheffield, and make their report weekly to the stewards of the state in health of the members visited, or for every neglect each of them neglecting shall forfeit one shilling and such visitors shall at every quarterly meeting report to the society the state in health of the visited members.

XV. One of the assistants to be chosen by ballot, shall act as secretary, and enter in a book to be kept for that purpose all minutes, orders resolutions and proceedings of the society.

XVI. When the society shall by any order direct that the treasurer shall lay out or invest any monies upon security the particular security shall be referred to the assistants for their approbation or disapprobation who shall view, examine or enquire into the nature and sufficiency or insufficiency thereof, and accordingly enter in a book to be provided for the purpose, an order of resolution touching the matter, and forthwith deliver a duplicate thereof to the treasurer who shall act conformably thereto: and it shall be competent for the assistants to direct the treasurer to deposit such monies in the hands of a banker, or other person or persons, till the same shall be laid out or invested on security, in pursuance of the society's order.

XVII. In case any officer shall neglect to attend any quarterly meeting by seven o'clock in the evening, (not being hindered by sickness or infirmity) he shall forfeit sixpence, and if he shall not attend by eight o'clock, it shall be competent for the members present to appoint one of themselves, to act in the place of such neglecting officer for that meeting.

XVIII. It shall be the duty and in the power of the president with the consent of the treasurer, one steward and three assistants to call a meeting of the members of this society, for any cause which they shall deem of sufficient importance for that purpose and that bye meetings of the whole or major part of the officers of this society may be convened at such time as the president and any two other officers shall think proper.

XIX. The society shall at some quarterly meeting appoint a brother freemason, not being a contributing member of the society, for a beadle or servant of the society, whose duty it shall be to attend at all general meetings, to serve all orders, notices, summonses and other proceedings of the society, to attend weekly upon the stewards for a list of the members relieved by the society, and to deliver the same list to the officers, whose turn it shall be to visit the benefited members, and to do such other business as any of the officers, at any time, or as a majority of the members present at any meeting shall direct, and a yearly sum not exceeding five guineas, at the discretion of the stewards, shall be allowed out of the society's fund for the wages or salary of the beadle.

XX. Any officer who shall leave a quarterly meeting before eight o'clock on any account, or who shall leave the same afterwards and before nine o'clock, pending any election or other business without the consent of a majority of the members present, shall forfeit one shilling:—and for misapplying or not duly applying any money or effects belonging to the society any officer shall forfeit double the sum or value so misapplied, or not duly applied and any member neglecting to pay his quarterly contribution as above, shall for the first time of neglecting forfeit sixpence for the second a shilling, and the third quarterly meeting in case of continuing to neglect payment, and on having previous notice in writing by the beadle shall thenceforth be excluded from all benefit of the society, and shall cease to be a member thereof.

XXI. In case any member of one year's standing shall become sick, lame, blind, or infirm, by accident or otherwise, not occasioned by the fault of such member, whereby he shall be rendered unable to attend to his business or profession, whereby to get a livelihood as follows—the sum of twelve shillings for twelve weeks, from the time of

giving such notice: the sum of nine shillings for next twelve weeks, and six shillings weekly afterwards, for so long time as he shall continue unable to attend to his business or profession, from any of the causes aforesaid. Provided that when the society's fund shall amount to one thousand pounds, then the respective rates of relief shall be increased as follows:—twelve shillings to fourteen shillings; nine to ten shillings; and six to seven shillings per week, during such time as the funds shall continue of or above that amount. Provided further, that when any member shall not again be admitted to full pay as a benefited member, till after twelve calendar months from the time of his receiving benefit. But in case of being afflicted as aforesaid, so as to need relief and of his giving notice thereof within twelve calendar months, after having been before relieved, he shall be relieved as if he had continued relievable, without intermission, beginning with his second illness as a continuance of the first: that is to say, till he shall have received twelve shillings per week for twelve weeks: nine shillings per week for other twelve weeks, and six shillings per week so long as he may be in a state to be relieved, as before defined.

**XXII.** Every member residing three miles or upwards from Trinity Church aforesaid, being entitled to relief, before he shall receive the same, shall cause to be delivered to one of the stewards, a certificate, under the hands of the master of some lodge, or of the minister, or any two reputable house holders, of the place where such member shall reside, that such member is in a state of sickness, or has become lame, blind, or infirm, so as not to be able to attend to his business or profession, and the cause of which the certifiers believe not to be the fault of such member, accompanied with a request that the relief such member may be entitled to from this society, may be paid to a person to be named in such certificate and request, which certificate to entitle such member to a continuance of relief must be renewed every month.

**XXIII.** No member, who at the time of his admission into this society shall have any bodily disorder or complaint, which he shall conceal from the society, and which shall afterwards be the cause of his seeking relief from this society, shall be entitled on account thereof.

**XXIV.** On complaint made at any quarterly meeting by a member of the society, against any other for seeking relief when not entitled thereto, (notice in writing being given previously to the member complained against, that the subject thereof would be examined at such quarterly meeting) and on proof thereof, adduced to the satisfaction of three-fourths of the members, it shall be competent for such three-fourths to exclude the member complained against, from all benefit of the society, and to determine, that thenceforth he shall cease to be a member thereof.

**XXV.** Any member who shall be convicted of any felony, perjury, larceny, or any other crime, on account whereof he shall be subject to imprisonment, or corporal punishment: shall be excluded the benefit of the society, and cease to be a member thereof.

**XXVI.** Upon the death of any member of this society his widow children, or next of kin, shall receive out of the fund as follows: In case he shall be one year's standing and under three, two guineas; if of three years standing and under five, four guineas; if of five years standing and under seven, six guineas; if of seven years standing and under nine, eight guineas: and if of nine years standing and upwards, ten guineas. And the stewards shall in any case provide a pall for the funeral of such member, and four persons to carry him to his grave: the expense whereof shall be paid out of the society's fund.

**XXVII.** When any member shall attain the age of eighty years, he shall on giving notice in writing for that purpose, to either of the stewards, be entitled to receive out of the fund of the society the weekly sum of six shillings, from the time of such notice during his life, in lieu of all other relief from the society.

**XXVIII.** All orders, resolutions and proceedings of the society shall be entered in a book and signed by the president, and countersigned by the secretary before the same shall be considered of any effect, but when so entered and signed shall be conclusive evidence as to the members of this society, of the transactions they may respectively record.

**XXIX.** In case any member shall at any general meeting of the society, conduct himself in a disorderly manner, or shall not pay due obedience thereat to the society, it shall be competent for three-fourths of the members then present, to impose upon such member for every such offence, a fine of one shilling.

XXX. All fines and forfeitures, not otherwise ordered to be paid shall be paid to the stewards, or one of them, at or before the quarterly meeting next after the same have incurred, or been imposed: and in the case any member shall neglect to pay any fine or forfeiture imposed or incurred by him in pursuance hereof, at the time the same ought to be paid, (having previous notice in writing thereof for at least one calendar month) such member shall thenceforth be excluded the benefit of the society, and cease to be a member thereof.

XXXI. Any brother who shall voluntarily give or contribute to this society, in aid of the purposes thereof annually, the sum of one guinea, without purposing to be a benefited member, shall be deemed an honorary member of the society, and in token of the society's gratitude, shall have presented to him annually at each feast of the society, a free ticket, to entitle such member to partake of the feast gratis.

XXXII. Upon the twelfth day of August yearly, provided the same happen not on a Saturday, Sunday or Tuesday, (and if the same happen on a Saturday, or Sunday, then on the Monday following: and if on a Tuesday, then on the Wednesday following), there shall be a general meeting of the members of this institution, at one o'clock in the afternoon, in commemoration of the birthday of our illustrious brother and most excellent Grand Master, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales: on which occasion, a feast shall be prepared, the expenses of which shall be defrayed equally by the members attending, a sum equal to three shillings each, for the whole of the contributing members, being first allowed out of the fund to the society towards such expenses; and it is intended at each such yearly meeting, shall spend the afternoon together in peace and harmony, cultivating friendship and brotherly regard, and to their utmost, endeavouring amidst their conviviality, to promote and do honour to the cause of Masonry the boast and glory of this society.

FINIS.

MINUTE BOOK No. 2 of LODGE No. 221 (BRITANNIA).

Regular Lodge 9th December 5801 occurs this entry:—

Chose a Committee to manage the concerns of the Masonic Benefit Society.

8th August 1804:—

It was then proposed by Bro Jno Lamb and seconded by Bro Robinson that a deputation shall wait upon Bro Woollen to call a General Meeting of all subscribing Members of the Benefit Society as soon as possible.

Bro. Woollen was W.M. of the Brunswick Lodge.

9th January 1805:—

Notice was then given from the Chair that arrears due to the Old Benefit Society must be paid by the 24th instant, by each respective Member, or be then excluded the Society.

There are no records of this old Society now in existence.

14th August 1807:—

Afterwards Bro. Rowley made mention of a request from R.W.M. Woollen of the Brunsk Lodge of himself and the other members of his Lodge wishing to become member of the Sheffd Masonic Benefit Society on certain conditions when it was agreed to call a meeting of the Society in order to introduce such Members (or of any other Lodge) into the Society.

(See Minute Book S.M.B.S. 2nd November 07.)

Regular Lodge 12th August 1812:—

Adjourn'd to toomorrow on Acct of the Masonic Club Feast being held this day.

This is signed by G. Fox Tr.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT BOOK from 26th June 1800 to 2nd August 1825.

At the end of this book is the following entry:—

Rules of the Benefit Society to be sent to

	Lodges.
Doncaster	2
Gainsbro	1
Worksop	1
Nottingham	1
Derby	1
Chesterfield	1
Stockport	2
Manchr	8
Macclesfd.	2
Huddersfield	1
Halifax	3
Leeds	4
carrd over	27
brot over	27
Wakfd	1
Newark	1
Sheffield	2
	<hr/>
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#### REGISTER.

The Register of Subscriptions is very interesting as it gives the names and professions of the original members in 1805.

There are fifty names of members, two of whom began paying the next quarter. The first name is Robinson Samuel Scissar Smith.

The professions are:—Scissar Smith (note spelling), Attorney 1, Gentleman 1 (this distinguished person was Godfrey Fox), Screw-maker 2, Joiner 2, Butcher 2, Tailor 1, Hosier 1, Maltster (Bro. Rowley), Publican 6, Cutler 4, Plater 2, Snuffmaker 1, Bricklayer 1, Optission 1 (this probably a phonetic rendering of optician), Draper 1, Constable 1, Merchant 3, Grocer 1, Brandy merchant 1, Tilter 1, Founderer 1, Soapboiler 1, Hoopdrawer 1, Victualler 1, Chairmaker 1, Hatter 2.

The next entry includes sixty-six names.

One honorary member entered, Thompson Chas 2 Mar 1812 who paid a yearly contribution of one guinea. Another in 1814 Isaac Barnes, also 1820 Cheesborough J. R.

In 1826 the place of residence is entered. There were fifty members who lived in Sheffield, one at Hull (Samuel Robinson had gone there), one at Leeds, and two at Dronfield. The last name is Vickers George Gentleman, address not given. John Carr, whose address is missing in 1826, is described in 1827 as living in Ireland, but in 1828 as of Barnsley.

The last entry of payment of contributions is dated February 3rd 1834. There were then thirty-seven members, thirty-two of Sheffield, one of Doncaster, one of Thrybergh (near Rotherham), one of Leeds, two of Dronfield.

At the end of this book is the following note:—

The accounts of the Sheffd Masonic Benefit Society this 6 Augt. 1819.

	£	s	d
Last Years Stock	699.	17.	6
Receipts of the year	100.	0.	0
Disbursements	52.	14.	4
	<hr/>		
Gain	47.	5.	8
Present Stock	747.	3.	2

The Britannia Lodge—which has always taken great care of its records—has preserved the original books of the Society.

(1) (25a) Minute Book and Treasurer's Account from November 4th 1805 to May 30th 1834. With a praiseworthy regard to economy the Minutes are written beginning at one end of the book and then the accounts are recorded in the same book reversed, *i.e.*, starting at the other end.

(2) (25b) Disbursement Book and Register of Subscriptions from May 6th 1833.

On or about August 12th a dinner was held to celebrate the occasion. There was also held a little feast, generally a week before the Annual Feast. This little feast was provided out of the fines and forfeits of those members who would not take office or who who did not attend the meetings. Probably the accounts were settled here for the Annual Meeting. It is interesting to note that the Cutler's Company of Hallamshire also held a "little" or "forfeit" feast and continue to do so to this day.

The Minute Book shows that the financial year ran from August 12th to August 12th in the following year—a delicate compliment to that eminent man the Prince Regent and one which it is to be hoped that he duly appreciated.

The Minutes are so interesting that I have transcribed them in full.

The Treasurer's Account—which is most accurately kept—is headed:—

Debtor Wm Willey Treasurer of the Sheffield Masonic Society

This is contained in two books which together form what we now call a Cash Book or Cash Account, and contains the details which are entered in total in what we may call

(3) the General Cash Book (25c). The respective documents are checked and signed by the secretary and noted "Carrd to Cash Book."

The Cash Books do not appear to have been audited in the modern way but were probably open for inspection by the members at any ordinary meeting.

#### REGISTER OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

##### Notes and analysis.

First List.	from May 6 1805 to Aug. 3 1807	50 members.
2nd. List	„ 2 Nov. 1807 to 1 Aug. 1808	
	66 members but 2 are excluded and	
	2 "in another Society and money	
	return'd."	62 mem.
3rd. List	Sept. 1808 to Aug. 1809	60 „
4th. List	1809-1810	62 „
5th. List	1810-1811	
	63. but 1 "Excluded or not admitted"	
	1 "Left the Society"	61 „
6th. List	1811-1812	
	61 but 1 "left the Society"	
	and 1 Honorary	59 „
7th. List	1812-1813	
	56 but 1 honorary	
	1 "excluded himself"	
	2 "Left the Society"	52 „
8th. List	1813-1814	
	50 but 1 Honorary	49 „
9th. List	1814-1815	
	56 but 1 Honorary	55 „

- 10th. List 1815-1816  
 (This is dated in error 1814.)  
 57 but 1 dead (Alexander Garrow  
 Tyler of Britannia Lodge)  
 1 "declined"  
 1 excluded  
 1 (No. 56) Wilkinson John Doctr  
 " (never appea'd or paid by proxy and  
 " said he had never given orders for his  
 " proposition)" 51 "
- 11th. List 1816-1817  
 59 but 2 Honorary one of whom "declar'd of"  
 and 1 dead (Samuel Holroyd) 56 "
- 12th. List 1817-1818  
 56 but 1 Honorary  
 2 excluded  
 1 dead (John Clarke)  
 N.B. No. 56 Job Cawood Master of the  
 Free Writing School  
 (Grandfather of H.C.) 52 "
- 13th. List 1818-1819  
 57 but 1 Hon. 56 "
- 14th. List 1819-1820  
 61 but 1 Hon and 1 excluded 59 "
- 15th. List 1820-1821  
 67 but 1 Hon declin'd  
 1 excluded  
 1 Hon. 64 "
- 16th. List 1821-1822  
 65 but 2 Hon. 1 "resign'd"  
 3 excluded (spelt in one case  
 "exclud'd")  
 5 bracketed with this note  
 "These names were order'd to be  
 eras'd by the unanimous consent  
 of the members and Mrs Willey to  
 have the money return'd 5 August  
 1822." 54 "
- 17th. List 1822-1823  
 56 but 1 Hon. and 2 dead.  
 Benjamin Crofts and James Johnson 53 "
- 18th. List 1823-1824  
 53 but 1 Hon. and 4 dead.  
 Josiah Gallimore, Thomas Tooker  
 Thomas Tibbitts, Wm Willey who  
 was the first treasurer (initiated in  
 Britannia Lodge 11 Feb 1801 and  
 W.M. in 1806) 48 "
- 19th. List 1824-1825  
 53 but 1 Hon who declin'd  
 1 declin'd  
 1 discontinu'd 50 "
- 20th. List 1825-1826 50 "

21st. List 1826-1827

50 but 1 Hon  
1 no entry of payment of dues  
1 dead (Samuel Robinson of Hull  
13 Jan 1827 P.M. Britannia Lodge  
whose portrait hangs in the Lodge  
Room) 47 ..

22nd. List 1827-1828

50 but 1 Hon. 1 declar'd off, 3 dead  
(Mainwaring Swift, James Richardson,  
James Charlesworth) 45 ..

23rd. List 1828-1829

43 but 2 dead  
("Will Atherton died 28th Jany at 4 morn'g"  
Peter Saville dead 3 Feb 1829) 41 ..

24th. List 1829-1830

45 but 1 excluded and 1 dead  
(William Gregory) 43 ..  
(In red ink is this entry:—  
5. Rowley William paid 4 yrs  
subscription 2 Aug 20 104/-.)

25th. List 1830-1831

42 but 1 dead (Thos Ashmore  
"in the Hospital now dead"—)  
he was an inmate of the Shrewsbury  
Hospital in the Park  
and 3 excluded. 38 ..

26th. List 1831-1832

40 but 1 dead (Joseph Brammall) 39 ..

27th. List 1832-1833

37 but 3 dead (Godfrey Fox, Ed  
Sylvester, Will Newton) 33 ..

28th. List 1833 Sept. 2 to 1834 Feb 3 37 ..

The greatest number of members was 64 in 1820-1821.

.. least .. .. 33 .. 1832-1833.

.. average .. .. 51 nearly.

MINUTE BOOK.

Officers belonging this Society who are to continue in office until the first Monday in August 1806

Samuel Robinson		President
John Heathcote	}	Stewards
John Gallimore		
William Willey		Treasurer
William Rowley		Secretary
George Taylor	}	Assistants
William Bennett		
Michael Waterhouse		
Josiah Gallimore		
Alexr Garrow		

SHEFFIELD 5th August 1805

Resolved that no person shall become a claimant upon this Society before the 4th Day of November next:

[The pen has been drawn through this entry apparently with the intention of erasing it.]

Resolv'd that no person shall become a claimant upon this Society before the 5th Day of February 1806

Samuel Holroyd Scissor smith propos'd by W. Rowley and seconded by Bror Fox aged — in 3 Feb 1806

William Lambert Innkeeper Dronfield propos'd by W. Bennet aged 31 3 Feb. 1806.  
Adjourn'd

Resolved that a General Meeting of the Society be held at Mrs Marshall Campo Lane on Monday Evening the 10th Instant at 7 o'clock in order to finally settle the rules  
Saml Robinson

[This is scored through.]

SHEFFIELD 10 Feby 1806

Resolved that the sum of One Hundred Pounds be deposited in the Hands of Bror Willey he giving Note jointly with some other Brother for the same and paying Interest at the rate of 5p Cent p annum for the same from 3rd Day of February Instant provided the Officers of the Society approve of such a note.

Resolved that the rules of the Society as now exhibited are approved of and may be printed as soon as convenient in order that they may be distributed to the different Lodges within the distance limited by the said [See list on p. 22 *supra*.]

Resolved that 500 Books of rules be printed and every Member of the Society receive One Gratis and that One at least of such Copies be sent to every Lodge within the Distance Limited—and that the said rules shall be enroll'd under the Act regarding Friendly Societies.

Samuel Holroyd William Lambert Cooper and John Senior were admitted Members of this Society

N.B. Brother Lambert is consid'd a Member from the Commencement of the Society and must pay the Contribution Accordingly and also Bror Senior.

Saml Robinson Pre.

Augt. 4th 1806.

In the absence of our President Bror Robinson (who is on a Journey to London) Bror John Marshall was proposed President and seconded by Bror Ross—He being duly chose—Bror Auld Sadler of Chesterfield was proposed to become a Member of this Society and seconded by Bror Ross

Bror John Castle Clothier of Sheffield was next propos'd by Br Silvester and seconded by Bror Swift.

Bror James Charlesworth Butcher of Sheffield was then proposed by Bror Willey and seconded by Bror Tooker.

Bror Peter Saville Chairmaker of Sheffield was next propos'd by Bror Willey and seconded by Bror Wm Bennett.

Then Resolv'd (in conformity to the Articles) that the Annual Feast be held at Bro Willeys at One o'clock on Wednesday the 13th Day of Aug Inst and that all Visiting Brethren be admitted to the same on paying their equal share of the Whole reconing.

Novr 2d 1806 present Bror Humphrey, Willey Silvester, Ross Garrow, Bennet, Swift, Tooker, J. Marshall, and Robinson—Bror Auld J. Castle, J. Charlesworth and P. Savil were ballotted for and admitted members unanimously

S. Robinson.

Feby 2d 1807:

Présent Brors . . . . . 13

When Bror Luke Jenkinson and Th. Jenkinson both of Drnfield Hatters and Jams Wilkinson of Rothm Surgeon were severally propos'd to become Members of this Society



by Bror G. Fox and seconded by Bror W. Willey  
Saml Robinson.

May 4th 1807.

Present 8

[Lord Milton's Birthday.. No members proposed.]

Augt 3rd 1807

The members proceeded to elect Officers etc for the ensuing year when Bror Fox was elected President—Bror Heathcote and Jn Gallimore Stewards—Bror Willey Treasurer. Josiah Gallimore and Alex Garrow Asissistants—And that the said Assistants are elected to do the duty of Beadle to which they severally agree and that the sd assistant belonging to each lodge shall do their duty to the members of their respective Lodges—That the Annual Feast be held at Bror Willeys on Wednesday the 12th. of Augt Inst Dinner on the Table at 3 oclock—Visiting members as usual

W. Rowley D.P.

[Rowley wrote and signed this record. D.P. probably stands for Deputy President. Compare Lodge D.M., Deputy Master.]

October 26 1807

Extra Meeting for the purpose of extending the 4th Rule of the Society.

Present 9.

Resolv'd that every person who shall from this time become a Member of this Society shall pay for the first eight Quarters as stipulated on the 4th Rule the form from the original of the Society up to this Day every person who has been admitted has only paid 11/3 p Quarter for 4 Quarters.

Resolv'd That such part of the 4th Rule as relates to the age of every member to be admitted to be more than 36 years shall for the next meeting of the Society which will be on Monday the 2 day of November next cease and be null and void from 7 oClock to 10 oClock in the Evening of the said Day the said 4th Rule shall be in full force and virtue as it is at present now stands with respect to the age of the members to be admitted

Resolv'd that every Mason presenting himself to become a Member of this Society on Monday next the 2 Day of November shall be subject to a ballott for his admission on that evening of the members present.

[These resolutions were thought to be of such importance as to require the signatures of the Officers of the Society. We therefore have a valuable and unusual set of autographs of Fox, Heathcote, both Gallimores, Willey, Rowley, Waterhouse, Garrow and Bennett.]

SHEFFIELD 2 Nov 1807

At a Meeting of the Sheffield Masonic Benefit Society the following Brothers were propos'd to become Members and Ballotted for and admitted.

Name	Proposed by	Seconded by
James Woollen	Bror Fox	Bror Bennett
Joseph Glossop	W. Rowley	„ Waterhouse
Thos Tibbitts	Do.	do.
James Greenwood	Do.	do.
Benjn Crofts	Do.	Wiley
name not legible	Do.	rejected
Robert Pearson	Do.	Jno Gallimore
James Wilkinson	Do.	Fox
Luke Jenkinson	Do.	do.
Thomas Jenkinson	Do.	do.
Clay Bacon	Do.	do.
Samuel Hallam	Do.	do.
Thomas Kirkby	Do.	do.
James Charlesworth	Do.	do.
Geo. Smith	Do.	do.
Aaron Allott	Do.	do.
James Johnson	Do.	do.
Joseph Brammall	Do.	do.
William Newton	Do.	do.
Benjamin Hobson was rejected.		

Resolv'd that the Meetings of this Society shall in future be held the first Monday in every Month the next Meeting to be held the first Monday in December next.

Resolv'd that each Officer of this Society shall forfeit 3d each provided they do not attend at the Hour of Seven oClock in the Evening and if not at 8 oClock an additional 3d except detain'd by sickness or Infirmary as per 4th Rule

Godfy Fox Pr.

[The lengthy list of propositions above noted explains the reason for the Extra Meeting of October 26th, 1807. Bro. James Woollen of the Brunswick Lodge and probably most of those admitted would be well over the age of thirty-six years. It is curious to notice the quasi legal and precise phraseology of the way in which for this special occasion the age limit of Rule 4 was got over by an ingenious temporary expedient.]

[From the Minutes of Britannia Lodge of August 14th 1807 (*q.v.*, p. 21 *supra*) it is evident that Woollen had been negotiating as to the terms on which he could be admitted together with other members of the Royal Brunswick Lodge.]

SHEFFIELD 7 Dec 1807

Thomas Rooke, Clerk of Barnsley and Thomas Rawson, Bookkeeper proposed.

Resolv'd that the forfeits for each Member for nonattendance shall be 2d for the first night 4d for the second and 8d for the third night.

SHEFFIELD 4 Jan 1808 Rawson and Rooke ballotted and elected.

SHEFFD 1 February 1808,

At a meeting of the Masonic Benefit Society held this day at Bror Willeys Bror Fox made a proposition whether Bror J Castle should be admitted in August he having been ballotted for and admitted in August 1806 (*q.v.*) but never attended to pay his money before this day he was rejected unanimously under the Ballott of 1806 but might get himself propos'd and Ballotted for at any other time.

Bror Waterhouse propos'd that 2d be sent each Club night out of the Contribution of 2/- and Bror Tibbitts seconded the Motion when it was agreed that 2d out of the subscription of 2/- each should be spent.

Bror Castle was propos'd by Bror Sylvester and seconded by Bror Johnson.

G.F.

SHEFFIELD 7 Mar 1808

At a meeting of the Masonic Benefit Society held this day at Bror Willey's Brother Castle was Ballotted and rejected there being only 11 Members Present and 8 white Balls and 3 Black Ones.

W. Rowley

[Bro. Castle had evidently not satisfied the members with regard to his negligence in paying up his dues in 1806. It is of interest to note that although fully qualified Masons, candidates are subject to rejection by 2 black balls.]

SHEFFIELD Masonic Society 1 August 1808

Officers from 12 August 1808 to Aug. 1809

John Heathcote		President
John Gallimore	}	Stewards
James Richardson		
William Willey		
William Rowley		Treasurer
Thomas Tibbetts		Secretary
James Greenwood	}	Assistants
Thomas Tooker		
James Johnson		
Edwd Sylvester		

SHEFFIELD Masonic Benefit Society: 7 November 1808\*

Bro Thomas Hardwicke proposed.

Resolv'd unanimously that the Meeting shall be held from 8 oClock in the Evening and the Books clos'd at 9 oClock that the Officer shall forfeit 3d if he does not appear at the call which shall take at 8 oClock and sixpence if he does not appear at 9

Jno Heathcote Presses

[Evidently an officer had to take his duties seriously. This method of cumulative forfeit is still used in the Cutlers' Company. The roll is called at the opening of the meeting, when absentees are fined 1/- and again at the close, when absentees are fined 2/-.]

SHEFFIELD 5 Decr 08 Bror Hardwicke admitted.

SHEFFIELD Masonic Benefit Society 8 Feby 1809

Bror Joseph Norton was proposed . . . Bror Tooker say Bror Norton is 36 years of age.

J.H.

SHEFFIELD Masonic Benefit Society. 8 Mar 09.

Brother Joseph Norton was ballotted for when there appear'd 5 Black Balls and 10 White Balls he was consequently rejected John Griffin Stephenson was propos'd by Bror William Rowley and seconded by Bror Fox and Bror Lamb.

J.H.

[Somewhat unusual to have two seconders.]

SHEFFIELD Masonic Benefit Society 3 April 09

Stephenson elected

Bror Thomas Foster Musician proposed

1 May 1809

Foster elected

Brother Joseph Whiteley Miller Propoposed

[The spelling is as written and not the fault of the printer.]

SHEFFIELD 7 August 1809

Officers from 12 August 1809 to 12 August 1810

John Gallimore		President
James Richardson	}	Stewards
Thomas Tibbitts		
William Willey		Treasurer
William Rowley		Secretary
James Greenwood	}	Assistants
John Senior		
Thomas Ashmore		
William Newton		
Peter Saville		

SHEFFIELD 4th Decr 09

Br Richard Rushworth aged 25 yrs Clothier proposed

1st Jany 1810

Rushworth elected

Next 'twas proposed by Bror Fox and 2d by Bror Tibbitts, Heathcote &c. that in future the money allow'd for the Club to be spent shd be 3d ea: instead of 2d as heretofore and to Ballotted for the next Month.

[The abbreviation 2d for seconded is rare. The &c must mean that several members spoke in support of the spending of an extra 1d. to relieve the thirst of the faithful.]

**SHEFFIELD Masonic Benefit Society 5 February 1810**

A motion having been made on preceding Evening to allow 3d to each Member out of his contribution it was this Day put to the vote when it was unanimously agreed that 3d should be paid in future for each Member

J.G.

2 Apl 1810

Bror William Sansom proposed

4 June 1810

Sansom elected

**SHEFFIELD 6 August 1810**

Officers from 12 August 1810 to 12 Augst 1811

James Richardson		President
Thomas Tibbetts	}	Stewards
James Greenwood		
William Willey		Treasurer
William Rowley		Secretary
Thomas Ashmore	}	Assistants
William Newton		
Peter Saville		
James Johnson		
James Bennett		

5 Novem 1810

Bror Job Stephenson proposed aged 23 years

Bror James Ross proposed that no Member living at distance from Sheffield and who shall have given directions to any person for the payment of his Contribution to this Society but that Person having neglected to pay shall be liable to forfeit for such neglect

[This obviously means that the "country" members were not to be penalised for the fault of someone else. There is no record of this proposition having been passed. It is probable that it was brought forward to meet some special case, a method of procedure that our ancient brethren were very fond of.]

3 Decr 1810

Bror Job Stevenson elected

[Spelt "Stephenson" when proposed on 5th November 1810.]

**SHEFFIELD 7 Jan 1811**

Kirkby elected

**SHEFFIELD 4 Mar 1811**

Thomas Hardwicke No 56 in this Society neglecting to pay his Contribution and in consequence of regulating the rules the last Evening had no notice given of the same and not appearing this Evening to pay it was agreed tho it was the fourth night that he be call'd upon for the same and if he neglects paying the next club Night must be excluded. This memorandum was made in order that no other person may claim under it as a President.

Thos. Tibbitts D.P.

A general Meeting is intended to be held next night for the purpose of revising the 26 Article of which proper Notice shall be given

Thos. Tibbitts D.P.

Frank Knowles was proposed

[The extreme formalism and care in draughting resolutions is characteristic of Rowley's style. His spelling is variable and probably correct according to the usage of the time when phonetic spelling was the mode. President we now spell precedent.]

Apl 1 1811  
Knowles elected  
Absent Officers  
Bror Richardson 6d  
„ Tibbitts sick 6d  
„ Ashmore 6d.

Godfy Fox Dr Pr

June 3d  
Thomas Ward proposed

W.R.

SHEFFLD. 5 Aug 1811  
Ward elected

W.R.

SHEFFIELD 5. August 1811.  
Officers from 12 August 1811 to 12 August 1812.

Thomas Tibbitts	}	President
James Greenwood		Stewards
Samuel Bennett	}	Treasurer
William Willey		Secretary
Willim Rowley	}	Assistants
Aaron Allott		
Thomas Hardwicke		
James Woolen		
Thomas Kirby	}	
James Johnson -		

[As first written in this list the last two names were William Humphries and William Ludlam. These names have been crossed out and Kirby and Johnson substituted.]

SHEFFIELD 3rd February 1812.

Brother President Tibbitts Propos'd Brother Charles Thompson to become an Honorary Member of this Society by paying One Guinea Annually and seconded by Brother Fox.  
T.T.

[Note the full sounding title "Brother President" also the careful mention of the amount to be paid for the honour. The amount was fixed by the rules. The mention of the sum is intended as a record of the regularity of the election.]

SHEFFD 2 March 1812

Brother Charles Thompson was admitted an Honorary Member into this Society  
T.T.

SHEFFD 4 May 1812.

Bror Gallimore Proposed that the 26th rule should be alter'd in the following Manner—When any Member shall have been 4 yrs in the Society and under six years his Widow or next of kin shall receive 2 guineas—If of 6 yrs and under 8 yrs 4 guineas, 8 yrs and 10 yrs 6 guineas and if of 10 yrs standing and upward 8 guineas which was carried unanimously. Brother Newton then Propos'd that on the Death of each Member the Survivors shall paid [*sic*] into funds of the Society One Shilling each—which was carried unanimously.

T.T.

[Notice of this intended alteration was given 4th February 1811.]

SHEFFIELD 3 August 1812

Officers to serve from 12 August 1812 to 12th 1813

James Greenwood	}	President
Samuel Bennett		Stewards
James Johnson	}	Treasurer
William Willey		Secretary
William Rowley	}	Assistants
Many Swift		
Thos Foster		
Will Sansom		
Edward Sylvester		
W. Styring		

SHEFFIELD 2d August 1813

Officers to serve from 12 August 1813 to 12 August 1814

Samuel Bennett		President
James Johnson	}	Stewards
Manwaring Swift		
William Willey		Treasurer
William Rowley		Secretary
William Sansom	}	Assistants
William Gregory		
Robert Pearson		
Joseph Brammal		
William Newton		

[There is no record of any meeting from 3rd August 1812 to 2nd August 1813.]

SHEFFIELD 1st August 1814.

Officers to serve from 12 August 1814 to 12th August 1815.

James Johnson		President
Many Swift	}	Stewards
Robert Pearson		
William Willey		Treasurer
Will Rowley		Secretary
Josiah Gallimore	}	Assistants
William Atherton		
Thomas Kirby		
William Gregory		
William Styring		

SHEFFIELD Masonic Society August 1814.

Resolv'd that Mr. Willey pay into the Hands of the President of this Society the Sum of £250 and Interest to this Day and the remaining Sum of £250 in two years from the 3d Day of August Instant with Interest.

J.J.

W.R.

SHEFFIELD 12th August 1814.

At a General Meeting of the Members of the Sheffield Masonic Benefit Society the following resolutions were adopted unanimously, 1st. That it is the wish of this Meeting that the Money now in the hands of the Treasurer of this Society be laid out in Exchequer Bills—, Navy Bonds or such other Government Security as to a Committee which shall be appointed out of the present Meeting may be considered most eligible 2d That a Committee consisting of the following Brethren be appointed to carry the same into effect Namely Samuel Johnson, John Heathcote, John Lamb, John Gallimore, Jonathan Marshall, John Schofield, John Senior, James Greenwood, and Godfrey Fox, and their decision upon the above busyness shall be Binding upon the Society. Rd that a meeting of the above Committee be held at Brother Willeys on the 17th instant, at 8 o'clock in the Evening for the beforementioned purpose and that Brother Lamb in the interval makes every inquiry at the Bank as to the most eligible Security.

J.J.

W.R.

SHEFFIELD 17th August 1814.

At a Meeting of the Committee appointed on the 12th inst, for laying the Money now in the Hands of the Treasurer of the Sheffield Masonic Benefit Society in Government Security it was unanimously resolv'd that it should be invested in the 3 P Cent Consolidated funds and that the Money be paid into the Hands of the Secretary Bror W. Rowley for that purpose.

J.J.

W.R.

1814 October 3,

Bror John Amory proposed

[A.Q.C., vol. 23, p. 272. Lodge of Reconciliation, John Amory passed to the 2nd degree. Amory attended the L. of R. three times, Samuel Tompkin attended the L. of R. four times.]

November 7th  
Amory elected.  
1815.

May 1st Bror Gy Fox Jr was propd by Bror Tibbitts and 2 by Bror Pearson—5 June  
Duly elected Balls all white.

Do Bror Ra Pickford was propos'd by Bror Fox and 2d by Bror Sylvester 5th June  
elected Balls all white.

do Bror Chs Truelove was propos'd by Bror G. Fox and 2d by Bror Willey 5th June—duly  
elected—Balls all white but one

do Bror W. Hoole was propd by Bror Amory and 2d by Bror Greenwood—5th June—  
duly elected—Balls all white

do Bror Jno Clarke was propd by Bror Amory and 2d by Taylor 5th June—duly  
elected—Balls all white

[This looks as if it had been written after the candidates had been  
elected. It is not in Rowley's writing.]

1815 July 3

Bror Jno Wilkinson proposed

Elected 7 August 1815

Augst 7th Bro W. Clarke was propos'd by W. Rowley and Seconded by Godfy Fox

[This is in Rowley's writing.]

Elected 4 Sep 1815

[This is written by the same hand as Minute July 3rd.]

Bror Isaac Barnes was propos'd by W Rowley as a Honorary Member and Seconded  
by Bror Tibbitts

Elected 4 Sep 1815

Bror Joseph Lindley was propos'd by Bror Foster and Seconded by Bror Kirkby—  
to stand over.

[Written in pencil.]

Novr 6 Bror Robt Rodgers was propos'd by Bror Fox and Seconded by Bror Sylvester—  
Elected Decr 4th 1815

[Not in Rowley's writing.]

Mr. Lindley was unanimously rejected.

5 Feby, 1816.

W. Rowley.

[The Minutes of August 7, November 6th, and 5th February are scored  
through twice with ink]

Mr. Rodgers was duly Elected this 1st January 1816.

W. Rowley.

[Note "Mr." prefixed to Lindley and Rodgers. The last two entries  
look as if they had been written on the same date.]

SHEFFIELD 7 August 1815.

Officers to serve from 12 August 1815 to 12 August 1816.

Manwaring Swift		President
Robert Pearson	}	Stewards
William Styring		
William Willey		Treasurer
William Rowley		Secretary
John Amory	}	Assistants
Gody Fox Junior		
Jno Clarke		
Thomas Hardwicke		
Chas Truelove		

[It would be interesting to know why there is no reference to the  
Battle of Waterloo in the Minutes of 1815.]

1816 Feby 5th Geo Mozeley of Sheffield Moor Edge Tool Maker propos'd by W Rowley  
and Seconded by Bror G Fox Junr Admitted 4 March 1816—W R

1816 July 1 Bror John Williamson of Sheffield Auctioneer was propos'd by Bror Jas Greenwood and Seconded by Bror Fox Senr  
Admitted 5 Aug 1816

1816 Aug 5 Bror John Firth was propos'd by William Rowley and Seconded by Bror Godfy Fox Senr  
Admitted 2 Sep 1816.

[The Minutes of February 5th, July 1st, and August 5th 1816 are written on the same page and are scored through twice with ink.]

SHEFFIELD 5 Aug 1816

Officers appointed to serve the Society from 12 August 1816 to 12 August 1817

[Note the new form . . . "appointed . . . the Society."]

Robert Pearson	President
Will Styring	} Stewards
John Amory	
William Willey	
William Rowley	Treasurer
Aaron Allott	Secretary
Godfy Fox Junr	} [These five were Assistants but are not so described.]
John Clarke	
Geo Mozley	
John Scholefield	

SHEFFIELD 19 August 1816

At a General Meeting of the Members of the Sheffield Masonic Benefit Society being their Annual feast in consequence of the Doncaster Procession being on the 12 August It was unanimously resolv'd that the Balance now in the Hands of the Treasurer be laid out in the 3 P Cents Consolidated Annuities and invested in the Name of Mr Emanuel Swift.

[In the Minutes of St. George's Lodge, Doncaster, No. 242 (published in 1882) are the following records which explain this Minute and Rowley's connection with Doncaster:—(1) Dec. 12, 1815. The Brethren met at the Town Hall as usual but in consequence of the reconciliation of the Ancient and Modern Masons and the great alteration that had taken place (by command of the Grand Lodge) in Masonry, the R.W.M. and Brethren agreed to adjourn until by the assistance of Bro. Rowley, of Sheffield, who had offered his aid, they could proceed to business in accordance with the new regulations. (2) Aug. 11, 1816. A Grand Procession to Church, 133 Brethren present, Banquet at the Mansion House.]

W R

1817 Bror Josh Whiteley Miller proposed  
June 2 1817 aged 28.

W R

1817 July Whiteley admitted

W R

[These three Minutes are scored through with ink.]

SHEFFIELD 4 August 1817

Officers appointed to serve the Society from 12 August 1817 to 12 August 1818.

William Styring	President
John Amory	} Stewards
Aaron Allott	
William Willey	
William Rowley	Treasurer
Godfrey Fox Junr	Secretary
William Gregory	} Assistants
Thos Foster	
Peter Saville	
Thos Kirby	



Resolv'd unanimously that the Officers for the present year shall and are hereby authoriz'd to dispose of the ffunded Property belonging to the club at such time as shall seem most proper taking at all times into consideration the Interests of the Society Second Resolv'd also that hereby authorize and empower the Officers for the present year to be competent to act for the Society as they may deem right regarding the wrole of the property of the Society.

Third Resolv'd also that the present Officers are hereby empower'd that on the sale of any property belonging to this Society they shall invest it again in such Government Security as to them may seem most eligible.

The above resolutions were put at the General feast and we hereby confirm them by our signatures for and on Behalf of the whole

**SHEFFIELD 13 August 1817.**

[Here follow the autographs of Swift, Richardson, Sylvester, Tibbitts, Greenwood, John Gallimore, G. Fox (Senior), Sansom, Hoole, Taylor, Ashmore.]

**SHEFFIELD Masonic Benefit Society. 2 February 1818.**

It was agreed that in future each member shall have a Bond given him which shall pay for four Pence and the remainder of the Bonds to be dispos'd of at the discretion of the President and his Assistants,

W.R.

It was unanimously resolv'd that Mr Willey should pay Bror Clarkes Club Money he being at the last say 13/- to have it returned from the Society's Box provided Mr Clarke does not pay Mr. Willey before the first Monday in April.

W R.

It was agreed that Mr Willey should have 23/6 return'd which he laid down for Godfy Fox on the 5 May 1817 and which was return'd according.

W R.

[I am informed it is frequently the case that a man who is in danger of being deprived of the benefits of his club on account of non-payment of his dues is kept "financial" by some kindly disposed member who takes his chance as to repayment.]

Job Cawood Schoolmaster aged 31 propos'd 4th May 1818.

**SHEFFIELD 1 June 1818**

Cawood elected

It was agreed that enquiries should be made as to what was the cause of Bror Newton's illness for if it proceeded from lameness of his leg he would not be considered entitled to pay from this Society.

**SHEFFIELD 8 June 1818**

At an extra Meeting held this evening regarding Bror Will Newton's Lameness it was agreed that a committee consisting of Bror James Richardson E Sylvester Jas Johnson Will Willey and Will Rowley should and are hereby deputed to meet William Newton on the subject in Question and we direct that their determination shall be binding on the Society and that the said meeting shall take place on Wednesday next the 10 Day of June he having claimed the benefit of this Society—The Committee was unanimously chosen and it was unanimously agreed their Acts should be binding.

W R.

**SHEFFIELD 10 June 1818**

This Evening a Committee consisting Edmund Sylvester James Johnson William Willey William Rowley and Godfrey Fox met on account of William Newtons claiming the benefit of the Society from being lame when it was agreed by the said Will Newton that he should not only abandon his present claim but would in future never either claim or request pecuniary aid by the way of pay from the Sheffield Masonic Benefit Society for or on account of his lameness proceeding from his leg which was injured before his entering this Society

[Here follow autograph signatures.]

Willm Newton

Edmund Sylvester  
James Johnson  
Willm Willey  
Will Rowley

[This is a very interesting Minute. The justice of the finding is obvious. Like other decisions which were deemed to be of importance everything necessary is recited and a permanent record is made.]

**SHEFFIELD 3 Augst 1818.**

Officers . . . 12 August 1818 to 12th August 1819

John Amory	President
Aaron Allott	}
Thomas Foster	
William Willey	Treasurer
William Rowley	Secretary
William Gregory	}
John Williamson	
William Hoole	
Joseph Whiteley	
Robert Rodgers	Assistants

**SHEFFIELD 7 Sep 1818.**

William Egborough Tanner aged 32 years and William Simpson Dye Sinker aged 22 proposed.

It was unanimously resolv'd that if Mr Willey pays 17/- for Mr. Clarke he being at the fourth night he shall have it return'd provided Mr Clarke does not repay him.

W R.

[This resolution is scored through four times in ink.]

5 October Egborough and Simpson elected

**SHEFFIELD 4 January 1819**

resolv'd unanimously That Bror Allott take the chair until the return of Mr Amory or up to the twelve day of August next provided Bror Amory should so long remain absent.

W R.

William Norman of Sheffield Scissorsmith aged 35 proposed

**SHEFFIELD 1 Feby 1819** Norman elected.

**SHEFFIELD 5 April 1819**

John Hall Carpenter aged 35 proposed.

A motion was made by Bror Kirkby and seconded by Bror Rowley that every Brother who wishes to become a member of this Society shall be furnished with the rules of this Society prior to his being ballotted for in order that he may be informed of what is requir'd to agree and to prevent his pleading ignorance of the regulations in any attempt to impose upon the Society

5 Aprile 1819

W R.

3 May Norman elected

[This is scored through in ink.]

**SHEFFIELD 3 May 1819**

A representation having been made by Bror Norman that Mr Hall wishes to decline being put to the Ballott for to be admitted to this Society it was unanimously agreed to decline the Ballott and he remains as if he never had been propos'd.

W R.

resolv'd that an enquiry be made into the state of health of Bror Crofts and it is hereby agreed that Bror Will Newton makes inquiry of Mr. Hattersly regarding him and communicates to Bror W Rowley the information and it is further agreed that W Rowley shall have the power of sending Bror Newton either to Rotherham or elsewhere to make further inquiries and makes the necessary communication next Club Night for which he shall be allow'd.

W R.

[It is to be presumed that the word "expenses" should be understood after "allow'd."]

SHEFFIELD 7 June 1819.

William Simpson of Sheffield preferr'd a charge against Bror Crofts for doing Busyness for the Parish of Rotherham when under Club pay. Edward Sylvester of Sheffield prefer'd a charge against Bror Crofts for attending one customer at Attercliffe and doing other Busyness whilst under Club pay.

John Hall of Sheffield Carpenter aged 25 proposed.

[Sylvester's Christian name is written in the Minute as Edward or Edmund, Sylvester's own signature is always Edmund.]

SHEFFIELD 5th, July 1819.

John Hall of Little Sheffield elected.

The charge against Bror Crofts was brought forward and not being substantiated he was of course acquitted from them.

W.R.

[The "of course" is delicious. It looks as if poor Crofts had been the victim of some tittle tattle. Anyhow he leaves the Court without a stain on his character.]

SHEFFIELD 2 August 1819.

Officers . . . 12 day of August 1819 to 12 August 1820.

Aaron Allott		President
Thomas Foster	}	Stewards
John Williamson		
William Willey		Treasurer
Will Rowley		Secretary
Will Clarke	}	Assistants
Will Simpson		
Will Norman		
Will Gregory		

[The sequence of "Will" is remarkable. Accident or design?]

Bror Cawood not having had Notice in writing informing him he was at the last of the Club it was agreed by the members of this Society that he should forfeit 2/- for his nonattendance this Evening and that he pays up all his arrears and forfeits in the Club Night in September or he will then be excluded.

2nd August 1819.

W.R.

SHEFFIELD 12 August 1819.

A motion was made by Bror Kirby and seconded by Bror Tibbitts that a Committee be appointed to dispose of the money now in the Box which Committee consists of the following Brethren, Bror Rowley—Allott—Fox—Williamson—Foster—Scholefield—Sansom and it is agreed that they shall meet for the above purpose on Tuesday evening the 17th August 1819 at 7 o-Clock, and that five of them shall be competent to act.

W.R.

SHEFFIELD 17 August 1819.

At a meeting of the Committee for the purpose of disposing of the Societies money present as below it was agreed that Bror Sansom should ask Mr. Rodgers Solicitor what Securities should be given and where these were situated he having told Mr. Sansom that he could find ample property for the money— This meeting then adjourned to Tuesday evening, the 24th instant at 8 o-clock, to receive Bror Sansom's report.

Allott Fox Foster Sansom Williamson Rowley.

SHEFFIELD 24 August 1819.

At an adjourned meeting held this Eveng present as below Bror Sansom reported that Mr. Rodgers had informed him he had two Securities for two Separate sums Namely, a House upon freehold land in Broad Lane which £250 was wanted on and five acres of freehold land at Oughtybridge with House and outbuildings upon it which £400 was wanted upon but in consequence of not having sufficient money in the Societies Chest the following resolutions were unanimously agreed upon.

First that Mr. Willey be requested to pay into the Societies Chest £170 being part of the Sum of £250 he now holds at Interest which he kindly agreed to.

Second that Bror Allott and Rowley do look over the intended Security at Oughtybridge and that they transact all the necessary business with Mr. Rodgers in this Affair.

Third that when the Draft of Conveyance and Mortgage is ready Bror Tattershall be requested to examine the same and unless he approves of the Title no money shall be advanc'd.

Fourth that the Security of the Land at Oughty Bridge belonging to John Stanley be the Security at present to be examin'd and if found eligible shall be taken for the £400. 0. 0 in question.

Allott Fox Sansom Williamson Foster Rowley.

SHEFFIELD 31 August 1819.

At a meeting of the two Brothers—Namely Allott and Rowley held this Eveng it was reported by Will Rowley that he had been to Oughty Bridge to examine the property and had also consulted Simeon Tingle on the Subject who some time ago valued the Property and that Mr Tingle had valued it to be well worth £750 free from encumbrances and it was William Rowley's Opinion that so far as he had examin'd he deem'd the Security quite eligible—Mr. Allott also reported that he had seen John Halliwell and Francis Wood who had both valued the property at Oughty-Bridge and that they reported it at more than £900 in value under these considerations we the undersign'd do agree to advance to the same John Stanley the said £400 as soon as he shall produce to us a good and sufficient Mortgage which shall be approv'd by our Solicitor Mr Tattershall and wherein the said John Stanley shall insure from loss by fire the Buildings and Tenements standing in and upon the said five acres of land at Oughty Bridge aforesaid.

A.A.

W.R.

The Property to be convey'd to Aaron Allott—William Willey—and William Rowley.

[The Society was now becoming well off, but the extreme care with which the Members invariably acted in money matters stands out prominently in this as in other instances.]

SHEFFIELD 4 October 1819

Bror James Garlick Clogmaker aged 26 years proposed

SHEFFIELD 1 November 1819.

Garlick elected.

SHEFFIELD 6 March 1820.

Bror Richard Edmund Auty aged 30 Grocer proposed

SHEFFIELD 3 April 1820

Auty elected

Brother William Raven Watchmaker aged 34 proposed

SHEFFIELD 1 May 1820 Raven elected

Brother Francis Knowles Auctioner aged                      proposed

1

SHEFFIELD 5 June Knowles rejected

Bror Will Heald aged 32 proposed

SHEFFIELD 3 July 1820 Heald elected

SHEFFIELD 7 August 1820

Officers . . . 1820 . . . 1821

Thomas Foster		President
John Williamson	}	Stewards
William Simpson		
William Willey		Treasurer
William Rowley		Secretary
William Norman	}	Assistants
James Garlick		
William Raven		
William Hoole		
William Newton		

Bror James Snidall Cutler aged 28 years proposed

SHEFFIELD 14 Aug 1820

It was unanimously agreed that Bror William Newton be allow'd [blank] as a Year Salary for his Services commencing from the 12 August 1819 as Beadle to this Society pro tempore Annual festival in the Wicker

W.R.

[The assistants had hitherto acted as beadles but the Society could now afford to have a salaried beadle whose regular attendance could be insisted upon. Newton had a lame leg and so the salary would probably come in very useful.]

SHEFFIELD 4 Sep 1820

Bror John Sykes Bramhall Merchant aged 26 and Bror Edwd Newman Solicitor aged 22 proposed

SHEFFIELD Jany 1 1821

Brors George Holden and Jardine proposed

SHEFFIELD 5 Feby 1821

Holden and Jardine elected

The thanks of the Society were unanimously given to Mr Tattershall for his liberality in presenting to this Society the sum of One Pound

Bro Samuel Redfearne aged 39 Joiner proposed.

W.R.

[There is no note of the law costs in connection with the mortgage but this looks on the face of it as if Tattershall had returned some portion of his fees for examining the mortgage deeds. He was an ordinary member of the Society.]

5 Mar 1821.

Redfearne admitted (he had to pay 3/3/0 extra on account of his age)

Will Styring of Smithfield was charg'd with having done Busyness under Club pay and was summon'd to attend this evening to answer to the above charge.

He appear'd and stated that he never intended receiving pay as he was enabled in a few days to attend his avocation but it appearing by the evidence of the visitors that had they not detected him he certainly would have claim'd the weeks pay the Question was therefore put to the ballott when there appearing an equal Number of Votes the chairman gave the casting vote against it was in consequence unanimously agreed that he should receive a reprimand for such Conduct which he did and was inform'd that if he again transgressed in a similar manner he would certainly be punish'd by fine.

W.R.

SHEFFIELD 4th June 1821

A letter was this evening presented from Jno Hall saying he had not been served with a written Notice but had recd a verbal one in consequence it was put to the ballott whether he should be contin'd a Member or not—but it appearing there was a majority of Black Balls against him he was of course excluded all Benefit of this Society and ceased to be a member thereof.

W.R.

SHEFFIELD 6 August 1821

Officers . . . 12 Aug 1821 to the 12 Aug 1822

John Williamson		President
William Simpson	}	Stewards
William Raven		
William Willey		Treasurer
William Rowley		Secretary
William Heald	}	Assistants
Samuel Redfearne		
George Holden		
Jno Cross Jardine		
William Newton		

SHEFFIELD 5 August 1822

John Carr Grocer Barnsley aged 36 years proposed

A proposition was made by Bror James Johnson and seconded by Bror Holden that the Allowance to sick Members should be revis'd as follows—

To have 10/- p Week for 12 Wks instead of 12/-

To have 7/6 P Week for twelve weeks instead of 9/-

To have 5/- P Week during the continuance of sickness instead of 6/-

It was resolved that the names of James Sorsby Edwd Bishop Edwd Newman John Sykes Brammall and Chas Edward Morton be eras'd from these books and the Money that Mr Willey has paid for them to be returned to Mrs Willey

W R.

W S.

[See note below.]

SHEFFIELD 5 August 1822

Officers 1822-1823

William Simpson	}	President
William Raven		Assistants
George Holden		
William Heald		
Samuel Redfearne		
John Cross Jardine		
Willm Gregory		
Thos Tibbetts		
William Rowley		Treasurer
Samuel Redfearne	Secretary	

[There are changes here—seven Assistants instead of five. Rowley is Treasurer and Redfearne is Secretary and also an Assistant. Also their names are put last instead of in the old order.]

Williamson's funeral Money was paid May 29 1822

Willey's ..... June 3 1822

[At each funeral the Society provided Under Bearers at a cost of 12/- and apparently had some refreshment as there is also this entry in the Cash Book: "By Ale Shot 15/-."

Rowley took Willey's place, but there is no Minute of his election.]

SHEFFIELD 2 September 1822.

Carr elected.

Bror George Foster of Sheffield Merchant aged 26 proposed.

W.S.

W.R.

SHEFFIELD 7th October 1822.

Bror John Leather aged 27 proposed.

Foster elected.

The president proposed that Bror William Newton be allow'd 4—4—0 Annually for his Services as Beadle and was seconded by Bror Jardine which was agreed to.

Leather elected.

SHEFFIELD 2nd August 1823.

Officers . . . 1823 . . . 1824.

William Raven	President
Will Gregory	
Thomas Kirby	
Godfrey Fox	
John Leather	
James Garlick	
Edward Sylvester	
John Cross Jardine	
William Rowley	Treasurer
Samuel Redfearne	Secretary

SHEFFIELD 5th January 1824.

William Willey, Vestry Clerk proposed.

2 Feby 1824 Willey admitted. (Son of W.W. the late Treasurer). Brother Kirby was paid for by Bror Redfearne on condition that he should have the Money returned, provided Bror Kirby does not repay him on or before next Club Night—Pd again W R. Bro Clarke was pd for by Bror Redfearne on the above conditions Pd again W R.

[This Minute shows some indifference to accuracy in our Bro. Rowley.

The Society had as members a Thomas Kirkby or Kirby and a James Kirkby or Kirky.

The custom of keeping a member financial was usual. The "Pd again" appended in each case is in a different handwriting from that of the Minute and may fairly be taken to imply that each member had repaid his obligation.]

SHEFFIELD 1st March 1824.

It was resolv'd unanimously that the property belonging to this Society which is invested in the 3 P Cent Consolidated Annuities in the name of James Johnson should be disposed off and Orders were given to the Treasurer to sell the same without delay.

W.R.

SHEFFIELD 1 April 1824.

At a General Meeting of the Society held this Evening at Mrs Willey's the Treasurer stated to the Meeting the measures he had pursued for that purpose which proving ineffectual application had been made thro' the medium of a professional Gentleman to the Bank of England to know what would be requir'd to be done so as to enable the Treasurer to sell the said ffunded Property when he was answered that probably a petition to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England attended by an Affidavit that the property vested in James Johnson's Name was the property of the Sheffield Masonic Benefit Society and not his private property this mode might probably pass but could not say—certain—the most sure mode was by administering to James Johnson's Effects and Calling for a transfer to be made in the Name of the present Treasurer for the time being It was resolved that the Letters of Administration should be obtained for the purpose of selling the said ffunds and that an attorney be employed for that purpose.

W.R.

John Stanley's notice to pay his Money into the Society unless his Interest is reduc'd was taken into consideration when it was agreed to make a present equal to One P Cent to him P Annum.

W.R.

[This illustrates a common difficulty which might occur to any Society.

The Consols were invested in the name of one member on whose death all sorts of legal disabilities turned up. It has not been possible to ascertain the exact date of this, but there is an entry of payment of 1/- for James Johnson's Burial Certificate on March 10th, 1824, and on the same date "Making Affidavit" 2/- "Affidavit and Copy 5/-."

It is probable that James Johnson died early in 1823 for on March 3rd, 1823, there was the following entry:—"By Samuel Johnson's Funeral 8. 18. 6." Here "Samuel" is most likely an

error since there was no Samuel Johnson in the Society, but there was a "James." It is pleasant to note that all their troubles in this matter were successfully surmounted and a profit of £119 15s. was made on the sale of the £400 3 per cents.]

SHEFFIELD 20 May 1824.

At a General Meeting of the Society held this evening the Treasurer informed the Members present that the Societies Property in the 3 P Cent Consolidated Annuities was dispos'd of for £385. 0. 0 being at the rate of 96½ P Cent and that such Sum remained on hand to be dispos'd of.

He also informed them that any sum belonging to any Benefit Society which are under the Act for Regulating Benefit Societies and not Exceeding £500. 0. 0 might be invested in the Sheffield and Hallamshire Saving Bank at 4 P. cent and may be had out at any time either the whole or any part exceeding 50/- by giving 14 days previous Notice. It was unanimously agreed that the sum of £350. 0. 0 be invested in the Sheffield and Hallamshire Savings Bank in the Names of the President and Treasurer of the Sheffield Masonic Benefit Society for the time being It was unanimously agreed that James Johnson should be paid for the trouble he has been at in taking out of Letters of Administration for the Sale of the above funded Property and it was left for William Rowley to remunerate him accordingly.

W.R.

[This James Johnson was probably the son of the deceased member. The following entry, June 2nd 1824, is probably relevant: "Gift to Mr Johnson £1.0.0."]

SHEFFIELD 6 Sep 1824

Bror Will Foster Merchants Clerk aged 28 proposed  
Isaac Johnson Hatter high Street aged 28—

SHEFFIELD 8 1824. Augst.

Officers 1824-1825

Bror Redfearne	President
Bror Whiteley	
Clarke	}
Fox	
Styring	
Gregory	
Gallimore	
Will Atherton	Assistants

[This is in a different handwriting, see Minute 1st November 1824.]

Bror Rowley	Treas
„ Kirby	Secretary

SHEFFIELD 4th October 1824.

It was unanimously agreed that Mr. Thompson's Bill for taking out administration under James Johnson's Will to sell the £400 3 P Cent Consols should be paid. Foster and Johnson admitted.

[Cash book shows this payment October 4th 1824: "By Mr Thompson's bill for Law £11.15.0."]

SHEFFIELD 1 November 1824.

William Atherton was this night elected an Assistant, and Bror Fox was appointed to take a Key for the remainder of the Year Bror Sylvester resigned as an Assistant and paid the Forfeit of One Shilling, but he resigning in consequence of ill health it was returned to him.

S.R.

W.R.

SHEFFIELD 6th December 1824.

Brother Norman was appointed Assistant to the Sheffield Masonic Benefit Society this evening.

S.R.

W.R.



SHEFFIELD 6th June 1825.

Bror Richard Hudson of Sheffield aged 24 years Scale Cutter proposed

The Treasurer was directed to deposit in the Savings Bank £36.0 0 and to add to it the Interest of £350 for a year which is now invested there Amount £14 making altogether £50.

S.R.  
W.R.

Hudson Admitted

Edward Haslam aged 35 Tailor Orchard Street proposed

SHEFFIELD Edwd. Haslam was admitted a Member this Evening

Mr Haslam was admitted by the members present to pay 21/- towards his Contribution and he is to pay 2.9.6 on the first Monday in Sep 1825.

SHEFFIELD 1 August 1825

Officers 1825-1826.

Bror Whiteley	President forfeited
„ Clarke	President
„ Hudson	
„ Haslam	
„ Fox	
„ Gregory	
„ Styring	
„ Sylvester	
„ Norman	
Bror Redfearne	Secretary
„ Rowley	Treasurer
„ Newton	Beadle

[The Secretary here comes before the Treasurer and the Beadle is mentioned.]

SHEFFIELD 5 Dec 1825

Joseph Smithson Miller aged 31 proposed

SHEFFIELD 2 Jan'y 1826

Smithson admitted.

SHEFFIELD 1st, May 1826.

It was resolv'd that it was the opinion of the Members attending here this Evening that Mr. John Stanley does in future for this year and the next pay 4½ P Cent for the Money he has upon Mortgage and that he has Notice to that Effect. Present 17 members.

N.B It was carried by all but Mr Fox.

W.R.

[The N.B. explains the absence of Rowley's beloved word "unanimously."]

SHEFFIELD 5 June 1826.

It was resolv'd unanimously that James Garlick should have time given him to pay his arrears due to Mrs Willey and to the Society until the 7th day of August next. and that if then discharg'd then he should be readmitted into the Society free of any charge and be entitled to the privileges thereof.

W.R.

SHEFFIELD 7th August 1826.

Officers . . . 1826 . . . 1827.

Bror. Hudson	President
„ Kirby	
„ Haslam	
„ Fox	
„ Sylvester	
„ Raven	
„ Clarke	
„ Pearson	
„ Smithson	
Bror Redfearne	Secretary
„ Rowley	Treasurer
„ Newton	Beadle

Bror John Fordham aged 27 and Abraham Negus proposed

SHEFFIELD 4 Sep 1826

R.R.

W.R. Secy

[Rowley was appointed Treasurer, but signs this and the following Minutes as Secretary.]

SHEFFIELD 2 October

Brother John Fordham and Brother Abraham Newgus admitted

W.R.

[Bro. Negus' name afforded much scope for ingenuity in spelling.]

SHEFFIELD 5 March 1827

A Motion was made by Mr Fox and seconded by Mr. Raven that in future One Shilling shall be allow'd to those attending to take out the Funeral Money of any Deceas'd Brother to spend in the House at Which the Club shall be held It was carried unanimously by all present

R.H.

W.R.

[Here follow nine names.]

SHEFFIELD 7 May 1827

A Motion was made by Brother Edward Haslam and seconded by Brother Abraham Newgas that the Masonic benefit Society be removed from Mr Coopers to a more Central Situation in the Town of Sheffield.

A further Motion was made by Brother Edward Haslam and seconded by Brother Abraham Newgas that in case of a vote obtain'd for its removal it be taken to Bror John Fordhams the Black Bull Inn in Castle Street Sheffield

The President directs that the whole of the members belonging to the Society be Summoned

R.H. P

W.R. S

[Fordham's Inn was the Black Rock. The Minute is incorrect.]

[In a different and blacker ink is written below this Minute.]

9 for its removal.

5 against.

14 for its going to Mr Fordhams

SHEFFIELD 4th June 1827.

A motion was made by Mr Clarke and seconded by Edward Haslam that the Box of the club be removed to Mr Fordhams and that the meeting in July be held there.

10 in favour of the motion.

2 against it.

W.R. S.

SHEFFIELD 6th August 1827.

Officers . . . 1827 . . . 1828.

Brother Kirby  
Haslam  
Houlden  
Amory  
Negus  
Sylvester  
Raven  
Rodgers  
Pearson  
Redfearne  
Rowley  
Newton

President  
Senior Warden  
Junior Warden.

Secretary  
Treasurer  
Beadle

[This is something new—the description of Haslam and Houlden as S.W. and J.W. . . . Kirby is called President, but in the next entry he signs as Thomas Kirby Master. It is probable that the titles “Master, Senior and Junior Warden, Assistants, and Beadle” are copied from the usage of the Cutlers' Company of Hallamshire.]

SHEFFIELD 1 September 1827.

It was unanimously resolv'd that the Sum of £21.0 0 should be deposited in the Savings Bank.

Thos. Kirby Master  
W. Rowley, Treasurer.

SHEFFIELD 5th November 1827.

Bror Holden stated that it was the wish of Bror James Richardson to have half-pay from the club and be allow'd 5/- Per week and be at liberty to work when he feels himself capable.

It was unanimously voted to adhere to the strict letter of the rules, and of course, he cannot be allow'd to work.

T.K. M.  
W.R. S.

SHEFFIELD 4th February 1828.

Mr Edward Pass aged 25 proposed.

SHEFFIELD 3 March 1828.

Pass admitted.

SHEFFIELD 7th April 1828.

It was unanimously resolv'd that Mr. Fox's Notice should be accepted as claiming pay according to the Articles but must be requested not to perform any labour whereby he may be deprived of the pay of the Society.

W.R.

[Godfrey Fox was of a somewhat superior status in life to the majority of the Club; hence the deference shown in this Minute.]

SHEFFIELD 2 June 1828.

Bror Benjamin Wostenholm Gas Works aged 32 proposed.

SHEFFIELD 13 June 1828.

Bror Kirkby proposed that £25 be withdrawn by the Society from the Savings Bank seconded by Bror Raven and carried unanimously.

W.R.

SHEFFIELD 7 July 1828 Wolstenholm elected

SHEFFIELD 4 August 1828

Brother George Sharp was propos'd by Bror Raven and seconded by Bror Kirby he is 30 years of age and by Trade a Miller.

The little feast to be held on Thursday Evening the 7th Day of August 1828 at 8 o'clock Supper to be on the table

[The Cash Book shows that there was always held a little feast, but the date hitherto has not been mentioned in the Minutes.]

SHEFFIELD 4 August 1828

Officers 1828 1829

Brother Haslam	President
Holden	Senior Warden
Rodgers	Junior Warden
Amory	
Nugus	
Raven	
Clark	
Kirkby	
Bror Redfearn	Secretary
Bror Rowley	Treasurer
Brother Newton	Beechdale

SHEFFIELD 1 Sep 1828

Bror James Griffiths aged 29 Machine Maker proposed

SHEFFIELD 6 Octo 1828  
Griffiths elected

SHEFFIELD 3 Novm 1828 Sharp elected.

SHEFFIELD 1 Decr 1828.

It was agreed that in future Mr John Stanley should pay  $4\frac{1}{2}$  P cent for the Money he has belonging to this Society and that the Treasurer gives him Notice to that Effect for One Year longer say from 7 Sep 1828 to Sep 1829.

[“Say . . . 1829” in red ink.]

It was resolv'd that the four Months Interest over and above  $4\frac{1}{2}$  P cent shall be allow'd to him from 1 May to 7 Sep 1828

[“from . . . 1828” in red ink.]

It was unanimously agreed that he should pay the Money into the Hands of the Societies Treasurer on the 7 Day of Feb 1830 and that Notice be given him to that Effect which Money say 50£ the Society lent him on Bond. The Bond not being eligible Security

[“the . . . security” in red ink.]

W.R.

SHEFFIELD 3d August 1829  
Officers 1829 1830

Brother Holden

Rodgers

Senior

Amory

Raven

Whiteley

Kirby

Simpson

Brother Redfearne

Rowley

Newton

President

Senior Warden

Junr Warden

Secretary

Treasurer

Beedale

SHEFFIELD 12 August 1829

It was unanimously agreed that the Deeds of John Stanley of Oughty Bridge which are Deposited in this Societies Chest for securing the Sum of £450.0.0. be given up to the Treasurer to give to Messrs Wilson and Young Solicitors taking their receipt for the same in Order that John Stanley may provide himself with means to pay off the £450 and all Interest due thereon on the 7th Day of September 1829

W.R.

G.H.

SHEFFIELD 8th Septr 1829

At a Meeting of the Members of the Sheffield Masonic Benefit Society held this Evening at Mr Fordhams it was unanimously agreed that in consequence of Mr John Stanley having paid in the Money he had belonging to the Society on Mortgage and a Clause having been introduced into the rules of the Savings Bank that no Benefit Society should have more in any Savings Bank than £300 and therefore could make no additions to the Money which the Society had in the Sheffield and Hallamshire Savings Bank it was order'd that the sum of £470 be deposited in the Bank of Messrs Walkers and Stanley until such time as a proper Mortgage could be procur'd upon Land Security at and after the rate of 5 P Cent P Annum not only for it but for a certain portion of that which it now in the Savings Bank.

G.H.

W.R.

[Ten members recorded as present.]

It was resolv'd that inquiries be made of the Professional Gentleman to procure One or more Securities for 900£ upon good and eligible Land Securities to secure such sum of £900 at 5 P Cent as soon as possible or any other Person who may give information.

G.H.

W.R.

[Same date as above.]

[This is rather involved, but the intention is clear. The Savings Bank did not insist upon this clause.]

SHEFFIELD 2 Nov 1829

Bror Thos Pearson proposed.

SHEFFIELD 7 December 1829. Pearson admitted.

Resolv'd a Committee of eight be appointed to communicate with Mr. Tidd Pratt Barrister at Law on the subject of the rules of the Sheffield Masonic Benefit Society and all other matters relative to an Act of Parliament pass'd on the 19th day of June 1829 but this Committee shall not have the power of investing the funds of this Society without calling a Public Meeting of the whole of its Members and having their Sanction so to do.

8 Members present.

5 of the above shall have the power of acting to obtain the information required.

William Rowley, Secty and Treasurer.

[Note Rowley's signature as Secretary and Treasurer.

John Tidd Pratt. (1797-1870.) See Introduction, p. 15.]

SHEFFIELD Masonic Society 4th January 1830.

In consequence of there not being sufficient Money in the Box to pay the Sick the Treasurer was directed to draw from the Bank the Sum of ten Pounds which was accordingly done on the 7th day of January 1830, and apply'd to the payment of the Sick and also Funeral Allowances.

G.H.

SHEFFIELD Masonic Benefit Society.

5th April 1830.

Mr. Norman having received 2 Weeks Club pay under circumstances that appear'd to this Society very suspicious and very doubtful as to whether a fraud had not been practis'd upon it in having given in a Surgeon's Cert: who never attended him and having been met out in the most inclement part of the Winter at a late Hour in the Evening when the Snow was falling in rapid and quick succession, and as he stated then labouring under a violent attack of Rheumatic under which circumstances he obtain'd 2 Weeks pay amounting to 20/- which he recd, and at a general Club he call'd to pay his contributions which was refus'd being recd until a clear and satisfactory account was made out to the Club of his Innocence and the Secretary was directed to address a Note to him to appear at the House of Mr. John Fordham being the House where the Club is held on Monday the 5th day of April 1830 to answer certain Questions which was to have been put to him but he not appearing Mr Wm Heald a member of the said Society stated that he could not in consequence of his absence from Town—in consequence of which the Secretary was directed to inform him he was fin'd 20/- and if not paid he would be excluded from the said Society—however it appear'd he was in town for he was seen twice on the Morning of the Day in Question which Mr Heald stated he was out of town.

G.H.

[This is a typical instance of Rowley's literary style. It leaves us rather breathless, for the whole Minute is one complete sentence. Norman's conduct evidently aroused all the capacity for animated description that Rowley possessed, *e.g.*, "the snow was falling in rapid and quick succession." The last paragraph must have been read with interest by Mr. Heald. It is a delicate way of drawing attention to a terminological inexactitude.]

**SHEFFD Masonic Society 3d May 1830**

The Treasurer will call upon the Bank and receive the Sum of thirty pounds towards defraying what he has already paid out of his own pocket say £26. 3. 0 and the residue to be deposited in the Box.

G.H.

[The sum had been left blank in the Minute, for the exact amount has been filled in in a different and blacker ink.]

**SHEFFIELD Society of Free Masons Sick Club 7th June 1830**

William Norman was this Evening excluded from the Sheffield Masonic Benefit Society by the unanimous vote of all members present. say 15 Members.

W.R. Secy

[The opening words are new, "Sheffield Society of Freemasons Sick Club," but in the Minute the old form is used.]

**SHEFFIELD 2 Augst 1830**

It was order'd that the little feast should be held at Bror Fordhams on Monday the 9th Day of August 1830

Supper on the Table at 8 oClock

**SHEFFIELD 2 August 1830**

Officers . . . 1830 . . . 1831

Brother Rodgers

Senior

Foster

Amory

Pearson

Raven

Kirby

Redfearn

Hudson

Rowley

Newton

President

S. Warden

J. Warden

Secretary

Treasurer

Beadale

**SHEFFIELD 12 Aug 1830**

A Letter was read from Bror Carr stating his inability to pay his last years Subscription to the Society and praying that he might be allow'd 3 Months to pay the same in and it was unanimously agreed that if Bror Rowley would pay the amount at the next General Club Night in order that it might not become a president [precedent] to Members in future that if Bror Carr did not pay at the end of 3 Months the Society should refund the Money to Bror Rowley.

W R Secy

[Note that Rowley signs himself as Secretary and goes on writing the Minutes, etc., just as usual, though ten days previously in the list of officers Hudson is given as Secretary.]

**SHEFFIELD 6th Sep 1830**

In consequence of Bror George Sharpe not having come to pay his subscription this evening and in default of which he would have been excluded Brother Allott agreed to pay the money for him viz 17/- which he accordingly did subject to the precedent which has been above written by Brother Rowley in respect to Brother Carr.

**SHEFFIELD 6th Sep 1830**

Brother Gallimore not having attended this evening to pay off his arrears viz 10/- and his exclusion being the consequence of his Inattention Brother Senior agreed to pay the money for him which he accordingly did.

It was agreed unanimously this present 6th day of September 1830 by the Members of the Sheffield Masonic Benefit Society present that the 2 Members Brothers Sharpe and

Gallimore should refund the Money advanced for them by Brothers Allott and Senior on or before the next Club Night or in default thereof be excluded the Society according to the rules and regulations thereof.

[This 6th September Minute is not in Rowley's handwriting and is not signed.]

SHEFFD 4 Oct 1830

Mr George Stanley of Malkin Ho near Holmfirth applied for a loan of £500 upon his property at Hinchcliffe Mill near Holmfirth 784 yds of Land with 5 Tenements Built and 6 more to erect present rental 25 Guineas—subject to surrender at a Copyhold—Court held by Mr Linn of Wakefield halfyearly Mr. Stephenson made the Deeds—there is a Mortgage upon it for 240£ he proposes paying 4½ P Cent for the Money and to include 4 Acres of Land late a Common right upon Kirkburton 1d [illegible] Common. Mr. Stanley will Insure if required so to do.

SHEFFIELD 11 October 1830

At a special Meeting of the Members of the Sheffield Masonic Benefit Society held at the House of Mr. Jno Fordham this Evening it was unanimously resolv'd that no Money shall be advanc'd to Mr John Stanley on his property at Hinchcliffe Mills near Holmfirth it not being consider'd sufficient security for the Money he wishes the Society to advance upon it

R.R. Master  
W.R. Secty

[The Minute of 4th October gives the name as George Stanley. John Stanley was of Oughty Bridge. See p. 46.]

SHEFFIELD 1st August 1831

Officers . . . 1831 . . . 1832

Brother John Senior	President
George Foster	Senior Warden
Abraham Nougass	Junr Warden

[Note spelling.]

Edwd Pass  
Thomas Kirby  
John Gallimore  
William Raven  
John Amory  
Robt Rodgers  
Will Rowley  
William Newton

Secretary  
Treasurer  
Beadle

The little Feast will be held at Bror Fordhams on Monday the 8th Day of August 1831  
Supper on the Table at 8 oClock

W.R.

The Deeds securing £350 upon Mortgage lent by this Club to Aaron Hoyland is inserted in the Mortgage Deeds at 5 P Ct P Annum Interest whereas it was agreed to take four Pounds eleven Shillings and three Pence as Interest upon every One Hundred Pounds so secur'd and in Order that no misunderstanding may arise it was unanimously agreed by the members present at this general meeting that the abovenamed Sum of four Pounds eleven Shillings and three Pence upon every One hundred Pounds shall be receiv'd by the Masonic Society as a full compensation for Interest which shall from time to time become due from the said Aaron Hoyland

SHEFFD 1 August 1831 Robt Rogers President for the year 1831 ending 12th August

[Rodgers was the outgoing President, and as the above resolution was of importance in that it varied the interest from the amount expressed in the Mortgage Deed, Rodgers signed the Minute and added the date up to which his presidency extended.]

SHEFFIELD Masonic Benefit Society 2 January 1832

Brother Martin Hawke Miller aged 29 proposed

[In red ink] Admitted

SHEFFIELD Masonic Benefit Society 6th Feby 1832

Brother Thomas Saville Millwright aged 27 proposed

[In red ink]

Admitted

SHEFFIELD Masonic Benefit Society 7th May

Brother Charles Wilson Druggist aged 24 years proposed

[In red ink]

Admitted

SHEFFIELD 8th June 1832

At a General Meeting of the Sheffield Masonic benefit Society present as below to take into consideration Robert pearsons application for a Sum of Money to discontinue his claim upon the Society—John Senior—John Amory—Joseph Whiteley—John Gallimore—Thomas Foster—Thos Kirby—William Newton and William Rowley

It was resolv'd that a subscription amongst the Masonic Body for his relief and that this Society shall not be allow'd to act otherwise than in strict conformity to the rules of the Society

[Here follow the signatures of the members whose names have also been stated in the Minute above.]

SHEFFIELD 2d July 1832

John Greaves Hoole of Colson Crofts aged 28 proposed

SHEFFIELD 6 August 1832

Brother George Foster  
Abraham Nugass  
Thomas Caville  
Martin Hawke  
Mr Raven  
Mr Amory  
Mr Gallimore  
Mr Rogers  
Mr Haslem  
Rowley  
Newton

President  
Senior Warden  
Junior Do

Treasurer  
Beadle

[The customary formula "Officers appointed to serve &c" is omitted.  
Several Brethren have Mr. prefixed to their names.  
No Secretary is mentioned.]

It was agreed that no little feast be held for the year 1832 and that the forfeits shall be

[This Minute stops here abruptly at the bottom of the page.]

SHEFFIELD 6th August 1832.

Officers to serve etc . . . 1832 . . . 1833.

Brother George Foster  
Abraham Nugass

President  
Senior Warden

[No other names given.]

In consequence of the Decease of William Newton Brother Raven was propos'd to fill his situation by Brother Amory, and seconded by Brother Haslam, the Salary to be two Guineas Annually on the Treasurer in the absence of the President putting it to the vote he was unanimously elected.

SHEFFIELD 8 May 1833.

W.R.

[This is a reduction in expenses. Newton got four guineas.]



SHEFFIELD 5 August 1833.

Officers 1833-1834.

Brother Thomas Caville  
Martin Hawke  
Aaron Allott  
Assistants,

President  
Senior Warden  
Junior Warden

John Amory  
William Clarke  
Haslam Edward  
Robert Rogers  
William Rowley  
William Raven

Treasurer  
Beadale

[It is some years since the word Assistants was used.]

At a Meeting of the Sheffield Masonic Benefit Society held at the house of Mr. Fordham On Friday the 30th day of May 1834. the Master of the Club being called to the Chair Mr. Caville The following resolutions were passed.

1st Mr. Holden propos'd that the portrait be presented to Mr Rowley, seconded by Mr Pass. "Unanimous."

[Unanimous. See note.]

2nd, Mr. Holden propos'd that the Iron Chest belonging to the Club be presented to Mr. Rowley, seconded by Mr. Heald. "Unanimous."

[See note.]

3rd, Mr. Holden proposed that Something be allow to the persons holding Money towards their expenses in transferring their mortgages.

Seconded by Mr. Redfern, "Negatived."

4th, Mr. Holden proposed that the expenses incurred in bringing about the Dissolution of the Club be paid by the Club,

Seconded by Mr. Heald. "Unanimous."

5th, Mr. Holden proposed that a dinner be provided by Mr. Fordham for 37 members at 3/6 each including Malt Liquor to be paid by the Club. Seconded by Mr. Simpson. "Unanimous."

6th Mr. Simpson proposed that the Money be paid on Thursday at Noon, and the dinner ordered at Two oclock on the same day Seconded by Mr. Holden Um

[This "Um" comes at the edge of the page, and is probably intended for that blessed word "Unanimous."]

7th Mr. Holden proposed that a Ivory Dinner Service with Mahogany Box complete be presented to Mr. Rowley, Seconded by Mr Simpson, "Unanimous."

A discussion took place about the premium for entrance and it was unanimously [correct spelling this time] agreed that it did not entitle those to be dated back nor to receive more than regular proportion.

Thomas Caville.

This last Minute is not in Rowley's writing. The members certainly seem to have appreciated the work of their Treasurer who from internal evidence acted as Secretary and general manager of the Society. There are no other Minutes and no indication is given anywhere as to the reasons for breaking up a rich and prosperous organisation.

The Sheffield Masonic Benefit Society owed everything to William Rowley.

He wrote and signed the greater part of the Minutes when Treasurer as well as Secretary. His style is distinctive; in some words he uses the old form of spelling, *e.g.*, propos'd, but in this elision of the "e" he is by no means consistent. He uses the old form of capital—a curious survival—the doubling of the initial letter, *e.g.*, ffunds for Funds. He is very fond of the word "unanimously," which he never neglects to bring in if possible. His spelling of the names of the Brethren is usually due to the caprice of the moment. His sentences are generally the length of the Minute; he disdains the use of stops

or commas; sometimes he makes use of a —, but only under great provocation. He occasionally rises to eloquence, but as a general thing he says what he has to say, and when his statement gets rather involved, as it sometimes happens, he leaves it to the good sense of the reader to find out what is really meant and what the words are meant to convey. His readers at the time the Minutes were written had the local knowledge required to understand the allusions, which at this distance of time we unfortunately have not. All the same, the Minutes are of great value and throw a sidelight of deep interest on the old days.

Rowley was proposed in the Britannia Lodge April 12th 1797, Ballotted for and initiated on May 10th 1797, F.C. May 21st 1797, Raised June 18th 1797, S.W. 1801. He was W.M. in 1802 and was Master of the Lodge seventeen times, the last time in 1832. He was a Maltster of Orchard Street and Paradise Square.

There is a memorandum by W. Brother Simeon Hayes, dated January 5th 1895, as follows:—

The Portrait presented to Bror Rowley as per Minutes 30th May 1834 is not the portrait now hanging in the Masonic Hall Sheffield. That portrait by Mr. Johnson, Artist, of Sheffield was presented as per Minutes of Britannia Lodge May 8th 1822 and June 12th 1822 "to be deposited in the Lodge as a lasting remembrance of the high esteem entertained by the brethren."

It would be a pleasant thing if the Benefit Society's Portrait could be recovered and placed in the Masonic Hall alongside the Britannia one.

The iron chest or deed box of the Society was for some years in the possession of Messrs. Wake and Sons, Solicitors, and was presented by their successors, Messrs. A. E. and H. O. Maxfield, to the Britannia Lodge in December, 1895.

The box is of cast iron and measures 21 by 15 by 14 inches. The lid has three locks. Round the rim are the words "Sheffield Masonic Benefit Society." In the centre is a figure of Justice. This lid is a very good specimen of casting and is of the type customary at that period, particularly in the Stove Grate Industry.

In the Ledger (No. 24 in the Britannia Lodge Inventory) Rowley on June 13th, 1838, was owing Lodge dues to the amount of £4 19s. 9d. The dues were paid August 25th, 1838, and he resigned the same date. He died March 21st, 1839.

#### TREASURER'S CASH BOOK.

This account is in the same book as the Minutes, but begins at the other end. It is headed:—

Dr. Wm. Willey Treasurer of the Sheffield Masonic Benefit Society 1805.

	£	s	d
May 6th to $\frac{3}{4}$ Subscriptions of a year of Members as per account	55	1	0
August 5 to $\frac{1}{4}$ Do. of a Do as P Do.	33	5	3
	£88	6	3

On the opposite page are the payments:—  
1805.

August 5 By Disbursements as P Account	1	19	3
„ By Ballance in the Hands of the Treasurer	86	7	0
	£88	6	3

The cash was left in the hands of the Treasurer, who paid interest on it at the rate of 5 per cent., but when the funds of the Society increased—as under the admirable management they were bound to do—other investments were made

which will be duly noted. It was, however, always the custom to leave sufficient money in the hands of the Treasurer to pay the sick their weekly allowance and to discharge petty accounts. Willey was a publican, and I have been informed that most publicans in those days ran Sick and Dividing Societies and also Lending Clubs, where small sums were lent at alarming rates of interest. To Willey the possession of a constant and steady influx of ready money would be of the utmost value, and when Willey died his widow (who all along had taken a great share in the paying out of the claims) continued to have money from the Society at the usual interest.

The management had a very clear idea of the necessity of making their surplus cash earn something. As little as possible was kept in the box. One feature about the investments is decidedly unusual among contemporary records, and that is the interesting circumstance that all investments were discussed at a meeting of all the members of the Society, so that the fullest publicity was afforded. Furthermore, competent legal and commercial advice was always taken, which accounts for the fact that the Society lost nothing but gained a great deal by the careful way it acted in its financial dealings. See, for example, the manner in which mortgages were dealt with and the extreme caution exercised in ascertaining that the security was adequate for the money advanced:—

1807

Aug 3d To 1 years Interest on £129-13-9 Principal money in the Treasurers Hands	6 9 6
--	-------

1808

Aug 3 To One years Interest 174-0-3	8 14 0
-------------------------------------	--------

In 1809 Interest was 12 0 3 on 245 12 1; 1810, 1 7 0 on 327 2 2; 1811, 19 7 9 on 387 16 10; 1812, 22 3 9 on 443 17 10; 1813, 444 1 3 interest 22 4 0; for 1814 this money is entered thus:—

1814

Aug 3 To 1 years Interest on 444.1.3. being cash on Bond to W Willey	22 4 0
---	--------

Aug To Interest on 55.19.0 being cash on notes to Will: Willey from 7th Day of March last to this Day	1 2 9½
--	--------

To cash on Bond and Notes	500 0 3
---------------------------	---------

To Do. in societies chest	36 4 3½
---------------------------	---------

Aug 17 To cash recd from Mr Willey being part of the above Bond and Notes (this in red ink)	0 0 0
---	-------

To Interest upon 250£ from 3 Aug Instant to this Day	9 7
--	-----

On the opposite page is this entry:—

1814

Aug 20 By £400 of 3 Per Cent Consolidated Annuities	255 5 0
Cost Cash recd of W Willey £250 0 0	

1818

Aug 11 to Surplus Money in Box in box which cannot be accounted for	£1 1 3½
--	---------

In 1819 there was also an unaccountable surplus of £2 3 6.

1820 the Assets of the Society were as follows:—

To £400 in the 3 P Cent costs	265 5 0
Augst Cash on Mortgage at Oughty Bridge	400 0 0
To Do in the Hands of W. Willey	80 0 0
To Do in Society's Chest	18 19 9

---

764 4 9

In 1821 another £50 was advanced on the Oughty Bridge Mortgage.

In 1824 the 3 P Cents were sold at a profit of £119 15 0, and the money was placed in the Savings Bank.

This year Assets were:—

1824

Aug 12	To cash in Saving Bank Sheffield	350	0	0
	To Do on Mortgage at O Bridge	450	0	0
	To Do on Bond to Mrs Willey	80	0	0
	To Do in Societies Chest	15	15	10½
		895	15	10½

The money in the Saving Bank steadily increased, *e.g.*, in 1825 it was £400, in 1826 £428 14 8, in 1827 £538 19 8, and this year the assets were £1,000 4 1½.

In 1829 the mortgage at Oughty Bridge was paid off. The same year the Savings Bank introduced a rule that no Benefit Society could have a greater deposit than £300. The Society deposited £470 in Walker's Bank at 5 P Cent interest. This Savings Bank rule cannot have applied to existing accounts, for in 1830 cash in Savings Bank was £550 10 6. In 1831 £350 was lent on mortgage to Aaron Hoyland at £4 11 3 per cent., and the assets were:—

1831.

August 12	to Cash in Savings Bank	550	16	6
	To do. in Walkers. do	90	0	0
	To do on Mortgage to Hoyland.	350	0	0
	To cash in Societies Chest	23	13	10½
		£1014	10	4½

In 1832 the assets show a slight decrease 1014 4 1½

„ 1833 „ „ „ increase 1029 7 5½

and on September, 1832, £100 was lent on mortgage to Mrs. Watson.

The final balance sheet is:—

Dr, William Rowley of The Sheffield Masonic Benefit Society				
1834.	fwds.	65	7	0½

See Cr. for details.

June 5th to Ballance forwards.	27	3	9½
To Principal reed of Aaron Hoyland	350	0	0
To Interest reed upon the same.	9	0	7
To Principal reed of Mrs Watson.	100	0	0
To Interest upon Do. Do.	3	9	8
To Principal reed from Savings Bank.	550	16	6
To Interest reed upon Do. Do.	20	2	1
		£1060	12 7½

	Forwards	17	9	10
June 4 By Mr Holden in full		4	6	10
By Mr Fordham for Dinners for 37 Members		6	9	6
By Do. Do for extras		1	5	0
By Messrs Samson & Co.		6	5	1
By Mr Raven as Beedale		1	17	0
By Mr Furniss in full		10	0	
By Ballance in hand forwards		27	3	9½
		£65	7	0½

June 5 By Sundry Expenses not included in the above		3	6	
By paid over to the Members as per statement in Disbursement Book		1060	9	1½
		1060	12	7½

The first member to claim sick pay was Robert Crookshanks of Leeds who was paid £2/8/0 as 4 weeks pay on December 3 1806.

The first funeral money was paid February 12 1807:—

By Mary Vickers Burial Money in right of her late Husband	2/2/0
*On Mar 7. 1808 By Ale Shot 60 Members at 2d ea	0.10.0

A similar entry occurs right along on the date of every monthly club night.

1811 the Club was called upon to pay property tax:—

By Property Tax on Interest Money for 5 years ending 5 April 1811	£6/3/-
--	--------

On March 5 1822:—

By Expences copying rules and Councils fees &c. in bringing the Society under the Act	4/9/0
--	-------

Every Member of the Club had to assent to its dissolution. One Member lived at Derby the Postage to which was heavy and should reconcile us to the new increase in the Postal rate:—

1834

Feby 13

By Postage Letter from and to Derby to John Greaves Hoole to obtain his consent to dissolving the Club.	0/1/2
---	-------

The following statement appears on the last four pages of the Disbursement Book at the winding up of the Society:—

Amount of Monies paid to the following persons being their respective shares arising from the dissolution of the Sheffield Masonic Benefit Society agreeable to the unanimous consent of the whole of its members signified by their Handwriting to a special agreement for that purpose Dated the 3rd Day of February 1834.

And paid to them this 5th Day of June 1834.

The above is at the top of one page. At the top of the next page is the following:—

We the undersign'd being members of the Sheffield Masonic Benefit Society held at the house of Mr, John Fordham the Black Rock Inn in Sheffield do hereby acknowledge to have received the respective Sums attached to our Names in full for our respective shares of the Division of its funds which was agreed to be divided by the unanimous consent of the members belonging to the same by our signing our Names respectively to an Instrument for that purpose and we hereby confirm the same by our signatures hereto this 5th day of June 1834.

On this and the next leaf the name and the amount appear on one side and on the opposite side of the page is the signature of the recipient and the amount.

The total sum divided was £1,060 9s. 1½d.

The six surviving members of the founders received £47 6s. 9d. each. These fortunate brethren were John Gallimore, John Heathcote, William Rowley, James Blyth, James Ross, and Robert Crookshanks, who was a draper at Leeds.

\* Note:—Ale Shot is the reckoning *cf.* Shakespeare.

"The Two Gentlemen of Verona," Act II., Sc. V.

Lau: . . . I reckon this always, that a man is never undone till he be hang'd, nor never welcome to a place till some certain shot be paid, and the hostess say, Welcome.

At the foot of the last page is the following:—

We the undersign'd hereby acknowledge to have been present at the payment of the above Sums of Money to which the Parties have respectively sign'd their names in full discharge of their claims as Members of the Sheffield Masonic Benefit Society and that each and every of them took such Monies in full discharge of their claims  
Witness our hands this day 5th June 1834

Thomas Caville  
George Holden  
George Foster  
William Raven

It is interesting to note the very formal and legal method by which the whole of the final proceedings was carried out. No possible loophole was left for any dissatisfied member to take any steps to rectify any complaint. Each man signed his name and four men watched him do it and solemnly recorded the fact. One man made his mark and two received the money by a deputy. Thomas Pearson got £6 17s. 1½d., thus satisfactorily accounting for the odd 1½d.

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A hearty vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Bro. Stokes for his interesting paper, and comments were made by Bros. L. Vibert, W. B. Hextall, J. E. S. Tuckett, R. H. Baxter, and W. J. Williams.

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Bro. HERBERT BRADLEY writes:—

I have read Bro. Stokes' paper with great interest, and finished it with a feeling of very considerable regret. It is most disappointing to find no explanation of the sudden winding up of so prosperous a Society. It is clear, I think, that it cannot have been caused by any decision of Grand Lodge or any superior authority. If it had been, I think Bro. Rowley would have introduced the fact into one of his resolutions.

Throughout its existence Bro. Rowley was the life and soul of the Society, and I cannot help thinking that something personal to Bro. Rowley was the real cause of the demise of the Society.

I am afraid that further information is not likely to be forthcoming, and we shall be left to conjecture. My own suggestion is that Bro. Rowley decided to curtail his Masonic work, and desired to be relieved of the work of the Society, and the members being unable to find another member able and willing to undertake the duties, decided to go into voluntary liquidation. The speed with which the winding up was effected, and the fact that Bro. Rowley resigned his Lodge only two or three years later, and that he was in arrears shortly before his resignation, seem to me to render this surmise not at all less likely to be correct.

Bro. Rowley must have been an elderly man at the time, and as Masonry in Sheffield was then at a low ebb, he appears to have been suffering from a general feeling of being (shall we say?) 'fed up' with it.

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Bro. RODK. H. BAXTER writes:—

Masonic Benefit Societies seem to have been fairly common at one time. I have in my collection a copy of the "Rules and Regulations, for the Government of the Free Mason's Charity Fund, Held at the Flying Horse Inn, in Rochdale, in the County of Lancaster. Instituted the Seventh day of September, 1820. Rochdale: printed by S. Ashmorth, New-Wall. 1826."

The "Articles" are signed by twenty-one founding members. Each member had to contribute one pound on joining and five shillings per quarter. After having subscribed for two years, members, in case of being unable to follow their occupation by reason of sickness, were entitled to eight shillings per week. Five pounds was the sum granted for the burial of a Brother and three pounds for his wife.

I have not been able to follow the history of this Society, although it would not be difficult to trace its members in the books of the old local Lodges.

A very old Brother told me some years ago that there was at one time a Sick and Burial Club in connection with the Lodge of Hope No. 54, and that when the Club was disbanded *by order of Grand Lodge* he resigned his membership of the Lodge.

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Bro. Dr. GEORGE NORMAN writes:—

I have gone carefully through the early Minute Books of the Lodge which met at the Bear, in Bath, from 1732 to 1758, and there is no reference to anything in the way of a Masonic Benefit Society. I have also had occasion to go through the files of newspapers of that period, and have never come across any reference to such a Society.

The late Bro. Ashley, who published a short sketch of the Lodge in 1873, makes no mention of a Benefit Society in connection with the Lodge. Neither does the late Bro. Peach in his short History of Craft Masonry in Bath.

I cannot, therefore, offer any suggestion as to the grounds for stating that there was a Masonic Benefit Society in Bath in 1733.

The first Lodge that met at the Queen's Head in Bath in 1723 was composed of men who would not be likely to have needed such a Society, and I fancy the same applies to the earlier members of the Lodge that met at the Bear, as they were all apparently well-to-do citizens.

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Bro. W. J. SONGHURST writes:—

The scheme for the "Masonic Benefit Society, established under the authority of Parliament for the Relief and Support of the Sick, Aged and Imprisoned Brethren, of the Antient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons, their Widows, Children, and Orphans: under the patronage of His Royal Highness George Prince of Wales, G.M.," was approved by the Grand Lodge on the 10th April, 1799, and some particulars of this organization were issued by William Hannam, the first Actuary, with a covering letter dated "Masonic Benefit Society Office, No. 50, Frith-street, Soho. May 6th, 1799."

The "Rules, Orders, and Regulations" appear to have been first published in 1800, the date given in the *Masonic Magazine* for 1881 to which Bro. Stokes makes reference. It would be interesting to analyse these Rules and give particulars of the Brethren who were appointed Trustees or members of the various Committees.

At a general Court of subscribers held on the 24th March, 1800, Provincial Committees were formed, the first resolution passed on that day being "That in order to extend the benefits and advantages of this Society, to Members of country Lodges, and for the more ready receiving Subscriptions and other monies which may become due to the Society, it is hereby directed, that, at the General Annual Courts, the necessary County Committees shall be chosen, who shall be considered managers for the concerns of the Society in their respective counties, and who are respectively to hold their offices during the period herein after expressed." Incidentally it may be noted that one guinea was allowed for the refreshment of the County Committees, at all their **Quarterly Meetings!**

The names of thirty members are mentioned for the Committee for Yorkshire with John Smallpage, of Leeds, as Agent for the County, and Samuel

Robinson, of Sheffield, and Robert Smith, of Hull, also "empowered to answer Claims in cases of Sickness and Death."

By 1802 the Committees had been extended as noted in the *Masonic Magazine* above mentioned. Bro. Smallpage was then still the Provincial Agent, but for Sheffield James Woollen had been appointed in place of Samuel Robinson, who, however, remained a member of the Committee, this James Woollen being apparently the Master of the Royal Brunswick Lodge who signed the Sheffield circular in September, 1804, although he did not become a member of the local Society until three years later.

A copy of Hannam's circular of May, 1799, sent to the Lodge at the Old Antelope Inn, Poole, Dorset, was, with great kindness, sent up to London for our inspection, and the members of the Lodge of Amity, No. 137, are to be congratulated on the careful preservation of their old papers.

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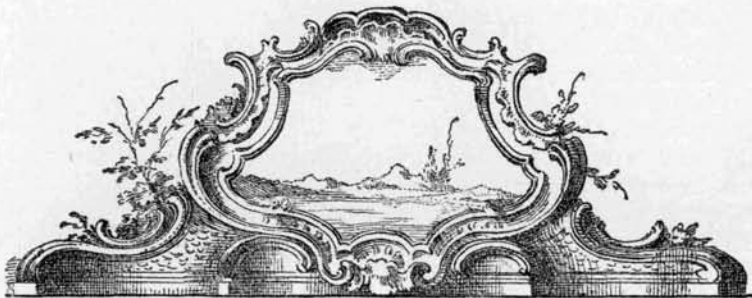
Bro. JOHN STOKES writes as follows in reply:—

I share Bro. Bradley's regret at the lack of any satisfactory explanation of the sudden winding up of the Society. Every source of information has been tapped to find a reason, but none has been forthcoming up to now. My own impression is that some sort of communication from Grand Lodge was at the bottom of it all, and, as Bro. Baxter points out, a tradition to this effect was in existence at Rochdale.

It seemed to be the ambition of many Masonic Lodges, early in the nineteenth century, to become and to act as Benefit Societies, so as to compete with the numerous Benefit Societies which about that period came into being. The inducement to join Masonry for what you may get out of it appears to have revived of late years.

Bro. George Norman shows that there is no further information available for the statement that a Masonic Benefit Society existed at Bath in 1733.

I am much indebted to Bro. Songhurst for his note which fills out certain details which were omitted in my paper. James Woollen, who signed the Sheffield circular in 1804, was the stormy petrel of local Masonic politics, and did many queer things in his time.





## THE 'COLNE' MANUSCRIPTS OF THE 'OLD CHARGES.'

LITERAL TRANSCRIPTS, DESCRIPTIONS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC  
REPRODUCTIONS.

BY BRO. EUSTACE B. BEESLEY, P.M. Lodge of Integrity No. 163,  
P.Prov.G.Registrar (East Lancashire).



THE two Manuscripts of the *Old Charges* belonging to the ROYAL LANCASHIRE LODGE No. 116, meeting at Colne, are not a new discovery, but, with the exception of the transcript by Bro. Hughan of the older of the documents, which appeared in the 1887 Christmas Number of the *Freemason*, neither a complete transcript of the second, nor a *facsimile* reproduction of either, has hitherto been published.

The thanks of the Craft are due to the Royal Lancashire Lodge for permitting the Charges to be now reproduced, through the medium of *Ars Quatuor Coronatorum*, for the benefit of Masonic Students.

Bro. Hughan, in his book on the *Old Charges* (1895, 2nd edition, p. 71), after placing one Roll in Class D 19, 17th Century, says:—

The Senior Roll preserves some eccentric readings, and possibly by error of the scribe, the description of the seven sciences does not immediately follow the Invocation, but is dovetailed between two portions of the narrative that usually come after the account of the sciences. The "Widows Son" is called "Hirum of Tickus." Prior to the recital of the regular "Charges" we read (instead of the Latin portion in so many MSS.): "Heare followeth the worthy and godly Oath of Masones One of the eldest taking the Bible shall hould it fourth that hee or the (they) which are to be maid Masones, may impoise and lay thear right hand upon it and then the Charge shall bee read."

The neophyte was also warned to "well and carefully observe his Charge for it is a great perill for a man to endanger his soule by perjury."

The 2nd clause provided that the candidate "be true leidgman to the King or Supream Gouverner or Ruler," and after the 9 "Charges in Generall," and the 17 "other things singular that belong to Masters and felowes," are eight clauses, declared to "be the Aprentis Charges," which are referred to at length elsewhere.

The Arms of the Masons are roughly drawn and thus described "The Coate of Armes belonging to the fraternity of Masons. Arg, is hear depenciled being thus Blazoned in the field Sable on a chaveran. A paire of Compisas between 3 Castels Argent. The Company of Masons wear incorporated in the Twelif year of King Henry the 4th."

And at p. 85, referring to the second Roll, which he classifies as D 28, 18th Century, remarks:—

The junior of the two MSS. . . . is probably of the early part of last century and was once a Roll of paper as No. 1, but since divided and now consists of three slips together extending to 5½ feet by some

nine inches in width. The caligraphy is good, and much superior to the older Scroll, which it so closely resembles as to suggest its transcription from that document, or from a common original. Some parts are much worn, and the Invocation is missing, possibly cut off, as the first sheet is shorter than the other two.

Some of the errors in the first MS. are corrected in the second, and "Hiram Ticku" is the title given to Hiram Abiff in the junior document. Edwin is left out in both Scrolls as with several other MSS., but evidently the oversight of an earlier Scribe, for that Prince is clearly referred to as the Son of Athelstan, the latter being called "his father." If it be a copy of the No. 1 (Colne), the transcriber omitted the "Apprentice Charges," but they may have been removed.

The Clauses or Charges are not numbered as in D 19, and some have curious readings just as in the Senior Roll, such as "pile" or "pyle to any Layer," the concluding admonition being peculiar to this document, and so the condition "nor be any brand."

"And here you have all your Commandments and all these you have heard rehearsed. You shall truly observe and keep. So God you help and ye contents of that Book. Finis.

The Coat armour belonging ye Fraternity of Masons is here depenciled being thus blazoned viz ye field Sable upon a Chaveron a pair of Compasses between three Castels argent . . . The Arms of the Masons are likewise roughly sketched at the end and are described as quoted.

In the following transcripts careful attention has been given to spell each word and to set out each line exactly as in the originals.

The blank spaces in the transcripts represent either what is not decipherable in the originals, or else where pieces of them have disappeared, either by reason of decay or through having been torn away.

Readers will be able to insert what they consider to be the missing words. I have refrained from any attempt to do so, believing that it is better that the typographical reproductions now presented should precisely correspond with the originals as in their present state, than that words which are not now to be found in the originals, should be imagined and added.

When the Manuscripts were submitted to Bro. Hugham in 1887 they were then both in the form of Rolls, the 'senior' one consisting of eleven pieces of paper each piece about 10½ inches by 5½ inches, stitched together end on end so as to form one continuous Roll nearly 13 feet long; the 'junior' consisting of three pieces of paper each piece approximately 23½ inches by 9¼ inches also stitched together, end on end, and extending to about 5½ feet.

Now they are not in Roll form, each sheet of both Scrolls having some few years ago been separated from its neighbours and pasted in a book; a page of the book being devoted to each original sheet.

The style of the caligraphy is clearly indicated in the photographs I have taken, which are here reproduced, of different portions of each of the Charges.

The paper on which the Charges are written is now a light brown colour, having become discoloured through age; otherwise it is in a very fair state of preservation, the 'senior' Scroll being in a better state of preservation, both as regards the condition of the paper and the clearness of the writing, than its junior, the ink of the latter being more faded than that of the former.

#### COLNE MS. No. 1.

##### THE SENIOR SCROLL.

The might of the father of heaven | with the wifdom of his beloved  
Son | and the goodness of the holy ghofst | be with us at our begining  
and send | us good life here living y<sup>t</sup> we may | come to his glorious  
kingdom y<sup>t</sup> never | shall have ending Amen — — — — — |





... of Masons, Masters, and many other ...  
... more than his Father ... and he was ...  
... continue in the Masons ...  
... to Masons and to ... he was ...  
... a Master ... Commission to ...  
... of England: and to ...  
... and he held himself in ...  
... Charges and taught them ...  
... took them in Commission ...  
... from King to King ...  
... of Masons and young Masons ...  
... than them ... and it was ...  
... some in England and some in ...  
... make a ...  
... of years where any Masons ...  
... to this time Masters of Masons ...  
... and furthermore ...  
... of Masters in ...

Then one of y<sup>e</sup> Elders ... Bible ...  
that are to be made Masons ...  
... ..

Every Man that is a Mason ...  
... of any of these ...  
... let him ...  
... that he work and ...  
... to ... his soul by ...

The Charge Follows

... shall be ...  
... ..  
... ..

Good Brethren and folowers our | purpofe is to tell you how this  
 worthy | Science of mafones was firft begat [10] | I shall you tell  
 before Noah his flood | thear was a man called Lamech as | it is  
 writen in the 4<sup>th</sup> of Genefis and this | Lamech had two Wives the  
 name of | the one was Adah, and the other Zillah | by the firft wife  
 Adah he begot two | Sones the name of the one was Jaball | and the  
 other Juball and by the other | wife Zillah he begot two Sones and a  
 daughter and thefe foure Children [20] | found out the begining of  
 all | in the world for the eldeft Son Ja | found out the  
 Craft of Geometre and he | devifed flockes of Sheep and landes in |  
 the field and firft wrought houfes of | Stone and Treef as it is written  
 in the | Chapter Abovefaid and his brother Jubal | found out the  
 Craft of Musicke and of the | harp and organ and the third brother |  
 Tuball Kaine found Smith Craft of Go [30] | and Sillver Iron  
 ter or Craft

and Steell and the daugh | found out the arte of weaving and |  
 thefe foure Children knew well that | god would take vengeance for  
 sin eather | by fire. or water the writt the Sciences | that the had  
 found in pillars of Stone | that they might be found after the flood |  
 and the one Stone was called Marb | becaufe it would not burne  
 with fire | and the other Stone was called Laterness [40] | because it  
 would not drowne with watter | And the names of the Seaven  
 1<sup>st</sup>. Liberall | Sciences are thefe the firft is Gramer | and that teacheth  
 2<sup>nd</sup>. A man to speake truth | and write truly Thè Second is Logicke |  
 and that teacheth A man to diferne | truth from fallhood And the  
 3<sup>d</sup>. third is | Retricke and that teacheth A man to | fpeake faire in  
 4<sup>th</sup>. fubtill tearmes And | the fourte is Arithmeticke and that [50] | teacheth  
 5<sup>th</sup>. to reckon all kind of nu | bers | and to caft account and the fifte is |  
 Geometry and that containeth mett and | meafures ponderature and  
 weight of | all maner of thinges for without | Geometry can noe  
 Marchant man | buy or fell nor noe other nor no other | craft in the  
 world can bee without | fom mettes and meafures and that |  
 containeth Geometry which is cleeped [60] | and called Mafonry and  
 6<sup>th</sup>. the fix<sup>t</sup>. Sience | is Mufick and that teacheth tone of | tounge harp or  
 organ and the seven<sup>t</sup> | and laft of thefe fciencis is Astrono<sup>m<sup>y</sup></sup> | and  
 that teacheth A man the Judgment | of the ftares and of the fkies  
 and planet | and thefe wear the feven liberall | fciences: Our Intent  
 is to tell you how | or in what manner thefe ftones were | found that  
 thefe fciences were written in [70] | The great Hermerin that was  
 Cush his | fonne the which Cush was haw his fonne | that was Noah  
 his fonne this fam Her | merin was Afterwardes called Hermes | the  
 father of wifemen he found out the | two pilars of ftone and found the |  
 fciences writen thearin and taught | them to other men — — — — |  
 And at the building of the tower of | Babilon thear was Mafonry  
 firft maid [80] | much of of the King of Babilon that | Nimrod  
 which was A mafon himfelfe | an he loved the Craft of Mafonry as |  
 it is faid with the mafter of hiftoryes | and when the Nineveh and  
 other Cityes of | the Eaft fhould bee builded Nimorod the | king of  
 babell fent thither fixty Mafones | at the defire of the king of Nineveh  
 his | Cozen and when hee fent them he gave | them A Charge every  
 man that the fhould [90] | bee true to each one to other And  
 that | they fhould live truly togeather and that | the fhould  
 fhould live truly togeather | and that the fhould the lord  
 truly for his | pay so that the Mafter have Worshop | and all  
 belonging to him And other Charges | he gave them and that was  
 the firft time | that any Mafon had any Charge of his Craft |  
 Moreover Abraham and fara went down | into Egypt thear hee taught  
 the liberall [100] | fciences as he had A worthy fchollar that | was  
 called Euclid and he learned right well | and was Mafter of all the

seven liberall | sciences and in his day it befell that all | the lordes  
and ftaites of the Realme had | fo many fonnes that the had gotten  
of | thear wives and fom by other laydes of | the land for that the land  
was whole and | plentious of Genaration that the had no | competent  
living to find thear Children [110] | withall whearfore the maid  
much caire | that the king of the land maid a great | Counfill and  
parlement to witt how the | might honestly as Gentlemen then the |  
crye through all the Realm if thear wear | any that could Inform that  
the should | to them and the should bee well Rewarded | for his  
paines and travell that he should himfelfe be weell pleased |

After the Crye was done comes the worthy [120] | Clarke Euclid  
and said to the king and his | lordes if you will let mee have youre |  
Children to govern I shall Teach them | one of the seven liberall  
sciences whear | with the may live honestly as Gentelme<sup>n</sup> | under  
Condition that you will grant mee | and them A Commition and that  
I may | have power to Rule them after the maner | that the science  
ought to be ruled Then the | King fealed the Commition and the  
worthy [130] | prockter tooke to him the lordes fonnes | and Taught  
them the Craft of Geometry | in practice to worke to builde Churches  
Castels | Towers and Mannors and all maner of | buldings and hee  
gave them A Charg as | followeth The firft was that the should | be  
true to the king or other lordes the | ferve and that the ordaine the  
wifeft | among them that the should be mafters | of the worke and  
neather for love nor [140] | great defire of Riches neather for favor |  
to let them be maifters of the lordes worke | that have litell coning  
whearby the lord may | bee evill fearved and you all Afhamed | and  
also you shall call him Governor of | the worke as long as the worke  
lafteth | and to work with him and other more Chargis | that wear  
to long to tell: and to all thefe | Chargis hee maid them fwear a great  
for

oath | that men ufed at that time and ordained [150] | them  
lardge pay and reasonable that the | might live honestly and alfo that  
the should | com and Afemble togeather eavry yeare | once how the  
might beft worke to searve | the lord for his profit and thear own  
Worship | and to Correcte within themfelves them | that had  
trefpafed againeft the Craft and thuf | was the Craft grounded thear  
firft and that | worthy Euclid gave it the name of | Geometry  
and now throughout all the [160] | world it is called mafonry fince  
then long | after when the children of Ifraell went | into the land  
of promis that is called | Palestine King David began the Tempell |  
that is called Templum Dominy and is with | us the Tempell of  
Jerufalem and this King | David Aloved well mafones and he gave |  
them the Chargis and the names as he | had learned of the Egiptions  
and given | by Euclid and other Chargis that wee shall [170] | hear  
afterwardes After the deceafe of the | King falomon that was Davids  
fon per | formed out the tempell that his father had | begun and  
fent after Mafons into divers | countrees and of divers landes and hee  
gaithered | them togeather fo that the had 80000 workers of |  
ftone and the wear all named Mafons besides | the lordes that folamon  
Apointed to overfee | the worke 3.300 that wear ordained to be |  
minifters and governors of the worke [180] | 1<sup>st</sup> of Kinges Chapter  
the 5 ver the 15 and | 16 and furthermore thear was a king | of  
Another Nation that men called Hira<sup>m</sup> | and hee loved well King  
falomon and | gave him timber to his work and thear | was one  
Hiram of Tickus A mafons | fonne that was Master of Geomitry and |  
that was the cheiefest of all his Mafons | and of all the gravings and  
Carvings | and of all other maner of Masonry [190] | that belonged  
to the Temple the wittnes | in the Bible 1<sup>st</sup> n v i lib — kegn —



Cha the 7 ver 14 | and this salomon confirmed boath the Charg |  
 and the maners that his father had given | and thus was the worthy  
 Craft of Mafonry | in that Cuntry and many more confermed | men  
 waked full wide in divers Cuntryes | some because of learning more  
 Craft and | some to teach them that had but little Cuni | and so it  
 befell that there was A Cuning [200] | man named Manimus Grecus that  
 had | been at the bulding of salomons Temple | And he came into  
 france and there taught | science of Mafonry to men of france and  
 there | was one of the Governors named Martell | and loved well such  
 A Craft and hee drew | to this Manimus Gretus and hee learned |  
 of him the craft and the Charges and the ma- | ners and After by the  
 grace of God hee was | elected King of france and when he was in  
 this [210] | staite hee tooke mafons and did help to make | mafons  
 that wear none and get them to | worke and gave them boath Chargis  
 and | good pay as hee had learned of other | mafons and Confirmed  
 A Charge from | year to year to hould their Afemblyes | wheare the  
 would so came the Craft | into france England at that time and |  
 feason stood voide as to any Charge as | conferring mafonry untill  
 f<sup>e</sup>. Albans [220] | time and in his day the king of England | that  
 was then A Pagan did walle the | town About that is now called  
 f<sup>e</sup>. Albans | Alban was A worthy Knight and steward | of the Kinges  
 houshold and governor of | the Realm as also of making of the | wales  
 of this towne and hee loved | well Mafones and hee maid there pay |  
 right good standing as the Realm did them | for he gave them 3<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup>  
 A weeke and 3<sup>d</sup> [230] | to there non finchis and before that time |  
 throughout all the land Mafons had A | A penny A day and meat till  
 f<sup>e</sup> Alban | Amended it and he got A charter of the | King and his  
 Counfill to hould A Generel | counfill that he gave it the name of  
 Afembly | and gave chargis as you shall hear After- | wards right  
 soone After the death of f<sup>e</sup> | Alban Right sone there came divers |  
 workmen into England so that the good [240] | Rule of Mafonry was  
 destroyed untill | the time of Athelstun that was A worthy | Knight  
 of England and brought the land | into good rest and bulded many  
 great | workes of Abbes Abbeys Casteles and | towers and many  
 other and divers bulding | and he loved well Mafones much more  
 then his father did and hee was A practiser | in Geometry. |

And hee drew him to talke and comune [250] | with Mafones and  
 hee learned of them | the Craft and Afterwardes for the love hee |  
 bore to Mafones and to the craft he was | maid Mafon and got of his  
 father and | comition to hould every year An afembly | whearever the  
 would in the Realm of England | and to correct within themselves the  
 faults | and trespassis that wear don within the Craft | and hee held  
 himself An Afembly at york | and maid Mafons and gave Chargis and  
 [260] | taught them the maners and comanded th | the rule to bee  
 kept ever After and tooke | them A Comition and Charter to keep  
 and | make ordinancis that it should bee **Renue<sup>d</sup>** | renewed from  
 king to king and when the | the afemblyes wear gathered togaither  
 the | maid A Crye that ould mafones and young | mafones that had  
 any understanding of | the Charge and Manners shew them forth |  
 and when it was proved there was som [270] | found latin som in  
 french som in English | and som in other langufish and there In | tent  
 was all at one he did make A book | hearof how the craft was found  
 and he | enjoined and comanded that it should | be learned wheare any  
 mafones wear to | be maid and after to give him his Charg | and  
 from that time to this tim maners | of mafones have been kepted in  
 this | forme as men might give it and forther [280] | more at divers  
 Afembles have been put in | and ordained certain Chargis by the  
 Advise of | Masters and felowes |

Heare followeth the worthy and godly oath of | Mafones one of the  
eldest taking the Bible | fhall hould it forth that hee or the which are |  
to bee maid Mafones may Impoafe and lay | thear right hand upon it  
and then the Charge | shall bee read: — — — — — |

Every man that is A mafon take good heed [290] | to his Charge if  
any man find himfelfe | guilty of any of thefe Crimes that himfelfe |  
in perfon hath comited Against god principle | let him take heed of  
falling into the fam Crimes | and take heed for the futer that he well  
and | carefully obferve his Charge for it is A great | perill for A man  
to endanger his foule by | pergury The Charge foloweth — — — |

1<sup>st</sup>. you fhall bee true to men and God and | the holy Church church and  
fhall ufe [300] | no herefie nor error according to your | understand-  
ing nor by wifer mens teaching |

2<sup>ndly</sup>. you fhall be true leidge men to the | King or fupream Governer or  
Ruler | without any treafon or falshood and alfo | that you know no  
treafon or Confpirify | but that you Amen or otherwise declar | it to  
the King or his Councell |

3<sup>dly</sup>. That you be true men to one Another | that is to fay every Mafon  
that is A [310] | Mafon fhall doe unto him as you would | he fhould  
doe unto you — — — — — |

4<sup>thly</sup>. And alfo you fhall keep truly all counfill | of the lodge or Chamber  
and counsell that | ought to bee kept by way of Mafonhood |

5<sup>thly</sup>. And alfo you fhall bee noe Thiefe nor | Thiefes fellowes as far as you  
know — — — — — |

6<sup>thly</sup>. And alfo that you bee true to the lord and | Mafter you ferve and  
truly feeke his | profit and Advantage [320] |

7<sup>thly</sup>. And alfo that you fhall call all Mafons | felowes or breetheren and  
noe other foule | name And alfo you fhall not defile your | felowes wife  
by Calumnye or any other | maner nor defile his daughter nor his |  
farvant nor put him to any difcredit — — — — — |

8<sup>ly</sup>. And alfo that you pay truly for your meat | and drinke whearever  
you table — — — — — |

9<sup>ly</sup>. And alfo you fhall doo no villany whear you | goe to boarde whearby  
the craft may bee [330] | evill spoken of or flandered — — — |

These being the chargis in Genarall that | belong to every true Mafon  
boath Mafter | and felowes now will I rehearfe other | things fingular  
that belong to Mafters | and felowes firft that noe Mafter take | upon  
him any lords worke or any other | manes unless he know himfelfe able  
to | performe the worke foe that the Craft have | noe flander fecondly  
And alfoe that noe [340] | mafter take noe worke but hee take  
Refonable | pay |

foe that the lord may bee truly ferved | and the Mafter to live honeftly  
and alfo | pay his felowes truly Thirdly alfo that | noe Mafter or  
felow fhall fupplant other | of his worke that is to fay if hee have |  
taken any worke or elfe ftand Mafter | of A worke the fhall not put  
him out | except he be not able of cuning to [350] | worke: fourthly  
alfo that noe Mafter | or felow fhall take any Aprentis | with in the  
tearm of feven yeares | and that the Aprentis bee able of birth |  
that is to fay free born and whole of | limbe as A man ought to bee

5<sup>thly</sup>. fifthly | and alfo that any Mafter take any layer | or any other to be  
maid Mafon with out | the confent of his felowes 6 or 7 at | the leaft  
and that hee that is maide [360] | bee able in all degrees that is to  
fay | fre born and of good kindred true | and noe bondsman and



- that hee | have his right limmaryes and also | that noe Master take  
any Aprentis | except hee have sufficient occupatio | to occupie 2 or  
3 at the leaft worke | felowes: fixtly also that no Master — | or  
7<sup>ly</sup>. fellow put one dayes worke to tax | that went to Journey seventhly  
that [370] | that every Master give pay to his | felowes as the deserve  
8<sup>ly</sup>. foe that the | bee not deceived by false workmen | Eightly also that  
none slander other | be hind backe to make him loose his | good name  
9<sup>ly</sup>. or his goodes nintly also | that noe fellow with in the lodge or |  
without misanfiver other ungodly | nor bee unreasonable without A  
10<sup>ly</sup>. cause | Tently also that every mafon reverence [380] | his elder and  
11<sup>ly</sup>. put him to worship — | Elevently also that noe Master bee any |  
coman pleare at dice or any other un- | lawfull games whearby the  
craft may | bee slandered |  
12<sup>ly</sup>. Twelvly and also that noe Mafon use | lechery nor bee any brand  
also that noe | fellow goe into the towne in the night | except hee have  
A fellow with him | that may bear him wittnes hee was [390] |  
13<sup>ly</sup>. in honest company or place Thirteen<sup>ly</sup> | also that every Master or  
fellow com | to the Afembly if hee bee within | fifty miles of it if  
hee have any | warning and if hee have trespassed — | against the  
14<sup>ly</sup>. craft to abide the Award | of masters and felowes: fouertently | and  
also every mafon that hath tref | passed against the craft shall stand |  
to the Award of Masters and felowes [400] | to make his Accorde  
15<sup>ly</sup>. and if hee cannot | to goe to the common law fiftently | also that  
no master or fellow make | any mould square or pille to any | layer  
nor let any layer within | lodge nor without to lay moulde | ftones  
16<sup>ly</sup>. fixteently also that every Mafon | or fellow shall cherish strange  
felowes when | the com out of other Cuntreyes and fet | them in  
worke and the will as the maner [410] | is that is to say if hee have  
mould ftones | in his place hee shall give him A mould | fstone and  
fet him in worke and if hee | he have none he shall refresh him with |  
17<sup>ly</sup>. mony to the next lodge seventeently and | also that every Mafon shall  
truly make an end of his worke be it Taxe or Journey | and hear you  
have all your Commandment | and these that you have heard  
Rehearsed | you shall truly observe and keepe so god [420] | you  
1<sup>st</sup>. help: These be the Aprentis Charges | first that hee shall bee true  
to god and the | holy Church and his prince and Master and | dame  
2<sup>nd</sup><sup>ly</sup>. whome hee shall serve secondly | And that you shall not picke or  
steale the | goodes of his said Master and dame nor | absent himsele  
from thear fervice nor | goe from them about his owne pleasure | by  
3<sup>d</sup><sup>ly</sup>. day nor night without the licence of the | one of them Thirdly that  
hee doe not [430] | commit Adultree or fornication in his Masters |  
house with the wife daughter or servant of his | said master. |  
4<sup>th</sup><sup>ly</sup>. fourthly and that he shall keep Councill in | all things spoaken in the  
lodge or chamber | by any Master or fellow being Master or | free  
mafon and that hee shall not keep | any disabedient Argument againest  
any of | them nor disclose any secrets whearby any | difention may  
5<sup>th</sup><sup>ly</sup>. follow againest any Mafon [440] | thear folowers or prentices: fiftly  
and that | he Reverently behave himsele unto all — | free mafons  
6<sup>th</sup><sup>ly</sup>. being sworn bretheren unto — | his said Master sixtly and not to use  
any — | carding dicing or any unlawfull gameing nor | hant any  
Tavernes or Ale houses thear to | waiste any manes goodes without his  
7<sup>ly</sup>. Masters | licence or som other free mafon seventhly | And that hee  
shall not commit Adultree in | any mans house or bee tabled Eightly  
and [450] | he shall not proloine or steall the goods of | any person  
nor willingly sufer harme or sh | to bee done or consent thear unto  
during his | Aprentiship but withstand the same to the | utmost of  
his power and thearof to Inform | his said Master or som other free  
mafon | with all convenient and pafable speed — — — [457] |

The Coate of Armes  
 belonging to the  
 fraternity of Maçons  
 Arg if hear depenciled  
 being thus Blazoned in  
 the field fable on A Chav  
 oran—A paire of Compas  
 between 3 Castels Argent.

The Company of  
 maçons wear Incorp  
 ated in the Tweulf  
 year of King Henry  
 the 4<sup>th</sup>.

## COLNE MS. No. 2.

## THE JUNIOR SCROLL.

Good Brethren and fellows our purpose is to tell you how this worthy Science of  
 Masons was | first begun. I shall then tell you before Noah his flood: there was  
 a man called | and this Lamech had two wives y<sup>e</sup> name of  
 y<sup>e</sup> one was Adah and y<sup>e</sup> other Zillah | by y<sup>e</sup> first wife Adah he begatt two sons  
 of  
 y<sup>e</sup> name one was Jabal and y<sup>e</sup> other height Juball, | and by y<sup>e</sup> other Wife Zillah  
 he begatt <sup>A</sup> one son & one daughter and these ffour Children ffound | out y<sup>e</sup>  
 beginning of all y<sup>e</sup> Crafts in y<sup>e</sup> World, ffor y<sup>e</sup> Eldest Son Jabal ffound out y<sup>e</sup>  
 Craft off | Geometry & he devised flocks of Sheep & lands in y<sup>e</sup> feild & first  
 wrought houses of Stone and | trees as it is Written in y<sup>e</sup> Chapter abovefaid and  
 his brother Juball ffound out y<sup>e</sup> Crafts of Music | and Songs of Harp & Organ:  
 and y<sup>e</sup> third brother Jubal-Caine ffound Smith Craft of Gold & Silver | Iron and  
 Steell and y<sup>e</sup> daughter ffound out y<sup>e</sup> Craft of Weaving: and these ffour children  
 [10] | well that God would take Veengeance for Sin; either by fire  
 or Water; they Writt y<sup>e</sup> Sciences | that y<sup>e</sup> had ffound in two pillars of Stone that  
 they might be ffound after y<sup>e</sup> flood. y<sup>e</sup> | was called Marble becaufe it  
 wold not burn with ffire; y<sup>e</sup> other was called Lutternefs | wold not  
 drown with water and y<sup>e</sup> Names of y<sup>e</sup> Seaven Liberall Sciences are thefe: y<sup>e</sup>  
 first | Grammar and that teacheth a man to Speak trueth and write truly  
 and y<sup>e</sup> Second is Log | and it teacheth a man to dif | trueth  
 from ffalshood and y<sup>e</sup> third is Rhetorick and it teacheth | a man to Speak  
 ff | tearms and y<sup>e</sup> ffourth is Arithmatick and it teacheth to reckon |  
 all kind of Numbers and | Accounts and y<sup>e</sup> ffift is Geometry and that  
 containeth | Well & Measures ponderature & Weight of all manner of things for  
 without geometry can no | Merchant Man buy or Sell nor no other Craft in y<sup>e</sup>  
 World can be without Metts or Meafures [20] | and that containeth Geometry  
 wch is deeped or called Masonry and y<sup>e</sup> Sixth Science is | is Musick and that  
 teacheth a man Tone of Tongue harp or Organ and y<sup>e</sup> Seventh and | Last is  
 Astronomy and it teacheth a man y<sup>e</sup> Judgment of y<sup>e</sup> Stars and of y<sup>e</sup> Skies and  
 planets | and these were y<sup>e</sup> Seaven Liberall Sciences: our intent is to tell you  
 how and what Manner | these Stones were ffound that thefe Sciences were  
 written in: y<sup>e</sup> Great Hermerin that was Cush | his Son y<sup>e</sup> which Cush was ham  
 his Son and that Ham was Noah his Son this same Hermerin | was afterwards  
 called Hermes y<sup>e</sup> father of Wisemen he ffound one of y<sup>e</sup> two pillars of |  
 and ffound y<sup>e</sup> Sciences written therein and taught them to other men and at y<sup>e</sup>  
 building — | of y<sup>e</sup> Tower of Babylon there was Masonry first made much of by  
 y<sup>e</sup> King of Babylon | that height Nimrod w<sup>ch</sup> was a Mason himfelf and he loved  
 y<sup>e</sup> Craft of Masonry as is [30] | Said by y<sup>e</sup> Master of Historys and w<sup>n</sup> y<sup>e</sup> City  
 Nineveh and other Citys of y<sup>e</sup> East shoùd | be builded Nimrod y<sup>e</sup> King of Babell  
 sent thither (60) Masons at y<sup>e</sup> desire of y<sup>e</sup> king | of Ninereh his Cozen & w<sup>n</sup> he

sent them forth he gave them a Charg every Man y<sup>e</sup> y<sup>e</sup> shoūd | be true each one to another and that y<sup>e</sup> shoūd live truly together and that they shoūd serve y<sup>e</sup> | Lord truly for his pay: so that y<sup>e</sup> Master may have Worship and all belonging to him: and other | Charges he gave them and that was y<sup>e</sup> first time that day Mason had Charg of his Craft: Moreover | when Abraham and Sarah went down into Egypt there he taught y<sup>e</sup> Liberall Sciences and | he had a Worthy Scholler called Euclide and he learned right well and was Mafter of all | y<sup>e</sup> Liberall Sciences, and in his days it befell that y<sup>e</sup> Lord and Estates of y<sup>e</sup> Realms had so many | Sons that they had begotten of their Wives and Sons by other Ladys of y<sup>e</sup> Land y<sup>e</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Land that y<sup>e</sup> [40] | Land was whole & plenteouse of generation that they had no Competent liveing to find their | Children wherefore they made much Care and y<sup>e</sup> King of y<sup>e</sup> Land made a great Counsell and | Parliement (to witt) how y<sup>e</sup> might Live honestly as Gentlemen, then they did cry through all y<sup>e</sup> | Realms: if there were any Man that would Inform that he should come to them — — — | and he should be well rewarded for his pains and Travell that he shou'd himself be well | pleafed after that y<sup>e</sup> Cry was over Comes y<sup>e</sup> Worthy Clark Euclide and said to y<sup>e</sup> King | and his Lords if you will let me have your Children to govern I shall teach them one of y<sup>e</sup> Seven | Liberall Sciences wherewith y<sup>e</sup> live may honestly as gentlemen shoud under Condition that | will grant me and them a Comission and that I may have power to rule them after y<sup>e</sup> manner | that y<sup>e</sup> Science ought to be ruled then y<sup>e</sup> King Sealed y<sup>e</sup> Commisision any y<sup>e</sup> worthy Procter [50] | took to him y<sup>e</sup> Lord's Sons and taught the Craft of Geometry in practice to work to build | Churches Castles Towers and all manner of Buildings and he gave them a Charge as ffolloweth | The first was that y<sup>e</sup> Shoud be true to y<sup>e</sup> King or other Lords that y<sup>e</sup> Serve, and that y<sup>e</sup> | ordaine y<sup>e</sup> wifest among them to be Masters of y<sup>e</sup> Work: and that neither for Love nor | ffor great desire of Riches, neither for Favour y<sup>e</sup> Sett them to be Masters of y<sup>e</sup> Lords | Work that have litle Cunning when by y<sup>e</sup> Lord shall be evill Serv<sup>d</sup> and then all afhamed | and also that you shall call him governour of y<sup>e</sup> Work and work w<sup>th</sup> him so long as y<sup>e</sup> | Work lasteth and other more Charges that were to long to tell: and to all these Charges | he made them Swear a great Oath that men used at that time: and ordun | Large pay and reasonfable that y<sup>e</sup> might live honestly: and that y<sup>e</sup> Shou'd also come and affemble [60] | together every Year once: how y<sup>e</sup> might best Serve y<sup>e</sup> Lord for his profit and their own worship | and to Correct within themselves w<sup>n</sup> y<sup>e</sup> had trespassed against y<sup>e</sup> Craft and thus was y<sup>e</sup> Craft | grounded there first and that worthy Euclide gave it y<sup>e</sup> name of Geometry and now | through out all y<sup>e</sup> World it is called Masonry: Sith then long after when y<sup>e</sup> Children of | Israel went into y<sup>e</sup> Land of promiie y<sup>t</sup> is Called that is Called Palestine | temple that is Called (templum domini) and it is with us called | and this King david Loved well Masons and he ga | as he has learned of y<sup>e</sup> Egyptians and given by Euclide & other Charges that we | shall hereafterwards Show: after ye death of King Solomon that was david's Son perform | y<sup>e</sup> Temple that his Father had begun and Sent after Mason's into divers Countrys and [70] | to divers lands and he gathered them together so that he had (80.000) workers of Stone and | were all named Masons besides y<sup>e</sup> Lords that Solomon appointed to overfee y<sup>e</sup> | ks even (3700) that were ordained to be Minifters and Governours of y<sup>e</sup> Works — | ee y<sup>e</sup> first of Kings Chap<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> (5) and Verfe y<sup>e</sup> (15) and (16) and furthermore there — | was a king of another Nation that Men called Hiram and he loved well King | Solomon and he gave him timber to his Work and there was one Hiram Ticku | Masons Son that was Master of Geometry and that was cheifst of all his Maso | and of all y<sup>e</sup> graveing and Carving and of all other Manner of Mafonry that belong | to y<sup>e</sup> Temple See Kings y<sup>e</sup> (i) Chap<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> (7) and Verfe y<sup>e</sup> (14) and this Solomon confirms | both y<sup>e</sup> Charges and y<sup>e</sup> Masters that his ffather had given and thus was y<sup>e</sup> Worthy [80] | Craft of Masonry in y<sup>e</sup> Country and many More Confirmed Men walked full wide in | divers Countrys Some becaufe of Learning more Craft and Cunning, and some to teach | them that had but litle Cunning, and so it befell that there was a Cunning Man | Named Manimus Grecus that had been at y<sup>e</sup> building of Solomon's Temple and he came

into | France and there taught y<sup>e</sup> Science of Masonry in France to men: and there was | one of y<sup>e</sup> governours that was called Marcell and he loved well such a Craft and he | drew to this Manimus Grecus & he learned of him y<sup>e</sup> Craft and y<sup>e</sup> Charges and y<sup>e</sup> Manners | and after by y<sup>e</sup> grace of God he was elected to be king of France & when he was in this | Estate he took Masons and did help to make Mafons that were None and Sett them to Work | and gave them both Charges and good pay as he had Learned of other Mafons and he [90] | Confirmed a Charter ffrom year to year to hold their Eiffeemblies where they wou'd an | thus Came y<sup>e</sup> Craift into France: England in that Seafon stood void as for any Charg | as concerning Masonry untill Saint Albans' time and in his days y<sup>e</sup> King of England | that was a Pagan did make y<sup>e</sup> Town about y<sup>t</sup> now is called Saint Albans — — | Alban was a Worthy Knight and Steward of y<sup>e</sup> king's household and governour of y<sup>e</sup> Realm | as also of making y<sup>e</sup> Walls of this Town, and he loved well Mason\* and Cherished well | Masons and he made their pay right good Standing as y<sup>e</sup> Realm did then for he gave them | 3 Shillings 6 pence a Week and 3 pence to their Nonfinches and before that time through | out all y<sup>e</sup> Land a Mason took a penny a day and his Meat till S<sup>t</sup> Alban amended it | and he gott a Charter of y<sup>e</sup> king and his Councell to hold a generall Councell and he [100] | gave it y<sup>e</sup> name of an affembly to make Masons and give Charges as you Shall hear after | wards: Right soon after y<sup>e</sup> Death of y<sup>e</sup> Saint Alban there came divers Work men into | England so that y<sup>e</sup> good rule of Masonry was destroyed unto y<sup>e</sup> time Athelstone that | was a Worthy king of England and brought y<sup>e</sup> Land into a good rest and builded many | great Works of Abeys, Castles, Towers, and many other divers buildings and he loved well — | Masons much more then his Father did and he was Practicer in Geometry and he drew |  
to

him much take & comūne w<sup>th</sup> Masons and to learn of them y<sup>e</sup> Craft, and  
afterward for | y<sup>e</sup> Love he bore to Masons and to y<sup>e</sup> Craft he was made a Mason: and he gott of his | ffather a Charter & Commiſſion to hold every year once an Afsembly: where they would in | y<sup>e</sup> Realm of England and to Correct within themselves faults & trespasses that were do<sup>ne</sup> [110] | within y<sup>e</sup> Craft and he held himself an Afsembly at York and made Masons and gave | them y<sup>e</sup> Charges and taught them y<sup>e</sup> Manners and Commanded y<sup>e</sup> Rule to be kept ever | after and he took them a Commiſſion and Charter to keep and make Ordinance that it | should be renewed ffrom king to king and w<sup>h</sup> y<sup>e</sup> assembls were gathered together he made | a Cry that old Masons and young Masons that had any Underftanding of y<sup>e</sup> Charg and | Manner shew them fforth, and w<sup>h</sup> it was prov'd there was ffound some in Latin some in | ffrench and some in English and some in other Languages and their Intent was all at one: he | did make a Book thereof how y<sup>e</sup> Craft was ffound and he enjoyed and Commanded that it — | should be Learned where any Masons were to be made and so to give his Charg: and from | time to this time Manners of Masons have been kept in this fforme as well as men might [120] | give it: and furthermore at divers Affembls have been putt in and ordained certain Charg | by y<sup>e</sup> advice of Masters and ffellows — — — — — |

Then one of y<sup>e</sup> Elders takeing y<sup>e</sup> Bible shall hold it fforth that he or they tha | that are to be made masons may impose and lay their Hands and then y<sup>e</sup> charg shall | be given — — — — — |

Every Man that is a Mason take good heed to his Charg if any man ffind himself guilty of any of theſe Crimes that himself in perſon hath Committed againſt God principally let him take heed of ffalling into y<sup>e</sup> Same Crime and take heed for ffuture that he well and Carefully obſerve his Charg: ffor it is a great Perill for a Man to endanger his Soule by Perjury — — — — — [130] |

#### The Charge Follows

You shall be true to god and Man and y<sup>e</sup> holy Church and shall uſe no Heres | nor Error according to your underftanding nor by wifer Mens teaching you shall be true Leige | Men to y<sup>e</sup> King or Supream Governour or Ruler without

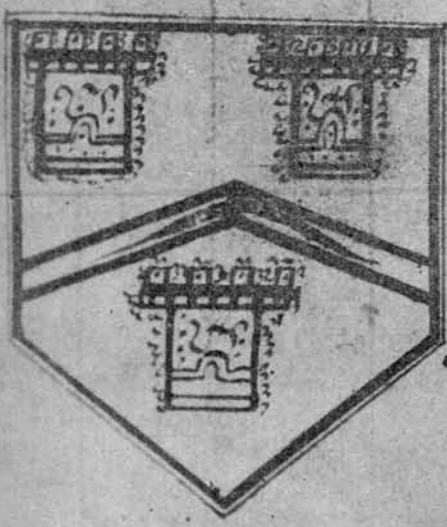
And the names of the four Liberal  
 Sciences are these the first is Gramer  
 and that teacheth a man to speake  
 and write truly & the second is Logicke  
 and that teacheth a man to discern  
 truth from falshood And the third is  
 3. Rhetorick and that teacheth a man to  
 speake faire in subtile Reasones And  
 the fourth is Arithmetick and that  
 teacheth to reckon all kind of number  
 and to cast account and the fifth is  
 Geometry and that containeth measure  
 measures pondriall and weight of  
 all manner of thinges for without  
 Geometry can no Marchant man  
 buy or sell nor no other nor no other  
 craft in the world can bee without  
 some measure and measure and that  
 containeth Geometry which is cleped  
 and called masonry and the sixth science  
 is musick and that teacheth tone of  
 voice pipe or organ and the seventh

...and sit them in work, and if with us if ...  
 ...in his place he shall give a stone stone and sit him in work ...  
 ...with Money to if next year: and also hear every ...  
 ...of his work be it Tax or money: And now you have all your ...  
 ...that you have heard rehearsed, you shall truly observe & keep.

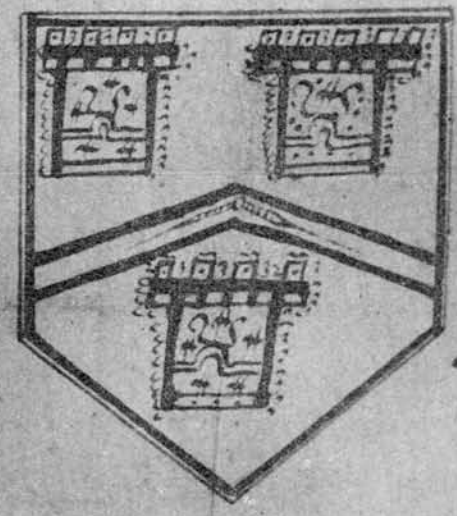
So god you help and I Contents of that Book.

**Finis**

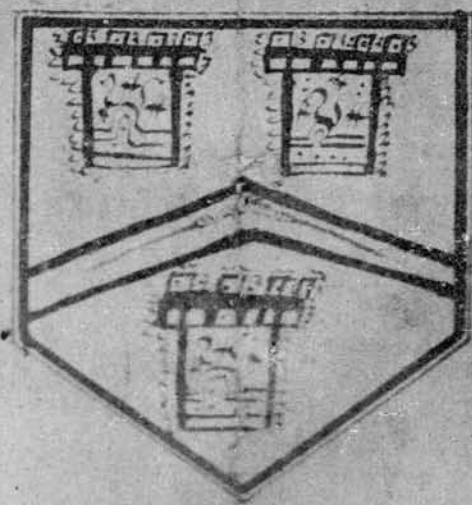
The Coat armour belonging to Fraternity of Masons  
 is here depicted being thus blazoned viz. *Argent*  
*Sable upon a Cheveron a pair of Compasses*  
*between three Castles argent*



*arg.*  
  
*arg.*  
*sab.*



*arg.*  
  
*arg.*  
*sab.*

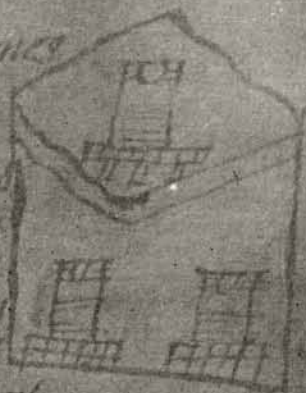


*arg.*  
  
*arg.*  
*sab.*



to the same or to the same  
 and to the same or to the same  
 at most of the same and to the same  
 his said Master or some other person  
 with all honour and possible profit.

This Coat of Armes  
 belonging to the  
 Fraternity of Masons  
 Kings of England  
 being King Blazondom  
 the whole fabric on which  
 are all parts of the same  
 between 3 parts of the same



The Company  
 of Masons  
 in the Province  
 of King Blazondom  
 the 4th

any Treason or Falshood and also | that you know no Treason or Conspiracy but  
 that you amend or otherwise declare it | Counsell you shall be true  
 men one to another. (that is to say) every | son allowed yee Shall do  
 unto him as yee woud he Shoud do unto you | keep truely all  
 Councell of y<sup>e</sup> Lodg or Chamber and all Councell that ou | to be  
 kept by way of Masonh | also you shall be no Theif or Theifes fellows  
 as | ffar as you know and also that you be true to y<sup>e</sup> Lord or Master you serve  
 and truly seek [140] | his proffit or advantage and also that you shall Call all  
 Masons fellows or Brethren and | other foule Name: and also you  
 Shall not defile your Fellows Wife by Callumny or | other Manner;  
 nor defile his daughter nor his Serva | nor putt him to any dif |  
 also y<sup>t</sup> you pay truly for your Meat & drink wheresoever you | where  
 you board whereby y<sup>e</sup> Craft may be evill Spoken off | in generall that  
 belongs to every true Mason both Masters & fellows, now I will | other  
 things Singular both ffor Masters & fellows first that no Master take upon him  
 any | Lords Work nor any other Mans unlesf he know himself able to performe  
 y<sup>e</sup> Work — So | that y<sup>e</sup> Craft have no Slander; also that no Master take any  
 Work but y<sup>t</sup> he take reaso | pay so that y<sup>e</sup> Lord may be truly Serv<sup>d</sup> &  
 y<sup>e</sup> Master to live honestly: and also to pay [150] | fellows truly: and  
 that no Master or fellow Shall Supplant other of their Work: that is too | Say  
 if he have taken any work or else Stand Master of a work yee shall not put him  
 out unlesf | he be unable of Cunning to work also that no Master or fellow shall  
 take any apprentice within | Seaven years: and that a prentice be able of Birth:  
 that is to say free born and whole of Lim | as a Man out to be And also that no  
 Master take any Layer nor any other to be m | Mason without Consent  
 of his fellows at least Six or Seaven and he that is to be ma | be able  
 in a<sup>n</sup> degrees (that is to say) free born, and of good kindred, true, and no  
 bonds | and that he have his right Limries: and also that no Master take any  
 apprentice, Except | he have sufficient Occupation to occupy two or three work-  
 fellows at y<sup>e</sup> Least: also y<sup>t</sup> | Master (put) or fellow one days Work  
 to taxe that was Won't to Journey also that every [160] | Master give pay to  
 his fellows as y<sup>e</sup> deserve it so y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> be not deceived by ffalfe Workmen | also y<sup>t</sup>  
 none Slander others behind his back to make him Loofe his good Name or his  
 Goods | also y<sup>t</sup> no fellow within y<sup>e</sup> Lodg or without misanswer other ungodlily:  
 able

nor be unreason | without a Cause: also that every Mason Reverence his Elder  
 and put him to Worship | also that no Mason be any Common player at dice or  
 any other unlawfull Games: whereby | y<sup>e</sup> Craft may be Slandered also that no  
 Mason use Letchery nor be any brand: also that no | fellow go into y<sup>e</sup> Town in  
 y<sup>e</sup> Night Except he have a fellow with him that may bear him | wittnefs he  
 was in honest Company or place also that Every Master or fellow come |  
 assembly if he be within (50) miles of it; if he have any warning & if he have  
 trespasse | against y<sup>e</sup> Craft he Shall Stand to y<sup>e</sup> Award of Masters and fellows to  
 make him acco [170] | and if he cannot accord to go to y<sup>e</sup> Common  
 Law: also that no Mason Master or ffe | make any Square, Mould or  
 Pyle to any Layer nor lett any Layer within y<sup>e</sup> Lodg or without | Lay Mould  
 Stone, also that every Master or fellow cherish Strang fellows w<sup>n</sup> y<sup>e</sup> come out  
 of | Strang Countrys and Sett them in work, and y<sup>e</sup> will as y<sup>e</sup> Manner is (that  
 is to say) if he have | Mould Stone in his place he Shall give a Mould Stone and  
 Sett him in work: if he have None | he shall refresh him with Money to y<sup>e</sup> next  
 Lodg: and also that every Mason Shall truly make | an end of his Work: be  
 it Tax or Jorney: And here you have all your Commandments and all | these  
 that you have heard rehearsed, you shall truly observe & keep — — [178] |

So god you help and y<sup>e</sup> Contents of that book.

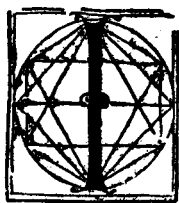
Finis

The Coat armour belonging y<sup>e</sup> Fraternity of Masons  
 is herē depeneceled being thus blazoned viz<sup>t</sup>: y<sup>e</sup> ffeild  
 Sable upon a Cheveron a pair of Compasses — —  
 between three Castles argent — — — — —



## OBITUARY.

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It is with regret we have to record the death of the following Brethren:—

**Anton Marius Mathias Christian Antons**, of Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1920. He had been a member of our Correspondence Circle since January, 1914.

**Jabez Attwood**, *M.I.M.E.*, of Stourbridge, Worcestershire, in 1920. Our Brother was a Past Master of Stability Lodge No. 564, and P.Z. of Fletcher Chapter No. 1031. He was elected to membership of our Correspondence Circle in January, 1906.

**George Washington Atwell**, of Lima, New York, U.S.A., on the 14th December, 1920. He had held office as District Deputy Grand Master, and had been a member of our Correspondence Circle since October, 1897.

**John Millard Bastone**, of Sevenoaks, Kent, on the 16th March, 1921. A Past Master of Industry Lodge No. 186, and a P.Z. of the Chapter attached thereto. He joined our Correspondence Circle in March, 1897.

**John Lund Brayshaw**, of Settle, Yorkshire, on the 9th February, 1921. He was a member of the Etonian Lodge No. 209, and of Judea Chapter No. 265. Bro. Brayshaw had been a member of our Correspondence Circle since January, 1889.

**Walter J. Carroll**, of Brighton, Sussex, on 8th March, 1921. Our Brother had obtained London Rank, being a Past Master of Upton Lodge No. 1227, and P.Z. of the Upton Chapter. He was elected a member of our Correspondence Circle in January, 1907.

**Jehanglur Manodijee Cursetjee**, of Bombay, India, on the 26th September, 1920. Our Brother had held the office of District Grand Registrar. He was a Life Member of our Correspondence Circle, which he joined in October, 1910.

Rev. **William Arthur Davies**, of Ponsonby, Cumberland, on the 1st November, 1920. He was Chaplain of Fidelity Lodge No. 289, and a member of the Fidelity Chapter. His membership of the Correspondence Circle commenced in May, 1911.

Dr. **J. R. Delmege**, *M.D.*, Serembau, F.M.S., in January, 1921. Our Brother held the rank of Past District Grand Sword Bearer, and he became a member of our Correspondence Circle in November, 1907.

**Alfred Fairley**, of Birmingham, in December, 1920. Bro. Fairley was a Past Master of the Machen Lodge No. 1782, and had been a member of our Correspondence Circle since June, 1906.

**Henry Donald Gordon**, of South Kensington, London, on the 30th December, 1920. Our Brother was a Past Master of Harmony Lodge No. 255, and was a P.Z. of the Iris Chapter No. 255. His membership of our Correspondence Circle dated from March, 1914.

**Arthur James Green**, *M.B.E.*, *J.P.*, of Kimberley, South Africa, on the 5th November, 1920. Our Brother held the office of District Grand Master for the Central Division of South Africa, and was P.Z. of the Richard Giddy Chapter No. 1574. He joined our Correspondence Circle in October, 1919.

**Gotthelf Greiner**, of St. Leonard's-on-Sea, on the 16th January, 1921. Our Brother was initiated in Moira Lodge No. 92, and exalted in the Moira Chapter. He attained the rank of Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies in Craft and Royal Arch. Bro. Greiner joined our Correspondence Circle in January, 1888, was elected a full member of the Lodge in June, 1896, and was Master for the year 1901.

**William Lambert Hotchkin**, of Sutton, Surrey, on the 5th April, 1919. He was a member of Eclectic Lodge No. 1201, and became a member of our Correspondence Circle in November, 1907.

**John Albert Innes**, of Ealing, London, W., in 1920. Bro. Innes was a member of St. Leonard's Lodge No. 1842, and a member of our Correspondence Circle since January, 1907.

**Charles H. Jacobson**, of Denver, Colorado, U.S.A., on the 20th February, 1921. Our Brother had held the offices of Grand Secretary for the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of Colorado since 1904. He joined our Correspondence Circle in November, 1906.

**Arthur Chadwick Kellett**, of Birmingham, on the 26th January, 1921. He held the rank of Past Provincial Grand Director of Ceremonies and Past Provincial Grand Sojourner. In January, 1905, he was elected a member of our Correspondence Circle.

**William Cecil Lennox Lovell**, of Dibrugarh, India, in May, 1920. Our Brother was a Past Master of Lakimpur Lodge No. 3127, and he became a member of our Correspondence Circle in October, 1916.

**James Morrison McLeod**, *F.C.I.S.*, of Camden Road, London, N., on the 15th December, 1920. Bro. McLeod had attained the rank of Past Grand Deacon and of Past Grand Sojourner. He was well known as the Secretary, for many years, of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys. He joined our Correspondence Circle in November, 1890.

**Herbert William Peters**, of Kimberley, South Africa, on 19th February, 1920. He held the office of Dep. Dis. Grand Master for the Central Division of South Africa. Bro. Peters had been a member of our Correspondence Circle since June, 1888.

**Ebenezer S. Phillips**, of Bridgeport, Conn., U.S.A., in July, 1919. He was a member of St. John's Lodge No. 3, and of Chapter No. 13. He joined our Correspondence Circle in March, 1894.

**Herbert Readwin**, of London, W., on the 15th September, 1920. Bro. Readwin had passed the Chair in Lodge Sub-Urban No. 1702, and was a member of Chaucer Chapter No. 1540. He became a member of our Correspondence Circle in March, 1913.

**J. G. M. Royaards**, of Amsterdam, Holland, in 1919. He was a member of Lodge Concordia Vincit Animos, and had been a member of our Correspondence Circle since June, 1905.

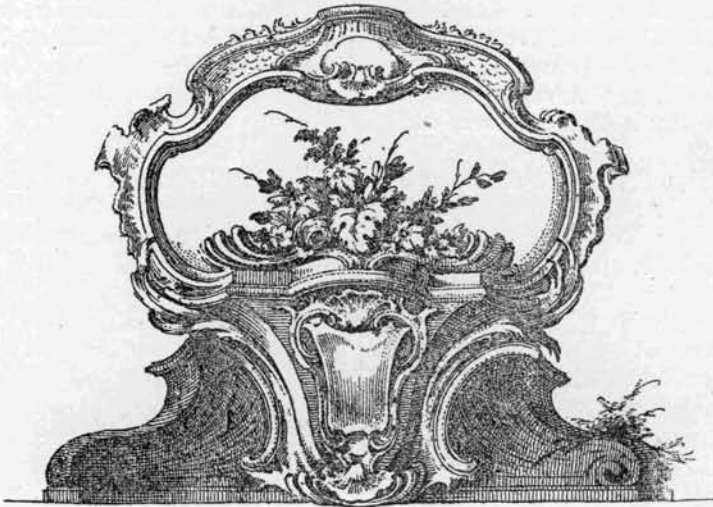
**William Anthony Tharp**, of Notting Hill, London, W., on the 9th March, 1921. He had attained the rank of Past Assistant Grand Pursuivant and that of Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies in the Royal Arch. His membership of our Correspondence Circle dated from May, 1895.

**Edward James Thompson**, of Stamford, Queensland, in April, 1919. Bro. Thompson was a member of Blackall Lodge No. 2207. His membership of our Correspondence Circle commenced in March, 1896.

**Benjamin Varley**, of Derby, on the 18th December, 1920. Our Brother held the rank of Past Provincial Grand Director of Ceremonies. In the R.A. he was P.Z. of Chapter Truth No. 731. He was a Life Member of our Correspondence Circle, which he joined in October, 1916.

**Charles Frederick Wells**, of Hornsea, Yorks., in March, 1920. He had attained the rank of Past Provincial Grand Standard Bearer and had been a member of our Correspondence Circle since January, 1911.

Rev. **Harry Walter Yorke**, of Whitchurch, Hants., in 1920. Our Brother had held the office of Provincial Grand Chaplain for Jersey. He became a member of our Correspondence Circle in October, 1904.



FRIDAY, 6th MAY, 1921.

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THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall at 5 p.m. Present:—Bros. Herbert Bradley, P.Dis.G.M., Madras, W.M.; W. J. Songhurst, P.G.D., Secretary; E. H. Dring, P.G.D., P.M., as I.G.; Gordon P. G. Hills, P.Pr.G.W., Berks., P.M.; W. Wonnacott, P.A.G.Sup.W., P.M.; and J. H. McNaughton, Tyler.

Also the following members of the Correspondence Circle:—  
Bros. J. E. Colenso, J. Walter Hobbs, John Church, Walter Dewes, Geo. W. Hewson, C. H. Moore, Hervey Bathurst, F. J. Asbury, Arthur Heiron, Leslie Hemens, Kirkman Smith, S. P. Birch, L. G. Wearing, G. W. Bullamore, H. Hyde, G. F. Prince, P. L. Gower, Wm. C. Terry, E. J. de Salis, A.G.S.B., W. J. Williams, A. F. Joyce, Percy H. Horley, G. A. Crocker, Ed. M. Phillips, Thos. L. Found, G. C. Parkhurst Baxter, E. H. Perry, R. Wheatley, A. S. Presland, C. Gough, as J.W., B. M. Spiro, F. Fighiera, P.A.G.D.C., as S.W., B. F. Barker, C. E. Smalley-Baker, John Ames, S. W. Rodgers, Henry A. Matheson, and Chas. Steward.

Also the following Visitors:—Bros. J. C. France, I.P.M., Union Lodge No. 767; G. L. Dawson, Henry Valentine Lodge No. 21 (I.C.), and Geo. S. Francis, St. Leonard Lodge No. 1766.

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Letters of apology for non-attendance were reported from Bros. S. T. Klein, P.M.; Ed. Conder, P.M.; T. J. Westropp, S.D.; L. Vibert, P.Dis.G.W., Madras, S.W.; W. B. Hextall, P.G.D., P.M.; Canon J. W. Horsley, P.G.Ch., P.M., Chap.; J. T. Thorp, P.G.D., P.M.; F. J. W. Crowe, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; Sir Alfred Robbins, Pres.B.G.P., J.D.; Rodk. H. Baxter, P.Pr.G.W., E.Lancs., J.W.; Ed. Armitage, P.G.D., P.M.; A. Cecil Powell, P.G.D., P.M.; and J. E. Shum Tuckett, P.Pr.G.R., Wilts., P.M.

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One Lodge of Instruction and forty-seven Brethren were admitted to membership of the Correspondence Circle.

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A vote of congratulation was accorded to the following members of the Correspondence Circle who received Honours at the Festival of Grand Lodge held on 27th April:—Frank Massie, Junior Grand Deacon; B. Marr Johnson, W. H. Squire, and Ed. Wynn Donovan, Past Grand Deacons; R. E. F. Lander and Meyrick W. Heath, Assistant Grand Directors of Ceremonies; F. W. Spalding, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Col. F. M. Rickard, Grand Sword Bearer; Capt. C. W. M. Plenderleath, R.N., C.B.E., Deputy Grand Sword Bearer; H. C. Edwards, Grand Standard Bearer; O. Leo. Thomson, G. T. Devonshire, Alex. Darling and Percy C. Webb, Past Grand Standard Bearers; Donald J. Grant, Assistant Grand Standard Bearer; L. F. Dunnett and A. G. Boswell, Past Assistant Grand Standard Bearers; Hugh C. Knowles, B.C.L., P.A.G.Reg.; Francis W. Lloyd and Robert J. C. Park, Grand Stewards.

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Bro. J. WALTER HOBBS, L.R., read the following paper, and a hearty vote of thanks was passed to him, comments being offered by Bros. Herbert Bradley, Chas. Gough, and A. Heiron.

## AN IRISH LODGE MINUTE BOOK.

1782 — 1797.

BY BRO. J. WALTER HOBBS.



THE Minute Book which I have the pleasure of bringing to your notice is that of the Lifford Lodge No. 569 (Irish Constitution) which dates from 4th September 1782 to 28th April 1797, with a subsequent entry dated 4th July 1804. The Lodge met at Lifford, County Donegal, on the bank of the River Foyle just above its junction with the Finn. On 15th November 1795 the Lodge removed to Strabane on the other side of the River in County Tyrone, where it was still meeting in 1822. It was thus accessible to Londonderry, Raphoe, and other places mentioned in the Minutes.

The Book itself is of foolscap size, the pages being unnumbered, and was no doubt half-bound in dark red leather, which has at some time been removed, leaving only a very small fragment in place. The earlier pages are missing, so that the first page which remains begins abruptly in the middle of a sentence forming part of the second of a set of Rules dated 30th September 1782 which are set out verbatim in Appendix A. The writing of the Rules and the Minute of the first meeting recorded which follows after them, although dated 4th September 1782, is evidently that of a professional writer, probably the Thomas Abraham, a member of the Lodge, whose name appears at the end of the Rules. The writing varies throughout in consequence of the change of Secretaries, but on one or two occasions is very bad, when no doubt the Brethren were excited (to put it mildly), but one of the later Secretaries was clearly very illiterate. The interpolated entry of 4th July 1804 is however well written. I do not comment on the orthography, which will speak for itself, but it is not worse, or better, than that of many Lodge Minutes of this period.

The Lodge was apparently typical of its time, and evidently passed through many vicissitudes and ultimately (after 1822) ceased to exist. According to the information given to me the Book passed into the possession of a member of the Gorteen Lodge No. 994 (I.C.), from whose descendant it reached me. Sundry papers found within the cover are addressed to the last-named Lodge, two of which consist of (a) List of Grand Officers, Lodges, and Masters, as on 1st October 1822 issued by the Grand Lodge of Ireland (Extract in Appendix B) and (b) Communication from William Francis Graham, D. Grand Secretary of Grand Lodge of Ireland, dated 4th November 1824, in reference to the resumption of Lodge meetings which had been suspended by order of Grand Lodge, and other matters (Appendix C). The third is addressed to

Mr William Bradley  
Master of the Masonic Lodge No. 994  
Gorteen  
New Town Stewart

and is dated 2nd October 1839 and is a request by John Fowler D.G.S. to have the form annexed for Registry of Freemasons duly completed and sworn in compliance with 2 & 3 Victoria, extending for 5 years, the Act of 4 Geo: IV. amending an act of 50 Geo: III. for preventing the administering and taking of unlawful oaths in Ireland—which was not in this instance complied with as the form is intact.

This William Bradley was the son of Cornelius Bradley (also called Corney O'Bradly), who was a member of the Lifford Lodge, having been:—

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| "Entered to the first step<br>of Masonry"   | 7: Oct 1790—Name underlined                                  |
| "Passed to the degree of<br>Fellow Craft"   | 9: Oct 1790—Name written also<br>under the Minute—in red ink |
| "Raised to the degree of<br>a Master Mason" | 3: Nov 1790—Name underlined in<br>red ink                    |

He attended many times and is entered as present as Corney Bradley on 4 Feb. 1795. Noted in red ink

"My Father  
"W<sup>m</sup> Bradley"

These markings and note indicate that the William Bradley Master of Gorteen Lodge was the member into whose possession the Book formerly came.

The first Minute in the Book follows the Rules, having probably been written up on the 30th September 1782, and is as follows:—

4 Sep 1782 At a meeting of Lodge N<sup>o</sup>. 569 Held the 4<sup>th</sup> Day of September 1782 at the Lodge room in Lifford. The following Brethern were  
*Present viz*

John Carlan	Robert Spence	Master	
Hugh Divine	Arch <sup>d</sup> Hamilton	Senior	} Wardens
Samuel McCauly	Matth Edwards as	Junior	
Miles McSwiney	John McMenamon	Sen <sup>r</sup> Deacon	
Felix Kirk	John Banagan	Jun <sup>r</sup> Deacon	
Charles Gillespy	Henry Dunbar	Secry	
James Gillis	James Kane	Tyler	
James Sheerin	John Rose		
James Kelly	William Mulrain	Jun <sup>r</sup>	
Thomas McElwain	Thomas Abraham		
	John Mellun		

#### *Absent*

Neal McColgan, William Dublestile, William Mulrain Sen<sup>r</sup>, Patrick McLaughlin, Alex<sup>r</sup> McBride, John McFarlan, Patrick McGittigan, Thomas Patterson, George Campbell and John Gillespy.

*Resolved.* That B<sup>r</sup> Edward Johnston of Lodge 338 Held at Boyle. Co Roscommon be & is hereby appointed a member of this Lodge.

*Resolved.* That we highly approve of the appointment of Brother Matthew Edwards to be 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Free mason Corps in the Kingdom of Ireland.

*Resolved.* That B<sup>r</sup> James Kelly be passed and raised.

*Resolved.* that The Rev: M<sup>r</sup> Mahaffy not having attended his duty and  
not  
moreover having a proper Character we do hereby exclude him  
^  
from this Lodge for ever.

*Resolved.* that our Worthy Brother the Rev Daniel Faloon be Appointed chaplain to our Lodge & Company.

*Resolved.* that we wear Long coats & hats in our Volunteer Uniform with narrow Silver Lace on our Coats.

*Resolved.* that as three of our Bn. Viz William Doublestile, W<sup>m</sup> Mulraine Sen<sup>r</sup>, & Patrick McGittingan lie under the Censure of this Lodge for Improper behaviour we do Hereby resolve that they Shall be Tried for the Same on our next Lodge night and that they be particularly Summoned to attend the Lodge for that purpose

*Resolved.* that if the three aforementioned Brethren do not attend the Said Summons they or each of them So offending Shall be for ever after excluded from s<sup>d</sup> Lodge.

*Resolved.* that the Seven Brethren hereafter mentioned Shall try the above mentioned three persons Viz

The Master

B <sup>r</sup> Arch Hamilton	B <sup>r</sup> Matt. Edwards
B <sup>r</sup> Chas Gillespie	B <sup>r</sup> Thos Abraham
B <sup>r</sup> Bannagan	B <sup>r</sup> McManamon

*Resolved.* that ye subscriptions for Guns shall be paid and entered on the Books Viz.

B <sup>r</sup> Johnston	1 Gun	B <sup>r</sup> Kirk	1 Gun
B <sup>r</sup> Edwards	2 Guns	B <sup>r</sup> W. Mulrain Jun <sup>r</sup>	1 Gun
B <sup>r</sup> Spence	2 Guns	B <sup>r</sup> Mellan	11 <sup>s</sup> 4½ <sup>d</sup>
B <sup>r</sup> Dunbar	2 Guns	B <sup>r</sup> McCawly	1 Gun
B <sup>r</sup> Hamilton	1 Gun	B <sup>r</sup> Gillespie	1 Gun
B <sup>r</sup> Carlan	1 Gun	B <sup>r</sup> Devine	1 Gun
B <sup>r</sup> Sweeny	1 Gun	B <sup>r</sup> McManamon	1 Gun
		B <sup>r</sup> Banagan	11 <sup>s</sup> 4½ <sup>d</sup>

B<sup>r</sup> McElwain 5<sup>s</sup> 5<sup>d</sup>.

*Resolved.* that as B<sup>r</sup> James Kane will not serve the office of Tyler we <sup>do</sup> hereby appoint B<sup>r</sup> James Gillis to that Office. <sup>^</sup>

Robert Spence. Master of Lodge N<sup>o</sup> 569

Signed by order  
Henry Dunbar Secy.

We have here several interesting points:—

(1) A joining Member is “hereby appointed a member of this Lodge” apparently not elected. He did not attend again, if even he was present at his “appointment.”

(2) The Rev. Mr. Mahaffy, apparently Chaplain, is excluded “from this Lodge for ever” not having attended his duty and moreover *not having a proper character*. . . . In his place our Worthy Brother the Rev. Daniel Faloon was appointed Chaplain to our “Lodge & Company.” This Brother may have been very energetic in the performance of his militant duties but he is only once recorded as present at the Lodge, viz., on 3rd December 1783, and then as a Visitor.

(3) The Association of the Lodge with the Volunteer movement is apparent not only by the appointment of a Chaplain to the Company but by the approval of Brother Matthew Edwards as 2nd Lieut. of the “2<sup>nd</sup> Freemason Corps in the Kingdom of Ireland.” The resolution to “wear Long coats & hats in our Volunteer Uniform “with narrow Silver Lace on our Coats,” and the particulars of guns and subscriptions for them entered in the Minute. The latter shows a total of 16 guns and of cash £1 : 8 : 2 which

is of course the old Irish currency. There are no subsequent references to the Volunteers in the Book. The Volunteer movement originated in 1779 at a time when protection by police or military was at a low ebb, and was supported by Protestant gentry and men of property. It became a powerful instrument in politics, and the Volunteers Dungannon resolutions of September 1782, at the time this book begins, had a considerable effect on the state of affairs. There were then, according to Froude (*English in Ireland*, vol. ii., 386, etc.), 130,000 on the roll, but only about 50,000 with the colours. They were raised at the expense of enthusiastic individuals, with no system of finance or the like. There were Corps of Lawyers, Doctors, Shopkeepers, Artisans and so forth, and were mounted and unmounted, the former gaily apparelled in green and scarlet, white and blue, gold and silver. There is no need to go further into detail, but the Parliamentary results later on in 1782 no doubt produced some feelings of satisfaction for a time, and may have conduced to the Volunteers being less patronised for a time. The curious thing is that in this Minute Book we find the Volunteer movement fully supported in September 1782, but the Lodge did not meet again till 3rd December 1783, when it is apparent there had been a large defection of members, probably of the better class, who had no doubt been members for the purposes of the Volunteer movement.

I may here mention that in the Museum of Grand Lodge of England there is a pierced silver jewel containing amongst usual Masonic emblems the representation of muskets, and this may well have been in consequence of such connection as is shown above with the Volunteer movement.

3 Dec. 1783. The Minute in full is:—

At a meeting of the Bretheren of Lodge No 569 at their Lodge Room in Lifford on the 3<sup>rd</sup> day of December 1783—the Transactions were as follow

1. As it appears to the bretheren of this Lodge that B<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Spence our present Master hath not hitherto done “nor doth not” at present appear to do” his duty as Master of this Lodge We now unanimously appoint Brother Miles Sweney to be Master of this Lodge as Successor to the said B<sup>r</sup> Spence—also Brother John Mellon Sen<sup>r</sup> Warden, B<sup>r</sup> Neal McColgan Jun<sup>r</sup> Warden and Brother Felix Kirk, Secretary The present Deacons (B<sup>rs</sup> Banagan & McMenamon to be continued as formerly

<i>Present</i>		<i>Absent</i>
B <sup>r</sup> Miles Sweney	Mas <sup>r</sup>	B <sup>r</sup> Rob <sup>t</sup> Spence
John Mellon	S <sup>r</sup> W	John Spence
Neal McColgan	J <sup>r</sup> Do	John McClustock
John McMenamon	J <sup>r</sup> D	John Banagan
Felix Kirk	Secy	John Carland
Charles Gillespye		Jas Kane
Thos Abraham		Jas Gillis
M <sup>m</sup> Mulrene Sen <sup>r</sup>		Pat McLaughlin
Alex <sup>r</sup> McBride		Moses McCue
John Rose		Jo Galway
John Jordan		W <sup>m</sup> Mulrene J <sup>r</sup>
Thomas McElwain		Geo Campbell
Ja <sup>s</sup> Kelly		Jas Davitt
Ja <sup>s</sup> Sheerer		Phil McGurgan
Rev Dan <sup>l</sup> Faloon	} Visitors	Sam <sup>l</sup> McAley
Francis McGidy		

2<sup>d</sup>. The Petitions of Rich<sup>d</sup> Montgomery, Dav<sup>d</sup> Kane, & George Forster rec<sup>d</sup> from Brothers McElwain and Rose—whereupon it was found proper to appoint a Night of Emergency for their admittance.



[Some of the Brethren named in this Minute did not appear in the earlier list, while some in the earlier list do not appear in this. It would seem from a comparison of other lists of those present and absent that the absent members' names were put on from memory. The deposition of the Master is more or less within the 19th Rule.]

- 5 Dec 1783. Emergency meeting—Lodge opened "in due & proper form." Rich<sup>d</sup> Montgomery David Kane & George Forster were first made enter'd Apprentices & afterwards pass'd to the Degree of Fellow crafts "they having been Clandestine Masons before."

[The admission of Clandestine Masons is covered by the 3rd Rule. Apparently at first these men were admitted to the Lodge on payment of 16s. 3d., provided they vouched for having paid for their "Clandestancy." At some later period the fee was altered to £1 5s. 5d., the sum payable by Non-Masons for the three degrees, and the requirement as to proof of payment was struck out. Probably, therefore, Clandestine Masons were initiated and advanced as though Non-Masons, as in the case above-mentioned.]

- \*7<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>r</sup> 1784. The Brethren assembled & opened their Lodge in due & proper form. Brs Kane, Forster & Montgomery made Master Masons

William Denmark on the recommendation of Lieut<sup>t</sup> Grafton & Serg<sup>t</sup>. Baker of the 4<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> they having no warrant in said Regiment—initiated an Enter'd Apprentice.

[Lieut. Grafton and Sergt. Baker were not members of the Lodge. On subsequent occasions Soldiers and others were initiated on the recommendation of non-members; possibly, however, some of these were Masons.]

- \*4 Feb 1784. Lodge opened in due & proper form  
W<sup>m</sup> Denmark passed to the Degree of a Fellow Craft  
Bryan Carney who was properly recommended was entred Prentice

- \*3 March 1784. The Master Wardens & other Members assembled as formerly. James McDonnell regularly made an ent<sup>d</sup> Apprentice on the recom<sup>n</sup> of L<sup>t</sup> Grafton of the 4<sup>th</sup> or Kings Own Reg<sup>t</sup>.  
B<sup>r</sup> John Rose received £0:13:5 Charity he being distressed.

- 17 March 1784 Brothers John Mellon "Sen<sup>r</sup> Warden" Felix Kirk Secy. James Kelly & Pat. McLaughlin assembled by an emergent appointment when by the Consent of the Master and other Brethren—after sending the Rent now due The Pet<sup>n</sup> of our Worthy Brethren of Baleymagorey was sent to M<sup>r</sup> Corner Secy G Lodge Dublin in order to receive a Warrant for them

- \*7<sup>th</sup> April 1784. Lodge opened in proper form  
Jas Mc Donnell raised to the Degree of a Fellow Craft and afterwards he made a Master Mason by the unanimous consent of the Brethren.

- 5<sup>th</sup> May 1784. At a meeting of the Wardens & Bretheren of No 569 (the Master being Indisposed) after opening the Lodge in "due form" and performing the business of that Day they amicably parted

[A List of those present follows, and "Those marked + absent," but none are so marked. Then follows on the next page:]

The Transactions of Wednesday 5<sup>th</sup> May 1784 (continued)

Be it remembered that Brother Jas Kelly of this N<sup>o</sup>. owed £0:11:4½ to us which he has now fully paid & discharged

Signed by Order

Felix Kirk Sec<sup>r</sup>

\*2 June 1784. At a meeting of the Wardens & the underwritten Bretheren of the Lodge No 569 (the Master still continuing indisposed) the following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to Viz<sup>t</sup>—

Resolved that for the well being of this Lodge it is necessary to appoint Men proper for officers as formerly & as is the General Rule in all Regular Lodges. We therefore unanimously appoint the following Bretheren to act as officeres here during the next half year or longer if found proper

The appointments so resolved upon were

Bro John Mellon. Master  
,, Neal McColgan. Senior Warden  
,, Charles Gillespy. Junior Warden  
,, John Bannagan. Secretary  
,, John McMannamon. Sen<sup>r</sup> Deacon  
,, James Kelly. Junior Deacon

Resolved that . . . [nothing follows]

Members present on the 2 June 1784. Absent as before—

Bro Jn<sup>o</sup> Mellon. Nom<sup>t</sup> Master  
Neal McColgan. Sen<sup>r</sup> Warden  
Charles Gillespy. Junior Warden  
John McManeman. Sen<sup>r</sup> Deacon  
James Kelly. Jun<sup>r</sup> Deacon  
John Sheerin  
James O Kane  
Felix Kirk. Farewell.

[There was no John Sheerin a member of the Lodge. It is a mistake, I think, for James Sheerin. Felix Kirk did not attend again, except to get his certificate granted at the meeting on 7th July 1784.]

24 June 1784. At a Meeting of the Master and Wardens and Brethren of No 569 the following Resolutions were unanimsly Agreed to viz—

Resolved Unnanimisly that any Member of this Lodge that did not attend here this day shall not at any time hereafter be Admited as a Member of this Lodge untill he or they pay such fine as the Majority shall think proper to Lay on them.

Resolved that Robert Spence Esq<sup>r</sup> shall be summoned to our next Meeting in order to clear off his Acct<sup>s</sup> with this Lodge.

Resolved that it appears to us that this Lodge seems to Decline and that we Bind ourselves to each other that we will abide by each other untill we have our Lodge on the usual footing.

[The names of 11 members are set out, including John Bannagan, Secry. He was a very active member for years.

The above does not appear to be a meeting of the Lodge, but being St. John's Day no doubt the Brethren named celebrated the day as will hereafter appear on a later occasion.

Robert Spence was the Master in 1782 who did not perform his duties.]

NOTE.—The portions in [ ] are notes by the Author.

\* The entries so marked are extracts only but using the actual words of the Minutes unless otherwise noted. The record of those present is not generally included here.

- \*7 July 1784. Felix Kirk and John Jordan got Certificats and Brother Kelly and Mulrain paid fines for Absence on S<sup>t</sup>. Johns Day
- \*3 August 1784. Charless Gettings of Lodge No 538 was Admitted a member of this he going through the Usual Folm.
- 2<sup>d</sup>. Sept<sup>r</sup>. 1784. The Lodge met in due and Ample form as usual when Miles Sweeney our Late Master properly Insaled John Mellon our present Master. And the Warrent belonging to Ballemegory was received from B<sup>r</sup> Charles Gillespey and Deposited in Our Chest untill this day Senught. And that the Officers of this Lodge and past Masters will attend at Ballemegory at Six oclock in the afternoon and regularly to Instal Patrick McLaughlin Alex<sup>r</sup> McBride and John McFarlan in their Warr<sup>t</sup> then the Pet<sup>n</sup> of Patrick Kenneday was rec<sup>d</sup> and we think it proper that every member of this Lodge inform themselves of that Mater untill our next Meeting
- [John Mellon had acted, or at least was named as, Master on and since 24th June. The Warrant for Ballemegory was asked for 17th March 1784.]
- \*5 Oct<sup>r</sup> 1784. Bro<sup>s</sup> Sheerin, Mulrine & McLaughlin got Certificates. Orders given to summon Surgeon Spence to next Lodge to clear off his Acct<sup>s</sup> Patrick Kennedy entred to the first step of Masonry.
- \*3 November 1784. Patrick Kennedy was regularly Past.  
Resolved that Henry Dougherty shall receive the first step of Masonry  
Likewise Brother McGomery pays of his 4 months Dues which is when calculated after a proper form £—1<sup>s</sup>. 2<sup>d</sup>
- 17 November 1784. Being a Night of Emergentsy they Brothers asembled at Seven o'Clock and Brother Henry Dougherty was regularly Inesuated to the Second Step of Masonry. And John Rock whose Petition was before Accepted was regularly entred to the first Step of Masonry
- [Henry Dougherty was therefore initiated at the previous meeting, which only records the resolution to do so. This occurs subsequently in other cases.]
- \*1<sup>st</sup> December 1784. Boyd Caldwell who was formerly an Entred Prentice of this Lodge was by unanimouss consent of the Bretherine present passed to the Fellow Craft Degree and John Rock likewise  
Patrick Kennedy & Henry Dougherty were Raised to the Sublime Degree of Master Masons.  
Meeting arranged to settle & regulate the business of S<sup>t</sup> Johns Day following
- \*22 December 1784. Hammelton Finney admitted to the first step of Masonry.  
Resolved to meet on S<sup>t</sup>. Johns Day next at the Hour of ten oclock in the Forenoon and Transact the Great and Mighty Bufuisnefs of that Day
- [A list of those present follows and the Minute begins again thus:]
- Afterward a New Election for Officers took place
- [whose names are set out, being practically the re-election of the former officers.]

Then a line is drawn and an entry evidently made later appointing a Committee to]

“try and give their opinion” on a Dispute which subsists between Patrick McGittens and Brother Sheerin

[There was no Patrick McGittens a member of the Lodge. There was a Charles Gettins, also called McGittins, in 1784-5, and a Patrick McGittingan, who was under censure at the first meeting recorded. I am inclined to think the complainant was not a Mason.]

5 January 1785. Lodge opened in Due and Ample Form  
Patrick McMennamon and Thomas Scot Innisuated to Entered Prentice Degree  
Hammelton Finney made a fellow Craft  
The dispute between Bro Sheerin and Patrick McGittens to Ly over till next meeting

[Thomas Scot paid £0:8:1½ at this meeting, presumably for initiation.]

\*6 April (1785). Patrick Gallagher and Edw<sup>d</sup> McGill who were before Fellow Crafts—raised to the Sublime Degree of Master Masons  
Lodge of Emergency approved that was called to raise Brother Patrick McMennamon to the Degree of Master Mason  
But as our first resolve that as Br. M<sup>o</sup> Colgan our Sen<sup>r</sup> Warden did not attend this night that his Lock should be Broke and he to be under Sensur as Large as they Bretherine should think proper.

Petitions accepted for Jas McCrea and John Osborn.

[Patk. Gallagher's initiation and passing not recorded in this book. He paid, however,

2 Feb 1785 £0:5:5  
subsequently, no date £0:5:5

Edward McGill, also not previously recorded in this book.  
He paid

2 Feb 1785 £0.11.4½  
6 Apl — 5 5

The box evidently had three locks. Bro. Neal McColgan defaulted in like manner later on.

James McCrea never acted on the acceptance of his Petition.]

\*9<sup>th</sup> April (1785). A Nigh of Emerginsay. John Osburn regularly Innisuated to the first step of Masonry.

\*4<sup>th</sup> May 1785. John Osborn passed.  
Jas McDonnald raised.

\*8<sup>th</sup> May (1785). A night of Emergency.  
John Osborn raised  
Petition of John Bannagan for John Huston ordered to lie over till next meeting

The Lodge closed and they Bretherine Departed in harmony as usual.

[No entry is made of opening the Lodge, but only of the meeting taking place.]

\*1<sup>st</sup> June 1785. Lodge opened as usual

John Huston approved and inniciated

Resolved that Brother John Jordan who is under the Censure of this Lodge has paid his fine and given the Lodge Proper Satisfaction is hereby Admitted on condition that he will not be guilty of the same Regularaty for the future.

Master, Wardens, Deacons, & Secretary elected.

Resolved that any person who will absent himself on next S<sup>t</sup> Johns Day shall be fined at the Discreasion of the Lodge

[Bro. Jordan's censure does not appear or the causes of it. The latter, however, were the *irregularities* which he was under condition not to repeat. Probably it was for absenting himself, as he had not attended since 1st December 1784.]

June the 15<sup>th</sup> (1785). Being a Night of Emergency Called to Enter—Patrick Nugent who was Recommended by Charles Gillispey to the first Degree of Masonry

Likewise we the Bretherine Present Do Approvee of the Night of Emergency thet was Called to Bring forth Brother Bannagan and Brother Osburn to they Great Lights of Excelent Superexcellent and Royal Arch Masons.

Present

John Mellan M<sup>r</sup>.

Miles Sweney P.M<sup>r</sup>.

Neal McColgan S.W.

Charles Gillespey J.W.

Jo. Gallaway S.D.

James Kelly

Luke Lockery

John Osburn

Patrick Gallagher

Patrick McMennamon

Patrick Gallagher

John Stephenson from No. 614

John Bannagan Sec<sup>r</sup>

[This is the only reference to these degrees. But in the accounts (which are very confused) in the Book appears without date:—

By cash on acct of Neal McColgan being  
made Knight Templar. O. 9. 9.

This Brother was named in the first Minute and was very active as an Officer and as Master on several occasions.]

June the 21<sup>st</sup> (1785). Being a night of Emergentey called to Pass and Raise Brother Thos Scot to the Sublime Degree of Master Mason the Lodge closed at Ten the Bretherine parted in good Harmony as usual.

June 24 1785. The Bretherine met at high 12 and passed the Day in the Most Agreeable Manner Dined together and a Petition was rec<sup>d</sup> from John Osburn for Monro Denning which unanimously Accepted then the Bretherine Parted in Due Time as usual—

\*Wensday July 6<sup>th</sup> (1785). At a Meeting of the Master Wardens and Bretherine the following Bretherine the Lodge opened in due and Ample form.

Monro Denning innisuated

Patrick Nugent who was before an Entred Prentice passed and raised to the Sublime Degree of Master Mason  
Petitions for Will<sup>m</sup>. Thomson and William Tolan were accepted and a Night of Emergency ordered for them

By Consent of the Officers present was Lent  
to Henry Dougherty 11/4½ this Night.

[This lending of money was frequently done and Promissory Notes were signed in the end of Minute Book for some of them.]

July 9<sup>th</sup> 1785. A night of Emergency. according to appointment  
Monro Denning was regularly passed  
William Thomson and William Tolan Inniciated  
Afterward a Petition was produced and read from Archibald McIlphatrick who being a Blind Man from Lodge N<sup>o</sup> 240 held at Ballymony by Order of the Bretherine present he was allowed 2<sup>s</sup>. 8½ from the Treasury of the Lodge  
Petition for Patrick Donely to be received into this Lodge and every Brother here is desired to Inquire into his Carracter untill the Next Lodge Night.

[In the accounts August 5 (1785) appears:

To a Blind Brother . . . . . 0. 3.9½

This may not refer to the above case as the amount is different.

Petitions by a member for a Candidate were not always accepted without enquiry.]

\*3 August (1785). After Duly considering matters it was thought proper that

Monro Denning should be raised to the Degree of Master Mason  
William Thomson, John Huston, and William Tolan—made Fellow Crafts.

Patrick Donely accepted and entred to the first Degree of Masonry

Petition for Edw: Brogan received and unanimously Accepted but to Ley over till next night of meeting.

7<sup>th</sup> September (1785). Approved the Night of Emergency called to pass  
B<sup>r</sup> Patrick Donely to degree of Fellow Craft.

William Thomson raised

Pat<sup>k</sup> Donely also raised

And when that Business was over & the Bretherine seated a Letter was read from the Deputy Grand Secy stateing what was Due by us to the Grand Lodge and that on some nigh next week we shall appoint a Nigh of Emergency for that Porpose.

\*5<sup>th</sup> October (1785). John Huston & William Tolan raised.

It was thought proper that Edward Brogan should be admitted to the first degree of Masonry which was done accordingly.

Afterward by the unanimous consent of they Bretherine present Thos Duffe was permitted to deposite his Certificate in our Chest and to become a Member of this Lodge during his stay in this Contry.

[This was often done.]

\*2 November (1785). The Master in the Chair

A petition was presented by the Worshipful for Neal McSwine and read by the Secr<sup>y</sup> in his place was accepted & if time should permit he should be made an Entred Prentice

A petition for Edw: Mc a Leer also accepted

Both were regularly innesuated to the first or Entred Prentice Degree.

Edw: Brogan—passed

Petition for Hugh McSwine ordered to lie over till next night of meeting and every Brother present shall inform themselves of that Mater.

Bro Jas Laird who is Certified from No 178 admitted a member of this Lodge.

7<sup>th</sup> December (1785). After a due and Legal Ballot officers for the Insuing half year were elected

Afterward it was agreed that Saturday the 10<sup>th</sup> be a day apoined to consider where we shall dine on S<sup>t</sup> Johns day following

Then Neal McSwine was passed and raised to the Degree of a Master Mason.

Edward Brogan likewise & Edw: Mc A Leer

Resolved unanimously that any Member of this Lodge who will not attend on next S<sup>t</sup> Johns Day shall not be considered as a Member of the Lodge unless shewing a Just & Lawful reason.

On S<sup>t</sup> Johns Day the Bretherine met at high twelve and dined together and passed the day in harmony and parted at eight in the evening

4 Janry 1786. John Bannagan was regularly installed Master for the ensuing half year.

Bryan Carlan (whose) petition was laying over sinse the last night was rejected.

A petition from Manus McMennamon to ly over till next meeting

A Grand Lodge Certificate Belonging to Br John Harrigan was rec<sup>d</sup> unanimously and deposited in our Chest.

23 January 1786. Being a night of emergency called on acc<sup>t</sup>. of John Gillespey who was proposed some time ago and he was regularly Inniciated to the Entred prentice Degree. Then he before the Bretherine present he made it appear that he wrote to Brother Charl<sup>s</sup> Gillespey to propose Francis McCaul and on that account We the Bretherine present duly weighing the Premises and considering the Jorney he traveled and the distance that is between his Dwelling and us we thought proper Likewise proper that he should and was regularly innisiated to the entred prentice Degree and Likewise was Done so.

[There were only the names of six Members entered as present.]

\*1 Feb: 1786. William Doubstile being try<sup>d</sup> by the Committee appointed was found worthy to regain his former Degree of Masanry Petitions of John Wilson, Patrick McGra and Daniel O'Neal being read was approved and initiated to the first step of Masonry

[This Minute is in the handwriting of Joseph Gallaway subsequently an active member of the Lodge.

William Doublestile was under censure as appears in the first Minute of 4th September 1782. No intervening reference is made to him until this date nor any note of the appointment of the Committee to try him, but he was present on this occasion.

On the pages containing the last two Minutes are smoke seals of the Sion Bridge Encampment No. 798.]

21 Feb: (1786). Being Night of Emergency called on account of John Gellespey of Londonderry who served a due and legal time to a Entred

Prentice and on Acct his Buiness and every other consideration we thought proper to pass and rais him to the Degree of A Master Mason he having paid all his Dues.

And a Petition being read for John Dovey of Raphea he being recommended by . . . [blank].

1<sup>st</sup>. March (1786). The following Bretherine Met at their Lodge Room in Due and Ample form and taking into consideration whether Will<sup>m</sup> Doublestine who was before expelled from this Lodge whether he should be brought back to this Lodge again or not

Resolved with three Dissenting Voises that he is worthy of coming again to the Body.

Resolved unanimously that we shall write to the grand Lodge and have their opinion of that Mater.

Afterward it was thought proper to pass John Wilson Patrick McGraa and Dan<sup>l</sup>. O'Neil to the Degree of Fellow Craft. Then it was thought proper to enter John Dooley to the Degree of Entred Prentice.

[William Doublestile was not present, and no doubt on the former occasion was present to be heard in his defence. He is not mentioned again in the Minutes, and possibly, therefore, Grand Lodge disapproved of his return. His expulsion is not previously mentioned.

There were twenty Members and three Visitors present on this occasion, and of necessity the four Brethren advanced, although their names are not given as present.]

\*24: March (1786). A night of Emergency called by John Duffe who was passed to degree of a Fellow Craft.

[This is the same as John Dooley referred to above.]

April 5<sup>th</sup> (1786). The following Bretherine Met at the Lodge Room at the usual hour and after Waiting untill ten o'clock for Br. McColgan he not coming it was thought Proper that his Lock Should be Broke and he to be fined

The Lodge being Opened in Due and Ample form and Dan<sup>l</sup> O'Neil, John Dooley and John Wilson were Raised to the Sublime Degree of Master Masons And Br. Kane and Nugent Beged to have Certificates which was Granted Afterward a useful and Entertaining Lecture Succeeded the Lodge Closed &etc.

Brother Abraham Saunders of Lodge No. 525 Made Application to have his Renewed from our Lodge which he got this Night by Unanimous Consent of the Bretherine Presnt.

\*3 May (1786). It was resolved that Patrick McGrath should be raised to the Degree of Master Mason Then a Petition was rec<sup>d</sup> Br John Edmunson for Dan<sup>l</sup>. O'Neil who is now in Lifford Goal to some help. Resolved that Br. Bannagan McColgan and Mellon shall consider what shall be done in that Matter at a futre day.

[The three Brethren so appointed were the Master and Wardens.

Daniel O'Neil appears as present on the occasion. He may, of course, have been out on bail. Nothing can be traced in the accounts by way of payment. His next attendance recorded is on 6th September 1786.

Bro. Edmunson is recorded as a Visitor from Lodge No. 434.]

\*7: June 1786. Audley Osburn and Robert Jordan admitted on the Petition of Bro Denning



Petition of Bro Kelly for James McDavitt to lie over till next meeting

Afterward the election of Officers came on & elections made.

[Bro. Bannagan, the out-going Master being re-elected Secretary. The Minutes with one exception during his half-year of office as Master were entered by him.]

\*2<sup>nd</sup> August 1786. Audley Osborn past to Degree of Fellow Craft

Robert Jordan raised to degree of Master Mason

Likewise James McDavid whose Petition lay over was Balloted for And Black Beand

Bro John Hally lodged his Certificate from No 178.

Likewise Br McColgan enstald in the Office of Master

[This use of the Black Bean is not the only occasion.]

\*6 Sep<sup>r</sup> 1786—Petition of Richard Carland—to lye over till next meeting

Likewise a complaint by Br McColgan against Br Gillespy. Agred that a Committe of theye following Brthren Do met at the Lodg Room on thursday the 21<sup>st</sup> inst to consider which is the Inguied party. Viz Br<sup>s</sup> Loughrey Denning, Mellon, McGill Bannagan McCue Gallaway & Brother Gallagher

[This complaint developed into a serious business.]

Sept 21<sup>st</sup>. (1786). The following Bretherine Met at the Lodge Room to take into consideration the Complaint of Br. Mc.Colgan against Br. Gillespey and after the Matter being Discussed by both Parties it Appears that they took a Tennement in Strabane and by Joint Consent the Lease was Taken in Brother Gillespey's Name and at they Expiration of four years Brother Gillespey though Proper to take the whole into his owen hands:

Now it is our Opinion that they Shall lay all annimosities aside and each pay his part of all Rent Expences &etc. and Enjoy the Tenne-ment according to their first Intention Otherwise whosoever shall not Agree to the above Award Shall be under Censure of this Lodge untill a further Discussing of the Matter before the whole Lodge.

John Bannagan  
Pat Gallagher  
Jas Sheerin  
Jon. Jordan  
Moses McCue  
Luke Lockery  
Mon Denning  
John Mellon

[Bros. McGill and Gallaway who were appointed on this Committee are here represented or displaced by Bros. Sheerin and Jordan.]

Oct. 4<sup>th</sup>. (1786). The following Bretherine Met at the Lodge Room, and opened the Lodge in Due and Ample form, and Took into Consideration the Dispute that is Between Br. Mc.Colgan and Gillespey Referred to us By the Committe of Sept. ye 21<sup>st</sup>.

Resolved unanimously that it is the Opinion of this Lodge that Charles Gillespey has Acted in a Contrary line from what one Brother ought to do to another.

Resolved That the Misdemenor that Charles Gillspey is Guilty of has a right to make him withdraw from this Lodge untill we have advise from the Grand and that he has not a Right to Appear here at Blue Meetings.

[Charles Gillespey was present. The result does not appear, but he is not recorded as present again. Hence it is likely Grand Lodge supported the decision of the Brethren.]

\*1 November 1786. Audley Osborn raised

\*6: December 1786. The following Bretheren met in the Lodge Room in due & ample form and opened the same in the Entred Apprentices degree  
 Petition of Arthur McGuigan to lye over to next meeting.  
 Richard Carlan approved & initiated.  
 A Petition was received from Rebecca Carland & it was Resolved that a Wheel was ordered to be made for her  
 Petition received from James Boyle  
 Officers appointed for the Insuing half year

[Rebecca Carland was probably widow of Bro. James Carlan  
 The wheel was no doubt a spinning wheel.

In the accounts appear entries of:—

(1785) August 3. To our late Br. Carlans Widdow 10.4½

(1787) January 3. To paying for a Wheel for M<sup>r</sup>  
 Carland ... .. 0.11.4½

Against the names of those present appears entries:—

P<sup>d</sup> 1<sup>s</sup> of Box Money

Remains unpaid 6<sup>d</sup>. of Box Money.]

3. January 1787. Lodge opened in Entred Apprentices Degree

Richard Carlan pased to a Fellow Craft

Petition received from Richard Caldwell who was approved and Initied to the first step of Masonry.

Resolved the following Bretheren met in the Lodge to write to Dublin to know how we stand regulated in Grands Books. Br. McColgen Jordan, Mellon, Galoway Galaugher Brogan Bannagan, Kelly.

John McMennamon censured for non atendance

Likewise John Rose James Kain—and are to stand so till he payes 5<sup>s</sup> 0<sup>d</sup> and if not atendance on next night of Meeting to be excluded and James Kain to pay 5<sup>s</sup> 0<sup>d</sup>. or if not to be treated as the aforesaid & John Rose 4<sup>s</sup>. 6<sup>d</sup>. & to be treated as the aforesaid. Likewise Jo<sup>n</sup> Bannagan.

& William Tolan—acknoledges to pay all his dues on the next night of Meeting & Likewise James McDonald to pay 2<sup>s</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> next night & J. Shereen 6<sup>d</sup>.

[Shereen's name appears struck out.]

\*7<sup>th</sup> February 1787. The Brethren met—in due and Ample form, and opened the same in Due form

Bro Rose came and acknoledged his Dues and is to pay them before next St Johns Day. & the same John Rose brought in a clause against Br John Jordan for speaking against the Rules of Masonery. But Br Jordan clears up his point in said Affair

Richard Carlan initiated into the Sublime Degree of A Master Mason.

Robert Caldwell was raised to a Fellow Craft

Arthur McGuigan initiated into the first step of Masonry.

John McMennamon who is to summonsed to Atend next meeting night to shew his Reason for non Atendance.

7: March (17)87. Robert Caldwell raised to the Sublime Degree of A Master Mason

Ric<sup>d</sup>. Carlon was made a Fellow Craft

& every person who stays over Three Nights shall pay the fine of 2<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup> $\frac{1}{2}$  with Box money with one Desenting Voice. & John McMennemon who if he does not attend on the next night of meeting to be excluded for ever.

[Richard Carlon appears to be the Richard Carlan who was initiated a Master Mason the previous meeting.]

Wensday March 7 (1787). At the request of the Master the following Bretherine are Desired to meet at the Lodge Room on Sunday the 11<sup>th</sup> day Ins<sup>tt</sup>. at 4 o'clock in the afternoon to settle affairs of consequence concerning the Lodge, the Bretherines names are

Neal McColgan Master  
John Mellon S W  
John Jordan J W  
Pat<sup>k</sup> Gallagher  
Ja<sup>s</sup> Sheeren  
Monro Denning  
John Bannagan  
Jo<sup>s</sup> Galloway Sec<sup>r</sup>

Any of the above Bretherine who will not attend before Six oclock shall be fined 6<sup>d</sup> $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Wednesday March 10<sup>th</sup> (17)87. The Commite met as appointed when there was there there was a Letter wrote to Dublin about the fees of the Lodge and it was unanimously agreed that meet in the house of Br. J. Kelly as useal

Present

Neal McColgan  
J. Jordan  
J. Mellon  
J. Bannagan  
And<sup>r</sup> McRea  
P. Gallagher  
Rob<sup>t</sup> Caldwell  
Neal McSwine

[The writing is Bro. Galloway's, but his name is not entered as present, nor are those of Bros. J. Sheeren, Monro Denning; while the names of Bros. Andrew McRea, Robt. Caldwell, and Neal McSwine appear, although they were not appointed. The 10th March was a Saturday, and the date fixed for the meeting was Sunday, 11th March.]

\*4 April 1787. Petitions from William Walker and Hugh Gallagher—ordered to Ly over till next meeting.

[Nothing else done.]

\*2 May 1787. Petition from John McJuncan who was approved and initiated. and William Walker the same. & Hugh Gallagher who petitioned on the 4<sup>th</sup> of April was unanimously Excluded.

7: March 1797. [An entry of this date here, evidently on a page which had been left blank; it is noted in its proper place.]

\*6<sup>th</sup> June 1787. Election of Officers for the ensuing half year.

Resolved that we met on Monday the 25<sup>th</sup> day of June at 10 oclock in the forenoon to celebrate the festivals of S<sup>t</sup> John the Baptist.

Petition of William King approved. & he was initiated.

William Walker was Passed and John McJuncan the same.

- 4 July 1787. At a meeting of Lodge No 569 the following Brethereen met in Lifford and opened the same in Due and Ample form when it was unanimously agreed that they Brethereen that were absent on St Johns Day are not to sit in the Lodge till they clear of all dues . . . & William King was Raised to a Fellow Craft.
- \*8: August 1787. B<sup>r</sup>. McGree rec<sup>d</sup> a Certificate & B<sup>r</sup> James McDonnel the same. Like he paid 2.8½ for Registry.  
B<sup>r</sup> McColgan. B<sup>r</sup> Gallagher B<sup>r</sup> McGourgan B<sup>r</sup> McCrea. B<sup>r</sup> Gra. B<sup>r</sup> Kelly & Joseph Galloway meet on the 22<sup>nd</sup> day of August 1787.
- 22 August 1787. Being a night appointed to settle Rules for the better Regulation of Lodge and the Members appointed did not attend we think proper to leave off that Business until our next night of meeting But opened a Lodge in due and ample form. John McJunken—raised  
Andrew Alexander formerly a member of Lodge No 398 has deposited his Certificate and is admitted a Member of this Lodge on condition that he will bring another Certificate aboute Christmas next.
- 5 Sept<sup>r</sup>. 1787. At a meeting of the following Bretherine the Master not attening it was thought proper that we should not open a Lodge this night we granted Certificates to Brothers Wilson Nugent and McIlwain they giving proper satisfaction for all Acct<sup>s</sup> with the Lodge.  
[There were fifteen members, the Senior Warden being one, and one Visitor present.]
- 3<sup>rd</sup> October 1787. The following Bretherine met in their Lodge Room in Lifford and Opened the same in Due and Ample form When William King was raised to the Sublime Degree of a master Mason and a Petition was received from Andrew McColgan would not Goe on Account of Dues being too high.  
[The fees were £1.5.5 and the Dues apparently 6½d. a night.]
- \*7: November 1787. Bro King raised
- \*5: December 1787. Philip Bradley who was entred in the same Lodge (*i.e.* 569) who has been under a Dispensation these few years past who being Duly Examined & Approved as a new member of the same Lodge No 569.  
Committee appointed to meet on the 19: Decr  
Officers appointed for the ensuing half year
- [19 Dec<sup>r</sup> 1787] At a Meeting of Lodge No 569 the Committe appointed met at Due and Ample form. When it was resolv<sup>d</sup> that we the Brethereen of Lodge 569. Doe appoint and Dine at B<sup>r</sup> Gallaghers on St J. Day on Thursday 27. Each man payes 1<sup>s</sup>. 4<sup>d</sup>. for Dinners and to meet. at the hour of 11 oclock in foarnon.
- \*2<sup>nd</sup> January 1788. B<sup>r</sup> Hamilton at the next Lodge Night is to Lodge his Certifikate on paying 5<sup>s</sup>. 5<sup>d</sup>. per Ms<sup>erss</sup> fees and to Become as useal.
- 6<sup>th</sup> February 1788. The following Bretheren met at the Lodge room and opned the same in due and Ample form—and nothing of importance to be don they after spending some part of the night in an agriable manner they agreed that Wednesday the 13<sup>th</sup> inst so many of the Members as chuse do met at the Lodg Room at 7 of the clock in the afternoon to write some matters of importance to the Grand Lodge.
- 5<sup>th</sup> March 1788. Petition received from John Wolph—was Blackbeaned. & Hugh Gallagher the same  
[This is all the recorded business after the Lodge was opened. Hugh Gallagher's Petition was "excluded" 2nd May 1787,

so that he must have petitioned again. He may have been related to Patrick Gallagher, the J.W., and to Donald Gallagher, a visitor from No. 660, both present on this occasion.]

\*4<sup>th</sup> June 1788. The Bretheren met at the Lodge Room and opened the same in Due Order.

Petition of John Nickel to lie over till next Emergency meeting  
Officers elected for ensuing half year

Emergency meeting fixed for 12<sup>th</sup> June. at Eight of the clock in the afternoon. & named Brethren to attend

[John Nickel does not appear again.]

12<sup>th</sup> June 1788. The following Bretheren met in Due & Ample form when each Brother not attending shall be duly summoned and that we meet at 10 oclock on the 24<sup>th</sup> ins<sup>t</sup> to celebrate the festifals of S<sup>t</sup> John & walk to Balindreat and there to dine in Bro Gallaughers the number included to dine is N<sup>o</sup>. 24<sup>th</sup>. and there to Dine in Ample form.

6<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup> 1788. The following Brethren met at their Lodge Room and opened the same in Due & Ample form

[After a blank there follows a list of those present including the new Master & others and the new Secretary, Bro. Hamilton Finney, who presumably kept no record that night of what was done.]

\*3<sup>rd</sup>. September 1788. Whereas Br Lamb was admited to the Degree of Fellow Craft. It was also agreed on that Brothers that has been absent those several nights past there should be proper methods taken to Inforce thier Attendance

[Symon Lamb was present on 6th August when the Minutes are blank, and presumably was initiated that night.

The attendances had fallen off considerably.]

1<sup>st</sup> October 1788. The following B<sup>rs</sup> met at the Lodge Room and opned the same in due and Ample form. and the B<sup>rs</sup>. that do not atten not comeing nor semeing to discharge theire Accts it is—unnamously agreed that if theye will not after being duely noticed conform to the Resolutions of this Body every method will be taken to exclude them from Masonry the Resolutions is that every nonattending member of the Lodge or who ever is in arrears to the same be duely summoned and that indulgence be given them untill the first Wednesday in Dec<sup>r</sup> next at which time if theye will not discharge theire Acc<sup>ts</sup>. or satisfy the Body for the same the shall be laid under censure of this Lodge and Application made to the grand Lodge for to have them erast from Masonry

Present Patrick Gallagher Mast<sup>r</sup>  
Samuel McCalley  
And<sup>rs</sup>. McCrea Wardens  
Jas Sherren  
Edw Brogan  
Will<sup>m</sup>. Walker  
Jas Kelly

Sined by Order Ham<sup>l</sup>. Finney Sect<sup>r</sup>

\*5<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup>. 1788. Petition for a Charless Glacken to stand over

Resolutions of our last night confirmed and summonses to the Distant Brothers ordered for Wensday 10<sup>th</sup> Decem<sup>br</sup> next.

And whosoever will not attend on that night the Proper Method shall be taken to Erazz from the Grand Lodge their names and to exclude them from this Lodge.

Afterward a Lecture on Masonry was Given by the Master the Lodge closed &c &c

[The Master was Patrick Gallagher & Lectures were subsequently given on several occasions.

This is the first mention of the Lodge being closed.]

3<sup>rd</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1788. It was amongst the rest of their Resolutions agreed that Charles Glackin By Ballad was unanimously refused.

It was also agreed upon that B<sup>r</sup>. Gallagher sh<sup>d</sup> be continew<sup>d</sup>. as Master for the following half year. B<sup>r</sup> An<sup>d</sup>. McCrea as usual Senior Warden. Other officers were agreed on including two Brethren named to officiate as Deacons.

B<sup>rs</sup> Kelly Sweney and Nugent put under censure till such time as the Lodge should be satisfied the 10<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> next.

Twelve Brethren were appointed to meet at the Lodge Room on the 10<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup>

[Patrick Gallagher was Master for seven half-yearly terms; S.W. one half-year; J.W. for two half-years; Sec. three half-years.

Andrew McCrea was Master for two half-years; S.W. for six half-years J.W. for one half-year; Secretary for one half-year; S.D. three half-years (and to act as Deputy Master during one of those years). He was an active member and was evidently a power in the Lodge.]

\*10<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> (1788). A night of Emergency.

Resolved that summonses be Issued to all not attending Brothers.

Arrangements for S<sup>t</sup> Johns Day celebration made. and that all who did not attend were to pay 1<sup>s</sup>. 4<sup>d</sup>. before being Admitted into an Open Lodge.

Resolved that Ribbons for the Jewels must be Furnished by every Officer and their expences to be paid out of the Chist.

[There were only nine Brethren present, of whom three were not named in the list of those fixed on the 3<sup>rd</sup> December to attend. James Kelly is described as "Tiller" (i.e., Tyler), the first mention of such an officer since the first Minute in the Book, 2<sup>nd</sup> September 1782.]

\*7<sup>th</sup> January (1789). No Business to be done. Did not think proper to open the Lodge, but appointed a Committee to met on 14<sup>th</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup> in order to regulate the affairs of the Lodge and write to the Grand Lodge.

[This page has seven smoke seals upon it. Three of Sion Bridge Grand Encampment No. 798. Two of Ardstraw Lodge No. 639. Two of Sion Bridge (Lodge) No. 798.]

Jan. 14<sup>th</sup> 1789. Being a Night of Emergency the Following Brothers met At the Lodge room And Opened the same in Due & Ample Form: Whereas a Petition Was recd. From Jas. Donely, Barthlomey Davis & Jas. Welsh: And were Also Unanimously Accepted: And Raised Likewise that Night to the Supreme Degree of an Entred Apprentice.

\*4<sup>th</sup> Feb<sup>r</sup> 1789. B<sup>rs</sup> Bartholomew Davis and Jas Welsh admitted to the Degree of Fellow Crafts

And also we consented to send Audly Osburn a Certificate by him remitting his Dues to us by B<sup>r</sup> McAuly.

\*4<sup>th</sup> March 1789. Bro<sup>s</sup> Barcly Davis & Ja<sup>s</sup> Welsh were raised

Unanimously agreed to that B<sup>r</sup> Gall<sup>r</sup> should write to Dublin in

regard of Different Memembers that sits sumonses And also to request M<sup>r</sup> Corkers advise in that matter.

[Sitting summonses frequently referred to later. The meaning is ignoring or disregarding.

Thomas Corker was Deputy Grand Secretary.]

4<sup>th</sup> March 1789. Jas Donaly was admitted to the Degree of a Fellow Craft

[This is a separate entry—evidently omitted from the former.]

\*11<sup>th</sup> March 1789. A night of Emergency

B<sup>r</sup>. Jas Donaly raised to the Suprume Degree of a Master Mason

B<sup>r</sup> Jas Carland who was admited some years past to the Degree of an Entered A Prentice was unanimously this Night Pasd and raised to the Degree of a Master Mason.

1<sup>st</sup> April 1789. At a meeting of Lodge N<sup>o</sup> 569 the following Brethereen met at the Lodge Room in due and Ample form When the Resolution was made that we should write to Charle mount to enquire into his Charcter. And<sup>w</sup>. Alxender

[The Secretary, Hamilton Finney, was absent, and the entry is made by the Master, Patrick Gallagher—the words And<sup>w</sup>. Alxender being added by Bro. Finney. Andrew came up again on 10th March 1792.]

6<sup>th</sup> May 1789. At a meeting of Lodge No 569 the following Brothers met at their Lodge room and opned the sam in Due and Ample Form

[The whole entry except names of thirteen members present.]

\*3 June 1789. Election of Officers

Arrangements for St. Johns Day as before. Number engaged is 24. All non attending Brothers of that number that does not dine the Ballance is to be paid out of the Chest. And it was also agreed that summonses should be Isued for all non attending Brother this night

\*1 July 1789. Wherein Henry Clarke that was made an entred Prentise on the 24<sup>th</sup> of June last was agreeable past to the degree of a Fellow Craft. And B<sup>r</sup> John Longmore from No 510 having requested to become a member of our Lodge It was unanimously agreed on and he Excepted as such.

[No meeting on 24th June is recorded, but it was probably business done during the St. John's Day Festival.]

\*2 Sept<sup>r</sup> 1789. Andrew Mongans petition accepted and agreed he should inisuated to the first step of Masonry which was Done Accordingly

\*7: Oct: 1789. B<sup>r</sup> An<sup>d</sup>. Mungan past & raised to that Supreme Degree of a Master Mason.

Afterwards a Lecture on masonry was given by our Worshipfull Master.

[The first use of the term Worshipfull Master. Bro. Hamilton Finney apparently paid little attention to the Lecture, as part of the page is adorned (?) by strokes, dots, writing, &c.]

\*4<sup>th</sup> Nov. 1789. Henry Clark raised

Petition from B<sup>r</sup> Donnely for John Scarf agreed to—and he giving proper satisfaction to the Lodge was admitted

\*2<sup>nd</sup> Decr 1789. Bro Jn<sup>o</sup> Scarf. passed

Pettions from Jn<sup>o</sup> Edwards and George St Lawrence accepted and both admitted

Election of Officers

Arrangements for St. Johns Day made as before—but the dues fixed at 2/8½ for expences—of which 1<sup>s</sup>. 1<sup>d</sup>. for his Dinner.

It was agreed that a Drum and Fife should be engaged to attend on that day and also to pay them 6<sup>s</sup>. 6<sup>d</sup>. for their Days trouble &c.

\*12<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1789. Night of Emergancy

B<sup>rs</sup> J<sup>no</sup> Edwards & B<sup>r</sup> Geo St Lawrence passed—

Where a Lecture on an Entred a Prentice was given by our Worshipfull

\*6<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>ry</sup> 1790. Pettions from Tho<sup>s</sup>. Scanling and Jn<sup>o</sup> Newgent. Both were admitted

B<sup>r</sup> George St Lawrence was raised

A Lecture on an Entred Apprentice Degree was given by our Master

[Bro. Patrick Gallagher evidently interested the Brethren with this Lecture on the previous meeting. A smoke seal of the Lodge is placed on this page.]

\*3 Feb<sup>r</sup>. 1790. Bro<sup>s</sup> Scarf and Edwards were raised

Bro Scanlan passed

Petitions for Robert Baird & Tho<sup>s</sup> Ellis—accepted & they were admitted.

Afterwards it was unanimously resolved that the sum of £1-2-9<sup>d</sup> should be taken from the Treasury of the Lodge toward the relase of B<sup>r</sup> McJunkin from Derry Goal—and if said sum was Inadaquatent should be returned to the Treasury of the Lodge

A night of Emergency apointed on the 18<sup>th</sup> ins<sup>t</sup>. to consider on a letter lately rec<sup>d</sup>. from the Grand Lodge and all the Members are to attend

[Chest and Box are mentioned previously. This is the first mention of Treasury—no Treasurer, however, is yet appointed.]

Feb<sup>ry</sup>. 18<sup>th</sup> 1790. By a Committee of Lodge No. 569 to take into Consideration the Different Irregularitys committed by the Following Bretherine

Phillip McGurrian Charged with Sitting Summonses at Different times in Particular the Latst one Lately Sent him by Order of the Grand Lodge that he is to be under the Censure of his Lodge and if he Does Not Make proper Satisfaction on the Aprile Meeting he shall be Excluded.

Willm. Thomson for the Same Offences to be under the Same Rule. Pat<sup>k</sup> McGarth & Dan<sup>l</sup>. O.Neil if the have Not Lodged their certificates at another Lodge in a Proper time they shall be under the same Rule.

John Mellon for not Attending on St Johns Day Last haveing Given proper satisfaction and not to be Guilty of the Same Offence is Excused but to pay all his Dues Next Lodge Night.

Monro Denning Accused for Sitting Summonses at Different times has Satisfied the Committee by paying off his Dues.

Neal McSwine Accused for several Misdemeanors Not becoming a Brother is hereby Censured and not to Appear in this Lodge for one year from Aprile Next.

Edw. Brogan Accused for Irregular Behaveour the Last Lodge Night and as a Punishment he shall be Suspended from his Present Office and Shall not Vote or Spake on any Question in Debate until After St Johns Day Next the Master and Wardens to Choose another Deacon.

John Bannagan  
Neal McColgan  
And<sup>rs</sup>. Mungan  
Jas. Donnley



And<sup>w</sup>. McCrea  
 Sam. McCawly  
 Moses McCue  
 Jas. Walsh  
 John Roach.

\*3<sup>d</sup>. March 1790. Brother Robert Baird. Thos Ellis and Thos Scanlan raised to the Sublime Degree of Master Mason.

\*7: April 1790. A Comitee should and was duly apointed by the Worshipful to enspect into the Case of Edw<sup>d</sup> Brogan for his past Transgressions in this Lodge. It was unanimously agreed to by s<sup>d</sup> Comitee that the s<sup>d</sup> E<sup>d</sup> Brogan be and is hereby Elcluded out of this Lodge from this present date undermentioned to the First Wendesday in March next ensuing. Nor is to enter this Lodge to the above time under the penalty of exclusion for Ever.

Pettion from Cha<sup>s</sup>. McAnaly Axcepted of and Admited

[B<sup>r</sup>. Edw<sup>d</sup>. Brogan does not appear again.]

\*13<sup>th</sup> Aprile 1790. Night of Emergency—to Inniciate Charles McAnally to the Degree of Fellow Craft and to the Sublime Degree of Master Mason which was done accordingly.

\*5<sup>th</sup>. May 1790. Darby Toy was admited to the degree of an Endred a prentice

\*2 June 1790. ReElection of the present officers without any oppicion whatever. Arrangements for S<sup>t</sup> Johns Day Dues 2/8 $\frac{1}{2}$  the dinner to cost 1<sup>s</sup>/4<sup>d</sup>. and the remainder to be expended in drink

Each B<sup>r</sup> to appear in Clean and Deacent order. and to pay said 2/8 $\frac{1}{2}$  to the Secratry that morning before the procession takes place.

24<sup>th</sup> June 1790. The following Br<sup>s</sup>. met at the Lodge room and opned the same in Due and ample form when the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to and it is Hereby Resolved that any B<sup>r</sup> belongen to this Lodge that was summoned or was present on the 2<sup>d</sup> of June last and dos not atend some time this day and perform the requisits shall not be admited in open Lodge untill theye make proper atonement for their Breach of Rule

[This is in the writing of the Master, Bro. Patrick Gallagher. There are seventeen members' names noted, so the number agreed upon for dinner (twenty-four) was not reached.]

\*7<sup>th</sup> July 1790. Petition by B<sup>r</sup> Jas Donnely for John Wark ordered to lie one the Table until the next meeting night.

\*4<sup>th</sup> August 1790. John Wark admited

Several good songs on Masonry given by McCue & Banagan.

\*1<sup>st</sup>. Sept<sup>r</sup>. (1790). After some debates Darby Toy and John Wark were made Fellow Crafts of this Lodge.

Petition from Corne<sup>y</sup> Braley read by the Master—ordered to ly over till next meeting.

\*7<sup>th</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup>. (1790). Petitions from Den<sup>s</sup>. Deeney. Oliver Tate and Cornelias Bradley having been debated before and Accepted were entred to the first step of Masonry Darby Toy and John Wark haveing been first raised to the Degree of Master Masons.

A dispute between John Jordan and Will<sup>m</sup> King that said Jordan is censured untill the first day of Jan<sup>r</sup> and said King untill the 1<sup>st</sup> day of Decemb<sup>r</sup> and if they disput afterward the Aggressor shall be excluded without any Tryal.

[Cornelius Bradley was mentioned in my opening remarks.

Notice the 3<sup>rd</sup> Degree was performed before the Initiation.]

\*9<sup>th</sup>. Oct 1790. Night of Emergny

Wherein B<sup>r</sup>. Cornelis Bradly and Oliver Teate were passed to the Degree of Fellow Craft.

\*3 Nov<sup>r</sup> 1790. Wherein Cornelias Bradly and Oliver Teate was raised to the Degree of Master Masons.

Petitions from Roger Fairney and Jn<sup>o</sup>. Smith when after a due Enspsection into their Characters regularly received and Admitted.

B<sup>r</sup>. Rich<sup>d</sup>. Carland and Ch<sup>r</sup>. McAnely have certificates.

Afterwards a good Lecture on Masonry was given by our Master on an Entred aprentice Degree. & several good songs was given by B<sup>r</sup>. Banagan and Co.

\*26<sup>th</sup>. Nov<sup>r</sup>. 1790. Night of Emergancy—

Bro Jn<sup>o</sup>. Smith past to the Degree of a Fellow Craft Comitie appointed to regulate matters releative to S<sup>t</sup> Johns Day.

1<sup>st</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup>. 1790. Wherein B<sup>ro</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup>. Smith was raised to the Degree of a Master Mason.

A Pettion was preferred by W<sup>m</sup>. King sensured on the 7<sup>th</sup>. Oct. last for some misconduct untill this present date requesting the B<sup>r</sup>. to forgive him his past folly. Which was granted and he unanimously rec<sup>d</sup>.

Election of Officers including Tresur<sup>r</sup>.

Night of Emergancy fixed for the 15<sup>th</sup>. ins<sup>tt</sup>.

[The appointment (or election) of Treasurer—Bro. Bannagan—is made for the first time.]

15<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> (1790). Night of Emergancy calle<sup>d</sup>. on acct of settling the Lodge Acct<sup>s</sup>. And on account of the Inclemency of the Wether they Brothers could not all attend the meeting is hereby Postponed untill this day eight days. And all the Brothers are desired to appear at the Lodge Room on that *night*.

The Lodge opened the night passed in harmony and parted after twelve oclock *the Lodge closed*

[The names of ten Brethren are recorded as present. The words in italics have been added in a different writing.]

\*5<sup>th</sup>. Janry. 1791. Petition from James Curran brought forward by B<sup>r</sup>. S<sup>t</sup> Lawrence and from James O'Cain by Thomas Scanlan—agreed they be admitted to the first degree in Masonry

Also Brother Finney elected Sen<sup>r</sup> Warden for this night in place of B<sup>r</sup> Mellon who did not attend and to continue for this half year in case B<sup>r</sup> Mellon does not attend the next regular night of Meeting.

Brother Smith allowed a three months pass

Night of Emergencie appointed for 8<sup>th</sup>. Jan to admit Brothers Curran & O'Cain to Degree of Fellow Crafts

[Brother Mellon did not attend again, and in June 1791 Bro. Hamilton Finney was elected S.W. without limitation.

In the accounts appears:—

Jan 92. By sundries to Jas Kelly and Hugh £ s. d  
Wilson for charges at Jno Mellons funeral. 0. 8 1½

Bro. Mellon had been Master for three half-yearly terms; S.W. once; J.W. twice; and very regular in attendance at the Lodge.]

\*10<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>ry</sup> 1791. (being substituted a Night of Emergencie in place of Saturday an emergency apointed last monthly meeting)

Petition by Brother Mongan for Hugh Wilson agreed to

James Curran & Jas Kane advanced to the Degree of Fellow Crafts  
Hugh Wilson admitted an Entred Apprentice

Likewise agreed that the expence of Saturday night last be taken from the Chest.

2<sup>nd</sup> February 1791. The following Bretheren met at the Lodge Room and opened the same in due and ample form when Brother Curren was raised to the Degree of a Master Mason and it was agreed to grant a 3 months pass to Brothers Tate and B<sup>r</sup> Bradley. When it was unanimously agreed (with one Descending Voice) that the Lodge dues of this Lodge be sent to the Grand Lodge by the Hands of Brother S<sup>t</sup>. Laurence at what time he chuses to call upon the same.

In addition to the foregoing Transactions it was unanimously agreed to that the following Brethren be registred in the Grand Lodge

Moses McHugh  
Jno Smith  
Cornelus O'Bradley  
Ham<sup>l</sup>. Finney  
Derby Toy  
Oliver Tate  
Barclay Davis  
George S<sup>t</sup> Laurence  
Jas Curren  
Henry Clark  
Jno Duffy  
Jas Donnely  
And<sup>w</sup>. Mongan  
Thos Ellis  
Jno Scarff  
Munr<sup>o</sup> Denning  
Thos Scanlan  
Dennis Devoy  
Wm King.

[Presumably the older Brethren had been registered before and no note taken. The communications with Grand Lodge no doubt had reference to this.

The "Descending Voice" which destroyed the unanimity of the voting could have hardly been raised against the trustworthiness of Bro. St. Lawrence. He produced the Grand Lodge receipts at the next Lodge meeting.]

2<sup>nd</sup> March 1791. Roger Carney a Fellowcraft was raised to the Degree of a Master Mason.

Hugh Wilson to that of a Fellowcraft

Grand Lodge receipts for Dues Certificates Registries &c &c. to amount of Three Guineas handed in by B<sup>r</sup> S<sup>t</sup> Lawrence.

A 3 months pass granted to B<sup>r</sup> Jas Curran

The Lodge was closed and the remaining part of the meeting spent agreeably in Singing Toasting &c &c

[Quite so; this page of the Minute Book shows signs of liquid having been spilt over it.

Roger Carney (unless identical with the Roger Fairney admitted 3rd November 1790) does not appear before.]

Then follows:—

N.B. On account of Misinformation Jas Kain is to stand as he now is untill further consideration

Aprile the 6<sup>th</sup>. (1791). On account of the Assizes no business done

May the 4<sup>th</sup>. (1791). The Master and several of the Bretheren met as usual but as there was no proper place found for the Lodge there was a song and some Drink and a friendly parting.

\*June the 2<sup>nd</sup>. (1791). Petitions of William Stevenson and Ja<sup>s</sup>. McGillian brought forward, who were before mentioned in open Lodge. Agreed that William Stevenson be admitted and that Petition of Ja<sup>s</sup> McGillian lie over till next meeting for further information

Certificates granted to John Smith & Oliver Tate

Election for officers

Hugh Wilson raised to Sublime Degree of Master Mason.

Arrangements for S<sup>t</sup> Johns Day settled to meet at the house of James Kelly at 12 o'clock walk to Ballindreat and Dine and spend the day agreeable to Ancient Custom. Number for Dinner 24.

Afterward William Stephenson admitted to Degree of Entered Apprentice.

Petition of Ja<sup>s</sup> McGillian was withdrawn at his own request.

[The caution of the Brethren in regard to this applicant appears to have been justified.]

\*6<sup>th</sup> July 1791. Petition of Henry Bush ordered to lie over till next meeting night.

B<sup>s</sup>. McHugh and Bannagan are ordered to agree with Jas Kelly for a House he has to let in order to have it converted to a Lodge Room.

Next meeting fixed for this night fortnight

According to last Wensday June the 2<sup>nd</sup> rules John Work and John Bannagan paid 2<sup>s</sup>. 2<sup>d</sup>. each for their Breach of rule.

It is hereby ordered that the Warrent shall be Gleazed and a Case made for it before the next night of meeting. John Bannagan is appointed to make a case and find a Glass for s<sup>d</sup> Warrant price 5<sup>s</sup>.

N.B. from the neglect of the officers not attending this night it was agreed that each member shall have his Lodge dues and the expence to come from the Chest.

[The whole of the regular officers except the Secretary were absent.

John Bannagan	Deputed Master
George S <sup>t</sup> Lawrence	D.S.W.
Henry Clarke	D.J.W.

acted.]

August & September. No business done.

[This takes up the whole page.]

\*5<sup>th</sup> October 1791. Unanimously agreed that Jas Cain a Fellowcraft be admitted to the Degree of Master Mason.

[This Brother evidently cleared the "misinformation" referred to in the note following 2nd March 1791 *ante*.]

7<sup>th</sup> December (1791). Election of Officers—Bro S<sup>t</sup> Lawrence elected Master.

Arrangements for S<sup>t</sup>. Johns Day made meet at Ballindreat at the House of Bro Gallagher at 3 o'clock—Dues 2<sup>s</sup>. 8½<sup>d</sup>=Dinner thirteen pence. & the rem<sup>r</sup> to be drank. 20 engaged to dine—members present not attending to pay 2<sup>s</sup>. 8½<sup>d</sup>—and absent Members summoned to pay 3<sup>s</sup>. 3<sup>d</sup>.

Certificate granted to Bro McHugh.

[Bro. Patrick Gallagher's long term of office was thus brought to an end, but he still supported the Lodge, and took minor offices.

Bro. St. Lawrence had only once acted as Deputy S.W., but appears to have been of a better class than the others.

Bro. McHugh, to whom a certificate was granted, continued to attend, and was J.W.]

4 Janry 1792. Bro S<sup>t</sup>. Laurence instaled to the Chair.

James McGillan admitted to the first Degree in Masonry

[James McGillan withdrew his petition on 2 June 1791—so possibly the difficulties were cleared up.]

13 Janry 1792. Being a summoned Emergency for the purpose of settling the affairs of the Lodge.

Bro: Gallagher our late Worshipfull settled his acct<sup>s</sup> during his time of being Master to the satisfaction of the present B<sup>rn</sup>.

A comitee appointed to make enquiries about a convenient place to hold the Lodge for the futere and make their report the next regular night of meeting

Petition of Dennis Dermot when if his Carracter be found agreeable to his recommendation he be admitted the next regular night

B<sup>r</sup> James McGillan admitted as a fellow Craft.

Jany the 20<sup>th</sup> 1792. The following Bretheren met at the Lodge Room according to appointment in order to settle where where we should meet for the futre but on account of two of our Committee not attending namely B<sup>rs</sup> McHugh and McColgan we could not with Propreity come to any determination proper to be inserted in this book.

Present George S<sup>t</sup> Lawrence

And<sup>w</sup> McCrea

John Bannagan

Roger Carney

[The signatures appear to be those of the Brethren named.]

\*1<sup>st</sup> Feby 1792. Ja<sup>s</sup> McGillan raised

Dennis Dermot admitted.

Petition of Alex<sup>r</sup>. Millar to lie over for further information

Certificates granted to Br<sup>s</sup>. Bradley and Tate.

\*3<sup>rd</sup> Feby 1792. Night of Amiginsy in order to settle where we should meet for the futer.

Dennis Dermot raised to the Degree of a Fellow Craft.

It is the oppining of this Commity for to hoald our Lodge in And<sup>w</sup>. McIlwanes for the futer.

[There were only the Master, S.W., Secretary Henry Clark, and the Candidate present.

In the accounts appears:—

March 7 (92) By cash to B<sup>r</sup> Swaney for washing

the Chist ... .. 0. 1. 1

By cash spent at the moveing of the Chist ... 0. 2. 2 ]

\*7<sup>th</sup> March 1792. Dinnis Dermot admitted the Degree of Mastermason.

We rec<sup>d</sup>. a letter from B<sup>r</sup> Corker wherein he Letes us no that B<sup>r</sup> James McGillon B<sup>r</sup> Rody Carney & B<sup>r</sup>. Hugh Wilson the ware regestered and have not paid there regester

Also we are for to have a Night of Amargensy again Satterday the 10<sup>th</sup> inst. when Allax<sup>r</sup> Miller is to come and recave one step in Masonry on condisons that his Brother will come with him. and also B<sup>r</sup> David Meguahey of Lodge No 525 to help him. We allow B<sup>r</sup> George S<sup>t</sup> Lorrance for to give 5<sup>s</sup>. 5<sup>d</sup>.

[The two Brethren were present, but the 5s. 5d. was given to Bro. Meguahey "for to relive him in Distress" according to the accounts.]

- \*10<sup>th</sup> March (17)92. Night of Emergency for the purpose of admitting Alex<sup>r</sup> Miller to the first step in Masonry which was done accordingly on his Brother John Miller making affidavit that a report which had prevailed with us (on account of his Illigitamacy) was erroneous

[Alexander Miller's petition was presented 1st April 1789. His Brother John was present but not B<sup>r</sup> David Meguahey from Lodge 525 as required the previous meeting.]

*Added.*

and also we agree that Brother Clark shall have 8<sup>s</sup>. 4<sup>d</sup>. for fixen in a Dore in our Augsin Room.

[He was paid for the Door and Doorcase and his bill in all 0.14-5.]

- \*4<sup>th</sup> April 1792. William Stivinson admitted to the degree of a Fallow Craft. And Alex<sup>r</sup> Miller to the same degree  
Rec<sup>d</sup> from And<sup>w</sup> Mongham 2<sup>s</sup>. 8<sup>d</sup>.  $\frac{1}{2}$  in part for his sartificat warein he is Debt 2<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>  $\frac{1}{2}$  with this nights dues.

\* \* \* \* \*

NB In addition to the foregoing Transactions It was agreed unanimously (the Master descenting,) that Rule the Fifth be read and understood in the Original Sence and meaning

[The names of some of the Brethren present at the Lodge are repeated below this note (omitting the Master, the two fellow-crafts and Andrew Moughan and the Visitors). The rule will be seen to refer to the re-election and election of officers and presumably the agreement was to restore the rule so that no officer should hold the same office for more than one half-year at a time. The Master, Bro. St. Lawrence, was not selected to the Chair but as S.W. at the next election.]

- \*17 April 1792. Night of A Marginsy.

B<sup>r</sup> Jam<sup>s</sup> Curran obtaned a Certifycat.

- \*2 May 1792. Alexander Miller came forward to the Degree of Master Mason. Bro Lawrence Nolis of Ardshaw Lodge No 639 and Bro Bernard Donnelly of Lodge No. 292 lodged their certifiycats with us. Bro James O'Cain got his Certifycat

[Bro. Lawrence Nolis is afterwards called Nelus and Menelius.]

- \*6<sup>th</sup> June 1792. Br And<sup>w</sup>. McCrea wase chouse as Master Br Gorge S<sup>t</sup> Larance as S.W. and also B<sup>r</sup> Nale Swaney J.W. B<sup>r</sup> Mises McHugh Secterry William Graham He proposed Himself and His Pitison Lais over to the next Night.

And also that the ware a Commity which Reculasms is entered in a shite of peaper by it self.

[It would be interesting to know what Resolutions or Regulations that sheet of paper contained, but I can find no trace of, or reference to, it.

There is no reference to St. John's Day being celebrated]

- \*4 July 1792. And<sup>w</sup> McCrea was Instaled Master and George S<sup>t</sup> Lawrence & Neal Sweeney Wardens

Petition from J<sup>no</sup>. Courtney foot Soldier in the 70<sup>th</sup>. Regiment. brought forward by B<sup>r</sup>. S<sup>t</sup> Lawrence and highly recommended by B<sup>rs</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Sanderson & Ed<sup>w</sup> Davis Soldiers in s<sup>d</sup> Regiment—he was this night admitted

B<sup>r</sup>. Jn<sup>o</sup>. Mullen lodged his Certificate.

Br McHugh granted a certificate.

[Wm. Sanderson was a visitor from Lodge 592 and Edw. Davis from No. 525.]

A night of Emergency was appointed for the 20<sup>th</sup> inst<sup>t</sup> for making some Regulations in regard of enforcing the attendance of Refractory Members—every Member of this Body to be regularly summoned to attend or be struck off from this Lodge

[This meeting if held was not recorded.]

\*21 July (1792). Night of Emmergency called to admit Jn<sup>o</sup>. Courtney to the degree of Fellow Craft—and was accordingly admitted to the Second Degree of Masonry

\*1<sup>st</sup> August 1792. B<sup>r</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup>. Courtney raised.

And as the members were but fue [few] application being made to Brother Ja<sup>s</sup>. Kelly and verbally summoned to help to work, absolutely refused to assist and as we believe endeavoured to prevent Ja<sup>s</sup>. McGillan from attending. It was likewise agreed that half a guinea be Lent to B<sup>r</sup> Sweeney for the term of three months he giving his note for the above sum.

Summonses to be issued to all members to finnaly settle the affairs of the Lodge.

[There were five Members present, and Jas. McGillan, the Candidate and a Visitor.]

\*5<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 1792. Committee appointed to settle the affairs relative to S<sup>t</sup> Johns Day—and all outstanding Debts due to the Lodge which was settled according to the resolutions of the Committee\*

Petition from Dominick O'Farrel—agreed to and he was initiated. The remainder of ye night spent in Singing Toasting &c. &c. &c.

\* See the resolutions in a seperate sheet.

\*29<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 1792. At a meeting of the Members of Lodge No 569 call'd for the purpose of taking the conduct of Pat: Galagher into consideration in regard of S<sup>t</sup> Johns Day last as likewise his Behaviour to B<sup>r</sup> McHugh. B<sup>r</sup> McCrea B<sup>r</sup> Sweeney & B<sup>r</sup>. S<sup>t</sup> Lawrence. it was unanimously agreed that a Comitee be appointed the next regular night of meeting to determine the matter according to the Rules of Masonry

Dominick O'Farrel admitted a Fellow Craft.

\*3<sup>rd</sup> October 1792. [There is inserted at the top of this page:] *R.A. 5283*

Petitions from Ja<sup>s</sup> and Denis O'Mullen. Jn<sup>o</sup>. Sweeney. Rich<sup>d</sup> McNamara. Benja<sup>n</sup> Gill & Ja<sup>s</sup>. McCormick received and all accepted. Also petition from Owen McColgan ordered to lie on the Table until next night of meeting or until we have accounts from Bellymagorry Body.

Committee appointed to determine the affair of B<sup>r</sup> Gallagher which was settled—a receipt from B<sup>r</sup> Gallagher in full for all accounts due him from this Body the Transactions of the Committee to be found in our Waste Book.

Emergency appointed. Friday eight days.

9<sup>th</sup> October (1792). John Courtney according to the appointment of the Lodg called upon us for a Letter to Dublin which was wrote and sent accordingly and Smoke seal Certificates for B<sup>r</sup> Courtney & B<sup>r</sup> McHugh to obtain Grand Certificates

Present

And <sup>r</sup> . McCrea	M
George S <sup>t</sup> Laurence	S W
Neal Sweeney	J.W.
Jn <sup>o</sup> . Courtney	
Rody Carney	
Moses Mc.Hugh	Sec <sup>t</sup> .

\*12 October (1792). Night of Emergency

B<sup>rs</sup>. Dennis O'Mullen, Jno Sweeney Jas O'Mullen, Benj<sup>n</sup>. Gill, Richard McNamara & Jas McCormick severally admitted to the Degree of Fellow Crafts

Owen McColgan a Candidate upon a recommendation from Bellemagorry Body was Admitted to the Degrees of Entered Apprentice and Fellow, he being before admitted to the degree of Entered apprentice in Bellemagorry.

Likewise Domnick O'Farrel a Fellow Craft raised to the Degree of A Master Mason.

Agreed that a Letter be wrote to B<sup>r</sup> Corker requesting him to regester the following B<sup>rs</sup>. Dennis Dermot. William Stephenson. Domnick O'Farrel and John O'Mullen a certified B<sup>r</sup>. from No 670 who requests to be regestered a Member of this Lodge and likewise request a Grand Lodge Certificate which was agreed to.

[Dennis O'Mullen and the others named in first paragraph were evidently initiated 3rd October 1792, although the Minute only states their Petitions were accepted.

This was a busy night—with the three degrees worked—and total of eight candidates.

The registration of John O'Mullen as a member and the request for a Grand Lodge Certificate suggests a recognition by Grand Lodge of the method of joining.]

3<sup>rd</sup> Nov 1792. A night of Marrgancy being apoynted for to get the Warn<sup>d</sup> Glassed & to take it into consideration of B<sup>r</sup> Hamilton Finneys conduct to B<sup>r</sup> Andrew McCrea in respect of a Decree he obtained against B<sup>r</sup> McCrea. It was this night agreed that B<sup>r</sup> Finney should be summonsed to appear at the Lodge room in Lifford on Wednsday the 7<sup>th</sup> inst in order to setel the same

[The Master Andrew McCrea, Wardens, six Brethren, and one Visitor present.]

Torn over

Also B<sup>r</sup> Andrew Mongan has lodged a complaint against B<sup>r</sup> John Jurdan of s<sup>d</sup> Lodge for his behaviour in resecpt of rediculing B<sup>r</sup> Daves & s<sup>d</sup> B<sup>r</sup> Mongan. And it is also agreead that a summons shall be sent to B<sup>r</sup> John Jurdon to defend the same as before Menchaned present Andrew McCrea Master & Felaws

[There follow some lines of doggerel verse which have been struck out, but which read thus:]

Onse in our Lives  
Let us drink to our wives  
Tho the number be small  
May God take the best  
And the Devil take the rest  
And then we will git rid of them all

\* \* \* \* \* [20 Crosses.]

[The sentiment does not correspond with the vaunted respect for Ladies in the Entered Apprentices' Song.

In the accounts appears:—

By cash paid for a Case for the Warrant 0-4-4 ]

\*7<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup>. 1792. J<sup>no</sup> Sweeney—Dennis O'Mullen—Richard McNamara—Owen McColgan—James McCormick Benjamin Gill raised

Complaint of B<sup>r</sup> Daves & B<sup>r</sup> Mongan against B<sup>r</sup> Jurdan was to the entire satisfaction of both party's amicably settled and Tetirmined



The complaint preferred by B<sup>r</sup> McCrea our present Worshipfull against B<sup>r</sup> Ham<sup>l</sup>. Finney in regard of a Decree was by a Comitee resolved that such affairs should be left to the Inspection and to be final Settlement of B<sup>r</sup> Banagan.

5<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> (1792). Jas O'Mullen raised

Election of Officers

Comittee appointed [of seven members] to settle the matters relative to our next S<sup>t</sup>. Johns Day and other things relative to former S<sup>t</sup> Johns Days—4 to be a quorum.

\*2<sup>nd</sup> January 1793. Petitions of Robert Jones—Ja<sup>s</sup>. Casiddy—and Bernard McMackin brought forward. Robert Jones admitted to the first Degree—Jas Cassiddys to Lie over—and Bernard McMackins petition and money returned.

Instalation of the new Officers.

Last Wednesday in January an Emergency to settle the affairs of the Lodge.

Agreed that a Smoke Seal Note be granted to W<sup>m</sup>. Walker in regard of his being honestly initiated in the 3 first Degrees of Masonry by us.

B<sup>r</sup> George Ramsey from Lodge N<sup>o</sup> 639 lodged his Certificate with us.

24<sup>th</sup> January 1793 being an appointed emergency the folowing Brethren met at their Lodge room and opened the Lodge in Due and Ample form when it was settled upon removeing the Chest to Brother Andrew McCreas after which a Friendly Admonition from the Grand Lodge was read by our Secretary which was rec<sup>d</sup> with unanimous aprobation. Resolved that our Gratitude be Transmitted to the Grand Lodge at our next Meeting.

[The Minutes are in several handwritings. The new Secretary, John O'Mullan, was a bad writer, and evidently not used to the work. He joined the Lodge 4th July 1792, only six months previously to this meeting.]

\*6: Feby 1793. Brother William [previously called Robert] Jones iniciated to the Degree of a Master Mason

John Cook. and James Cashedy received the first step of Masonry

[No reference appears to Bro. Jones being passed—or to Bro. Cook's petition, if any.]

Sunday Feb: 10<sup>th</sup> (1793). An appointed Emergency in regard to answering a Letter from the Grand Lodge when the members appointed did not attend on account of the inclemency of the Weather as we suppose. We the following B<sup>rn</sup>. meet at y<sup>e</sup> Lodge room and opened the Lodge in due and ample form when Jn<sup>o</sup>. Cook an approved Candidate was admitted to the First Degree in Masonry

Present

Geo S <sup>t</sup> Lawrence.	M
And <sup>w</sup> McCrea	S W
Rody Carney	J.W.
John Courtney	
Hugh Wilson	
W <sup>m</sup> Stephenson	
Benj <sup>n</sup> . Gill	
Rich <sup>d</sup> McNamara	
Dom <sup>k</sup> . O'Farril	
Neal Sweeney	
Jas Kelly	
Jno Cook	
Moses McHugh	

[John Cook was obviously only accepted but not initiated at the previous meeting as there stated.]

6<sup>th</sup> March 1793. We the following members of 569 met at the Lodge Room and opned the Lodge in due and ample form when James Cashedys character was chastized untill further orders by Brother King.

Present George S<sup>t</sup> Laurence  
 Rody Carney  
 William King  
 Dominick Opharel  
 Andrew McCrea  
 Will<sup>m</sup>. Johnes  
 Hugh McDivitt  
 Owen McDivit  
 John O Mullen } Vist

\*25<sup>th</sup> March 1793. A night of A. Mergencey.

Allexander Hagan recieved the first step of Masonry he being here to fore a Reported and Aproved Candidate in an Open Lodge.

[Not this Lodge apparently as his name does not appear before.

Bro. Rody Carney, J.W., acted as D. Master, but there were at least two Past Masters present.]

\*Aprile 3 (1793). The Bretherine in general approved of the Transaction of March 25<sup>th</sup> in entring B<sup>r</sup>. Alex<sup>r</sup> Hagan to the first step of Masonry

Petition of James Rush to ly over till next night of meeting to give an opportunity of Inspecting into his Character.

Petition of Will<sup>m</sup>. McLaughlin accepted and he being entred to the first step of Masonry.

Certificates ordered for B<sup>ro</sup>s. McNamara, Courtney, Gill, and Gillan. and Bradly.

Upon the motion of B<sup>r</sup>. McHugh and the unanimous consent of all the B<sup>rs</sup>. present it is hereby ordered that in future no certificate shall be admited without paying a certain sum to be settled and named at our next regular night of Meeting.

\*May y<sup>e</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> 1793. Brother Miller got his Certifycat with the aprobation of the Body.

[There is a blank on this page, and probably other business done but not entered. Twenty-two members were present.]

\*5<sup>th</sup> June 1793. John Cook a Fellowcraft was raised also William McLaughlin raised.

It was also considered to change officers

Neal McColgan	M. in the Chair
Rody Carney.	Sunseer Warden
Hugh Wilson	Junier do
Andrew McCrea	Decon and Deputy Master
Denis Mullen	Decon to Rody Carney

Arrangements for S<sup>t</sup>. Johns Day. as to which Owen McColgan and Moses McHugh were "Stwortts" to answer for that days expense—fixed at 2/8<sup>½</sup> each man. Non attending men 3<sup>s</sup>/4<sup>d</sup>. A fifeer and Drumer at 6<sup>s</sup>/6<sup>d</sup>.

3 July 1793. The following B<sup>rs</sup>. met at the Lodge room Opened the same in due and ample form when a Letter from the Grand Lodge was taken into consideration respecting disputes between Thos White and Lodge N<sup>o</sup> 434 the particulars shall be set down when the matter is finaly determined which will be the 3<sup>rd</sup> Wensday of this month

[It was not settled till 6th November 1793. There were ten members of No. 434, including the complainant Thos. White present as Visitors.]

July 17<sup>th</sup> (1793). Being an emmergency appointed to settle an affair relative to Lodge No 434 and Thos White it was agreed that a Deputation from this Lodge be sent to Kellegordon to make a further enquiry into the matter. The Lodge was closed and the following members were appointed

Geo: S <sup>t</sup> Laurence	[Master
Pat. Gallagher	[Past Master
Neal McColgan	[Master Elect & Past Master
And <sup>w</sup> . Mongan	[Initiated 2nd September 1789
And <sup>w</sup> . McCrea	[Past Master
Owen McColgan.	[Junior Deacon
Lawrence Menelus	[Called Lawrence Noles and Nelus. Joined from Ardstraw Lodge 639. 2nd May 1792.]

\*7<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup>. (17)93. Neal McColgan Installed Master

Likewise agreed that B<sup>r</sup> McHugh write a Letter to Dublin to be first inspected by Pat Gallagher and the Worshipful

\*4<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 1793. A Letter that is to be sent to the Grand Lodge was read & approved of

Petition from John Tracy one of the Tyrone Militia admitted to first step in Masonry on the recommendation of two of his Comrades known to us to be regular Masons

Likewise Mathew Hollowood reported by Rody Carney. As also Neal Donnely one of the Tyrone Militia by Hugh McPike Visiter from No 576.

Saturday evening the following persons and any one who Chuses do meet to Transcribe the above Letter.

Neal McColgan  
Jn<sup>o</sup>. Bannagan  
Moses McHugh.

7<sup>th</sup> Sept 1793. Appointed Emmergency for the purpose of writing a letter to the Grand Lodge. as also to admit J<sup>no</sup>. Tracey to the Second Degree in Masonry which was done accordingly

[There were only four members of the Lodge present and five Visitors.]

\*3<sup>rd</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup> 1793. Robert Dougherty & Rob<sup>t</sup>. Murray give there Potisions and wase recommended by Alex<sup>r</sup> Faules and Charles McAnulty which wase younaniimus agreed that the should be perfored to the first Degree of Masonry—and also John Trasey a Fallow craft profard to the Degree of a Master Mason and also Charles McGawan recommended by Serg<sup>t</sup> Eger rec<sup>d</sup>. that part of an Entered apprentice. Likewise Will<sup>m</sup> Merser recommended by said Sarg<sup>t</sup> Eger which was unanimously rec<sup>d</sup>.

[This Minute is written partly by Andrew McCrea D<sup>r</sup>M and D.S.]

\*6<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1793. Robert Murray a Fellowcraft was raised to the Degree of a Master Mason

Petition from Owen McBrearley who was Admitted to the first step in Masonry

It was Likewise agreed that the Depositions of the Members of Lodge No 434 be given to B<sup>r</sup> McHugh to copy out and write to the Grand Lodge our Determination of Thos Whites affair to be inspected by B<sup>rs</sup> McColgan, Mongan, J<sup>no</sup> O'Mullan, Davis, McCally, or more if convenient

[There is no entry of Robert Murray being passed.]

\*4<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> (17)93. Robert Dougherty and Owen McBrearily entered apprentices were made Fellow Crafts of this Lodge. Afterwards agreed that the raised to the Sublime degree of Master Masons of this Lodge.

Election of Officers

Arrangements to celebrate S<sup>t</sup>. Johns Day according to Antient Custom. Stewards appointed to receive the payments of those attending

1<sup>st</sup> January 1794. The following B<sup>rs</sup>. met at the Lodge Room and opened the same in Due & ample form but from the non attendance of the officers no buisness could be don

[The Master-Elect and new Secretary were present with eight Brethren, of whom two were Visitors. This year the Lodge was in troubled waters.]

5 Febr'y 1794. The folowing Members met at the Lodge Room & opened the Lodge in ample form. Nothing to be Don the same was closed after the proper Requisites.

17<sup>th</sup> Feby 1794. Being a night of Emergency called for the passing William Mercer to the degree of a Fellow Craft and after a Mature Deliberation and considering the situation of Masons in the Tyrone Reg<sup>t</sup> of Militia it was thought proper that he should be raised to the Sublime Degree of Master Mason

[Six Members of the Lodge and seven Visitors present.]

\*14<sup>th</sup> June 1794. Being a night of Emergency in order to settle the affairs of the Lodge on account of sundrey reasons there has been no Lodge oppned since the 5<sup>th</sup> day of Febr'y last The following B<sup>rs</sup> met at the Lodge Room & opened the same in due form

Petition rec<sup>d</sup> from John McName which for sundrey reasons was rejected

Election of officers for the ensuing half year. (including) B<sup>r</sup>. H. Finney as Secretary.

\*6<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup>. 1794. John McNamee whom was formerly proposed a candidate was for Divers good causes admited to the first Degree in Masonry

It was also Unanimously agreed that B<sup>r</sup> H. Finney would have a Certificate with the permission of appointing a Deputy Sec<sup>r</sup>. for this half year. And also that B<sup>r</sup> Gallagher is to officiate as such under such restristions that when B<sup>r</sup> Finney is to join the Lodge in space of this half year that then B<sup>r</sup> Gall<sup>r</sup> resigns.

Also resolved that as B<sup>r</sup>. Jas Mullon did not attend to officiate as his office required that B<sup>r</sup> McCue be and hereby is appointed a Jun<sup>r</sup> Warden in his stead with as full power to transact as if he was at the first elected

It was by the consent of all B<sup>rs</sup> present that we should remove our Chest to the house of B<sup>r</sup>. McCues.

Committee appointed to settle accounts with And<sup>w</sup>. McIlwain and dispose of the Chest as the think proper

[The Members present were nine.

The Minute is in the writing of Bro. Hamilton Finney, who was evidently going away, and his swan song inscribed at the end of the Minute is: ]

Farewell

H. Finney Sec<sup>r</sup>.

When this you see rember me

Tho' many miles distant we be.

\*3<sup>rd</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup>. 1794. The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to that for reasons that may hereafter appear more at Learge all appointments in

regard to Moses McHugh are void and nul and that he himself is not to be permitted to sit or be considered as a Mason in this Lodge until the matter under gos a full investigation. It is further agreed that as Jas Mullen not attending after being elected that if he dos not attend on our next regular metting so he gets proper notice and shews proper reason for his neglect then we shall proceed to replace him by an other

[Six Members present.]

N.B. from Divers reasons and misunderstandings with And<sup>w</sup>. McIlwen we have thought proper to remove the Chest to B<sup>r</sup> Kellys until further considretion and in so doing we paid And<sup>w</sup>. McIlwen all his charge out of the Tresuary of the Lodge to the amount of 1<sup>l</sup>. 11½ with the expence of half a crown in removing the Chest which was advanced by B<sup>r</sup> Stevenson

Sined by order Pat<sup>k</sup>. Gallagher. Sect<sup>r</sup>.

\*1 Octb<sup>r</sup>. 1794. The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to that Moses McHugh is at liberty of caling the Body on his affair if he chuses—Also John McName passed to the degree of Fellow Craft. Aplication being made by Rodger Bogan in the carrecter of a mason which for divers reason it was not though proper to admit.

\*3 Dec<sup>r</sup>. 1794. Moses McHugh submitted his affair to the concidration of the B<sup>r</sup> that were then present when the following resolutions were unanimously agreed that Moses McHugh is not to appear in this Lodg until he proves by a person then present that he considred that as a quart Bottel and that he would recompence Mc ilwen for it and if he dos not perform this request he is to remain under censure untill the Body think proper to restore him and that proof be made on the first Wednesday in January next.

Election of officers. Pat<sup>k</sup> Gallagher to be Master. and John Mulln to be Sect<sup>r</sup>. with a power in Pat<sup>k</sup> Gallagher to depute any person he thinks proper in his station and that he is to perform for John Mullen when he is absent if in his power to attend likewise.

Arrangements for celebrating S<sup>t</sup> Johns Day at B<sup>r</sup> Ja<sup>s</sup> Kellys. Summonses to be wrot by Pat<sup>k</sup> Gallagher and served by Jas Kelly with the Seal of the Lodge.

\*7<sup>th</sup> January. 1795. Neal Sweney after he submitted his affair to the Lodge promised to pay half a guinea to Owen McColgan in two months and 15. 2<sup>d</sup> in eight months after and if he dos not make good these payments he is to be dealt with as the Lodge think proper.

And further resolved that—Moses McHughes affair is laid over untill it is represented to the Grand whos opinion we expect before the next night of meting and B<sup>r</sup> Gallagher is athorised to represent the same to M<sup>r</sup> Corker with all other matter relative to the affairs of the Lodge.

[Bro. McHugh's affair appears to have been decided by Grand Lodge in his favour, as he re-appears on 25th April 1795, and subsequently. One can imagine our Grand Secretary's feelings if called upon by a Lodge to decide "if he considred that as a quart Bottel."]

\*4<sup>th</sup> Febuary 1795. Brother John Mc namy was raised to the degree of a Master Mason.

[Roger Bogan who was not admitted as "in the carrecter of a Mason" on 1st October 1795, now appears as a Visitor from Lodge 730.]

\*1<sup>st</sup> April 1795. Lodge opned in due and ample form when it was agreed that Bro Dougherty should receive his certificate

[Six Members present. The J.W. being the senior officer.]

\*16 Aprile (1795). Night of Emergency.

Thos King—Jas Hays—& Jas Douglass were admitted to the first Degree in Masonry.

\*19<sup>th</sup> Aprile (1795). Night of Emergency—the same Brethren raised to the Sublime Degree of Master Masons.

[No record of passing or of those present.]

\*25<sup>th</sup> Aprile (1795). Night of Emergency. Bros Thos King J. Hays & J. Douglas to be regestered to the Grand Lodge. as necessary on the like occation.

Emergency meeting appointed to setle and regulate the affairs of the Lodge

[Good attendance.]

\*29<sup>th</sup> (April 1795). Apointed night of Mergency.

Unanimously agreed that summons be issued that those who are indebted may be brought into acompt for their debts the first regular night of meeting

1<sup>st</sup> May 1795. The following resolution were unanimus agreed that Tho<sup>s</sup>. Gilbert was reporte and acte and admite to the firs dege of masonry

We the follon B<sup>ro</sup> sings our names

[Thirteen Holograph signatures follow.]

6<sup>th</sup> May 1795. Bro Gilbert passd and Raisd.

Petition for Darby Casady to ly over untill next nigh of meeting

\*13<sup>th</sup> May 1795. A Summoned Emergency convened for the purpose of deciding a controverted petition from Serjant Casidy of the Wicklow Militia. It was unanimesly agreed that he be admitted to the first Degree in Masonry.

Petition from W<sup>m</sup> Kinch Soldier in the Wicklow Militia recommended by Serg<sup>t</sup> Major King. Petition from Christopher Craford Soldier in the 4<sup>th</sup> Dragoon Guards recommended by Serg<sup>t</sup> Seaton of the same. It was agreed that they be admitted.

\*19<sup>th</sup> May 1795. Being appointed an Emergency for the purpose of admitting Serg<sup>t</sup> Casiday, W<sup>m</sup> Kinch and Christopher Craford Entered Apprentices to the Degrees of Fellow Crafts and Master Masons. the following B<sup>rn</sup>. met at the Lodge room and opened the Lodge in due and ample form.

Complaint lodged by B<sup>r</sup> Carney against B<sup>r</sup> Vincent to be tried by a Committee of seven chosen by the Master.

A petition received from Garret Murphey Corporal in the Wicklow Militia to lie over till next meeting

\*21 May 1795. Night of Emmergency  
Corporal Murphy admitted.

\*25<sup>th</sup> May 1795. Night of Emergency.

Brother Murphy pas<sup>d</sup> and rais<sup>d</sup>. And also a satisfactory attone-  
ment made to the Brethren of this Lodg by B<sup>rs</sup>. Kearny and Vincent.  
Certificates granted to Serg<sup>t</sup> Gilbert & Serg<sup>t</sup> Casiday

\*Sunday May 31<sup>st</sup> (1795). Night of Emergency for the purpose of granting a Certificate to Brother Maurice Dunleavy

\*3<sup>rd</sup> June 1795. Elections of Officers.

Bro. William Legget and B<sup>r</sup> John Price were admitted to the Degree of an Entred prentice

Emergency meeting appointed for the 12<sup>th</sup> inst.

\*12<sup>th</sup> June (17)95. Emergency for settling the affairs of St Johns Day. Arrangements as usual. Hour of meeting at the Lodge room precisely at 10 o'clock. The number engaged is 24 provided the Wicklow Militia is in the place.

Petitions from Ralph Laurenson and Robert Franklin Corp of the Wicklow Reg<sup>t</sup> of Militia—and from Tho<sup>s</sup> Donely of Strabane—also from Ja<sup>s</sup> Cowan Corporal of the Wicklow Militia—all approved of and admitted.

The night ended with supper song and harmony

[Entry without date but obviously later, and is inserted in its proper order.]

\*11 July 1795. No business to be done more than Installing B<sup>r</sup> Stevenson into office which was duly performed and B<sup>rs</sup> McColgan and King as Wardens when they closed the Lodge unanimously

[Nine Members present.]

29<sup>th</sup> June (1795). Appointed night of Emergency for the purpose of granting certificates to our members of the Wicklow Militia

Petition from Daniel Doyle brought forward by Jas Gilbert and supported by B<sup>r</sup> McColgan and B<sup>r</sup> Price—Objections were made by B<sup>rs</sup>. Grimshaw and Drummon which appeared to us to be the effects of Malice, he was admitted to the First Degree in Masonry

[Seven Members and one Visitor present, but not the objectors.

The Wicklow Militia were apparently leaving the neighbourhood.]

5<sup>th</sup> August 1795. The following resolutions were properly discussed by the members then present in open Lodge and unanimously agreed that any member or person professing the same that does not appear in two Lodge nights after this present 5<sup>th</sup> of August 1795 and acc<sup>t</sup>. for their Debts and dues shall be subject to the Determination of this Lodge and further agreed that every member of this Lodge professing the same shall appear regularly once in three months paying Boxmonney for the Absent nights or be Delt with as the Lodge think Proper and that these resolutions be punctually observed by those absent as well as them present of which the following B<sup>rs</sup> when summoned are to take notice

[Then follow the names of 25 Brethren of whom one is Patk. Gallagher, the writer of the above Minute, which does not appear to have been the whole of the proceedings.]

28<sup>th</sup> August 1795. The following B<sup>rs</sup>. met at the Lodge room and opened the same in due form the reason was from an. Inconcordate report of some unthink Person with regard to Gorten Fair which we think does not come in our Sphere and that we are Determined not to Interfer in anything where his Magestays Magestrets or Solgers ought to interfere and that religion or poleticks much Less than roydey ssembleys we will not interfere. It was further resolv<sup>d</sup> that Cha<sup>s</sup>. McHugh an Entred apprentice should Be admitt<sup>d</sup>. to the Degrees of Fellow craft and Master mason.

[The spirit of non interference with the powers that be—or with religion or politics was most laudable & Masonic, contrasting with the provision of Guns in 1782.

Chas. McHugh's initiation does not appear to have been recorded.]

\*2<sup>nd</sup> Sept 1795. Complaint lodged by Robert Watson from N<sup>o</sup> 666 against Owen Conway referred to a Committee of seven who decided that Owen Conway is under censure of this Lodge for seven months and is then to be admitted upon good behaviour.

Complaint by Bernard Mulholland against Barclay Davis to be tried next Lodge night.

It was likewise agreed that in Order to settle a Lawsuit Between Owen McColgan and And<sup>w</sup>. Mongan that this Lodge do pay to And<sup>w</sup>. Mongan two pound Five and six pence sterling

B<sup>r</sup>. Jn<sup>o</sup>. Mullen to be summoned. against Wednesday Se'night to ans<sup>r</sup>. the Comp<sup>t</sup>. of Oliver Tate

[The Lodge appears to have exercised both Justice and Mercy on this occasion.]

\*7<sup>th</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup>. 1795. A comite apointed with regard to Barclay Davis resolved that he is no more considre<sup>d</sup>. as a mason.

W<sup>m</sup>. Mc Gillen admited to the first degree of Masonry Allso John Stevenson to be past and raised.

[Barclay (*i.e.*, Bartholomew) Davis, however, attended Lodge subsequently.

John Stevenson's initiation not recorded.]

\*4<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1795. W<sup>m</sup>. McGillen past & reased.

Petion prefer<sup>d</sup>. from Hugh Harper which after due investigation on the Masters becomeing accountable for his admition fees. it was unanimously agreed that he be initiated to the first degree of Masonry

[The cross indicating payment does not appear against Hugh Harper's name. He was probably unprepared with money for fees. He was an active member later.]

\*15<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1795. A night of Emergency to take into considration where a proper place would be thought of for establishing the resedence of this warrant as the present place is not though elgable & in consequence of the same the different Petisions hereafter mentined were prefer<sup>d</sup> and unaniously agreed.

Chas McColly—John Roddy—John Nickson—and John McCabe.  
Allso Hugh Harper past and reais<sup>d</sup>.

According to the aforesaid Intentions. It is now unanimously agreed that this is an Improper place for a Mafson Lodge and no Brother in this town to acomadate us. We have resolv<sup>d</sup>. to remove to Strabane to the House of Owen McColgan untill such time as a proper place can be found in Lifford—and that the members plege them selves when such place offers the shall not object to Its return. In consequence of wich promice we agree that the Chest be remov<sup>d</sup>. on sight to the Houce of s<sup>d</sup> Colgan.

The holograph signatures of 15 members follow.

[The beginning of troubles.]

2<sup>o</sup>. Dec<sup>r</sup> 1795. The foffang B<sup>n</sup>. met at the Lodg Room and Opered the same in Due form When it was wanimously agreea that owen Colgan is to be made master for the Ensuing half year and that B<sup>r</sup> Stevson is considred as a proper person to act as Sen<sup>r</sup> Word for the ensung half yer a ballot between Chas York and B<sup>r</sup> McHugh for Ju<sup>nr</sup> Word<sup>n</sup>. and that By general opin Cha<sup>s</sup>. York is a mor eligible person to act as Juner Worden and that B<sup>r</sup> McHugh Is Though a proper person to act as Sect<sup>r</sup> for the ensuing half year Robert Bar to be Sen<sup>r</sup> Word Hugh Harper Jun<sup>r</sup> Warden—all thes Resolutions agreed in open Lodge & that Jas Kelly is apointed By his Owen consant that he attend as Tyeler to have 1<sup>o</sup> 1<sup>d</sup>. each nigh for his attendnce—and Calf a Crowen Britsh for every Tane he serves Sumones and that said Kelly shall Deliver the Opercon of the Master Acording to the Derictions he receive. It is also Resolved that



on Monday the 28<sup>th</sup> of Decr this Lodge meet at own Colgans and Dine 24 the no agreed each man to pay the sum of 2<sup>s</sup>. 8½ pr man 1-4 for each mans Dinner the rest to be expendon on Entermantes of the Day  
The within Resulgtion was wnonimously agreed.

[The writer, Patk. Gallagher, was labouring under great and increasing excitement. The entry of most of the names of those present is practically illegible.]

Decr the 2<sup>d</sup> 1795 after the Common Occurrences of the Night some thing Disagreeable happened, the Master at the request of the Majority of the Body; Conveened and Opened the Lodge again in due and ample Form. When it was unanimously agreed that J<sup>no</sup> McCeab and John Rody Apprentices be raised to the Sublime degree of Master Masons. It was unanimously agreed that Wednesday the 16<sup>th</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup> be appointed a Night of Emergency to realect Officers in room of those Elected this Night who have Forfeited their pretentions to s<sup>d</sup>. Offices it was likewise agreed that All bills due Owen McColgan be paid by the Master and his receipts from him be accepted by us as Cash paid to the Treasury of the Lodge. It was unanimously agreed that Owen McColgan Pat Gallagher and Jas Kelly be Tried by a Committee on Wednesday the 16<sup>th</sup> Inst and that they be summoned to Attend and that we do Finally settle that Night our Operations in regard of S<sup>t</sup> Johns Day

[This entry is written by Moses McHugh, D. Sec., also acting acting as D.S.W.]

Sunday Decr the 6<sup>th</sup> 1795. The following B<sup>rn</sup>. met at the Lodge Room to write a Letter to Dublin and settle the Affairs of the Lodge when W<sup>m</sup>. Stevenson has Brought Forward his Acc<sup>t</sup> to the entire Satisfaction of the Members present

[Wm. Stevenson was the outgoing Master, Owen McColgan, S.W., also present although awaiting trial.]

Wednesday Decr the 16<sup>th</sup> (1795). Being a Night of Emmergency called for the purpose of Trying Owen McColgan, Pat<sup>r</sup>. Gallagher, and Jas Kelly for Irregularities Charged against them The Following B<sup>rn</sup>. Met at the Lodge Room and Opened the Lodge in due Form. When the Following B<sup>rn</sup>. were appointed a Committee to Try them for the same.

Rob<sup>t</sup> Barr  
Charles York  
Sam<sup>t</sup> McCalley  
Oliver Tate  
W<sup>m</sup> McGillan  
Char<sup>s</sup> McHugh  
Jno Scarf  
Lau<sup>n</sup> Nelus  
Jno Stevenson  
Moses McHugh

Owen McColgan Charged with improper Conduct in Breaking the Case of the Warrant and Giving bad Language to the Master (for which the Master has forgiven him)

Rob<sup>t</sup> Barr first Evidence Examined sayeth that Owen McColgan did use improper Expressions to the Worshipful and that he took hold of the Warrant and refused to give it up untill it was taken from him by force after being broke in pieces

Pat<sup>r</sup>. McCollom Sayeth Nearly the same as B<sup>r</sup> Barr

Dennis O'Mullon Sayeth Nearly the same

Hugh Harper refused to give Evedence

Hugh Wilson nearly the Same as the Other three

After Mature deliberation it was agreed by a Majority of the above Comitee that Owen McColgan is under the Censure of this Lodge untill the 1<sup>st</sup> Wednesday in Jan<sup>y</sup> next.

[The above is in the handwriting of Moses McHugh, D.Sectr. and D.S.W., one of the Committee.]

Charls York on the 16 of Desember 1795 seith thate Brouthr Kelly Stoull the houley Bible of the louge 569 frome the louge and Leafte the tilean of the louge at Owne McCoulgans hite Is agreed that Brouthr Keley. Is undr Scanshr for the spease of 2 years from this Deat—

[The above appears to be in the handwriting of Robert Barr (Dunbar) named above.]

Aftuer the above Affairs it was unanimously agreed That we do meet at the Lodge Room on Sunday the 27<sup>th</sup> Ins<sup>te</sup> at the Hour of Ten O'Clock A.M. to pay his days dues and spend the day at his Own disposall and to dine at 4 O'Clock P.M. and it was agreed that all present Members are Legally Summoned and that all Absent Members be summoned to attend. it is likewise agreed that Each Member upon paying his days dues do get 3 peney worth of his Choice to drink and No more untill after Dinner the Members to be summoned are

Thos Scanlan	Darby Toy
Andw Mongan	Jno Duffy
Jn <sup>o</sup> . & Ja <sup>s</sup> . O'Mullon	Owen McBrearily
Jn <sup>o</sup> . Cook	Rody Carney
Mathew Alex <sup>r</sup>	

Present at the Forgoing Resolutions

[Then follow names of twenty Members and two Visitors.]

It was likewise agreed that Moses McHugh be alowed half a Crown for Sumoning absent Members.

[The above is written by Moses McHugh, D.S.W. and D.Sect. It is to be noticed that no Trial of Patk. Gallagher is recorded.]

6<sup>th</sup> Jan 1796. The following B<sup>n</sup>. Mett at the Lodge Room and Opened the Lodge in due and Ampell Form. When it was unanimously agreed that the Several Officers Appointed the 2<sup>nd</sup> of Decr be this Night Install<sup>d</sup>. into Office Which was done Accordingly. After which a Petition was Introduced by B<sup>r</sup> Barr from Pat<sup>k</sup>. Gallagher In Regard of his Censure. and it Now agreed that the Commitee has been Favourable to him and that he Ought to stand Out his Censure and to get emans<sup>d</sup> to his petition

[The officers elected on 2nd December were in fact installed, Bros. Dunbar and Harper being S. and J. Deacons (not Wardens as there stated). Owen McColgan was Master his censure having expired. James Kelly's name does not appear again until 6th July 1796. Patk. Gallagher's name next appears on the 6th June 1796, when he was elected Secretary.]

After the Foregoing Transactions it was unanimously agreed that Summonses be Issued for B<sup>r</sup>s J<sup>no</sup>. Ja<sup>s</sup>. and Dennis O'Mullen. Darby Toy. and J<sup>no</sup> Scarf to apear on the First Wednesday of February Next to ans<sup>r</sup> what shall be Objected against them On a Comp<sup>t</sup> Made against Each. And that B<sup>r</sup> McHugh do serve s<sup>d</sup> Summonses and be paid 2.8½ for serving s<sup>d</sup> Summonses.

3 Feb 1796. Charles McCalley an entered Apprentice raised to the Degree of a Master Mason

A Petition from Barclay Davis (to the Body) was brought forward and his Affairs taken into consideration when it was agreed by unanimous consent that upon his Cession and Lodging his Grand Certificate that he be restored to the Benefits of Masonry

[Barclay Davis declared no longer a Mason on 7th October 1795 was not present but attended the next meeting.]

\*16<sup>th</sup> Feb: 1796. Night of Emergency.

John Brown entered to the first Degree having before petitioned

P<sup>c</sup>. Newgent an Old Member who was certified by this Lodge and the Grand Lodge which he has lost desires to have another but it was agreed (from several considerations and circumstances) he cannot be certified by us again

It was agreed to give W<sup>m</sup>. Stevenson 4 pence for releasing a Letter from Dublin to this Lodge which was paid by the Master.

[From this time forward the Minutes are not always in order of date, but these extracts are so arranged. The writing is in many cases confused and bad, and the Minutes are intermingled occasionally with accounts. The extracts are, therefore, considerably shortened, and do not always follow the language used.]

2<sup>nd</sup> March 1796. The following Brethren meet at the Lodge Room and opened the Lodge in due and Ample form. No Business to be done the Night was Crowned with Celebrated Songs Masonical By Br<sup>s</sup>. Jn<sup>o</sup>. McCabe Divin Hugh<sup>s</sup> and Stevenson.

[Fifteen Members and five Visitors present. Two of the latter, Bros. Divin (No. 666) and Hughes (No. 633) contributed to the harmony. Peace seems to have returned once more, and the visible tokens of the Crowning of the Night remain in less regular writing of Moses McHugh, the Secretary, and the marks of liquid.]

6<sup>th</sup> Aprile (17)96. The following Br<sup>s</sup> Mett at the Lodge Room and opened the Lodge

[The writing is now very bad—no record of any work is given here, but 27 Members' names, each paying 6½d.]

\*May 4. 1796. Wheene the Breathrean meate ate the Louge Rome and hopned the Loge in due and hampell odr and pead ther night due

May 18. 1796. Beayn anight of margnicy. The Breathrne meate at the Louge Rome and oupned the louge In Due and Ample odr

Alsoe Johnne Browne was paste and Reast to the Dreage of mastr maseand.

Mast <sup>r</sup> and wardns	
Oyne Mc Colgand	mastr
Wileam Steavson	warden
Charls Yorke	worden
Robt Dunbar	Deapety
	Seatrey

\*1<sup>st</sup> June 1796. Committee appointed to settle all the affairs of the Lodge for the ensuing half year.

Election of Officers.

Arrangements for S<sup>t</sup> Johns Day festival dues 2<sup>s</sup>/8½<sup>d</sup> 20 to dinner.

1<sup>s</sup>/7½<sup>d</sup> each for Dinner the remd<sup>dr</sup> for Drink.

24<sup>th</sup> June 1796. Being S<sup>t</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup>s. Day. the Brn met at the Lodge Room to celebrate the festival

Petition from P<sup>t</sup>. McGinty and Rob<sup>t</sup> Chism was read and agreed that they be admitted

Petition of Thomas Flemming was read and after a Discussion was rejected for several reasons.

Sunday July 3<sup>rd</sup> 1796. Being appointed an emergency for settling a complaint of Owen McBrearily against Moses McHugh when the Complainent did not attend it was agreed that the Comp<sup>t</sup> should not be heard a second time

[Seven Members including the Defendant present.]

	£. s. d
Expended on the Occation	0 .. 2 .. 1

\*6<sup>th</sup> July 1796. Petition from Ja<sup>s</sup> Coulter—he was admitted as also Rob<sup>t</sup>. Chism an entered Apprentice raised to the Degree of a Master Mason.

Petition from James Kelly praying a metigation of his Censure which upon consideration was remitted and him restored to the Benefits of the Lodge

[James Kelly, the Tyler, was suspended for two years from 16th December 1795 for stealing the “houley Bible” during the fracas attending the removal of the Lodge.]

\*8<sup>th</sup> July 1796. James Coulter an entered Apprentice raised to the Degree of Master Mason.

(No date) By order of masters the Bodey ware sumsead to In tare Brother McColome.

Rob <sup>t</sup> Dunbar	attended
John McCobe	do
Sam McCaley	do
Oyne McBrealey	
Huce Harpr	
Patrick McGintey	
Rold Chiscam	
Barney Carney	
Broth McColgan	
Bartley DAVIS	
Johne McCoune	
John Stevnson	
Jon Scarfe.	

[This is entered between 12th June and 15th July 1795. Patk. McGintey was passed and raised 4th August 1796. Robert Chism was passed and raised on 6th July 1796; while Patk. McCollom first appears as a member present on 4th August 1796.]

\*4<sup>th</sup> August 1796. Prosceeded to the Different Ocatons of the night to wit Pat<sup>k</sup> McGinty formerly an entred aprentice—past & raised.

Also Rob<sup>t</sup> Barr before chosen to prescide but from indispaton could not attend the Last Night was Inicited into his Offices.

Old & Present Officers to met to settle matters on Saturday next John McCabe. Lodge his Certificate or be no longer allowed to visit

\*7<sup>th</sup> August 1796. Night of Emergency for settling affairs of the Lodge. and after haveing examined every matter agreed that all the particulars are right and are settled to the satisfaction of all present.

\*7 Sept. 1796. Lodge opened in due form when no business to be don after spending the night in the most Sociable and Mason like manner thye closed the Lodge acording to due form.

20 Sept. 1796. Being a night of Emergency for the purpose of entering Pat<sup>k</sup>. McLaughlan & Michal McColgan whom from their well known character It was thought unnecessary to Detain them until the regular night and as we were to go to Ardstraw and having their Petitions we thought proper to enter and afterwards Pass and Reas them in Open Lodge. the following B<sup>rs</sup> present.

Robt Barr M  
Owen McColgan S W  
Barclay Davis  
John Stevenson  
John McCabe  
Cha<sup>s</sup> York  
Hugh Harper

Sept 30<sup>th</sup> 1796. Being a night of Emergency for the purpose of entering David Loughran who from the favourable character of B<sup>r</sup> McColgan the Lodge was regularly opened and he was entered & afterwards past and raised with the unanimous consent of the following B<sup>rs</sup>.

Robt Barr M  
Owen McColgan S W  
Chas York  
Hugh Harper  
Pat<sup>k</sup> Gallagher Sect<sup>r</sup>.

Octbr 14. 1796. Being a night of Emergency for the purpose of entering Neal Divin who on the recommendation of Robt Barr and the following B<sup>rs</sup>. being regularly apprised the thought proper to enter him in the first Degree of masonry in open Lodge.

Weensday Nomb<sup>r</sup> 2 1796. The Brethren met at the Loug Rome and opened the lodge in due and ample order

[Bro. Robert Dunbar the Master who made this entry was acting as Secretary.]

The following B<sup>rs</sup> Appointed a Committee to settle a dispute between Char<sup>s</sup>. York and And<sup>w</sup>. Alex<sup>r</sup>. about a Watch. It was agreed that Alex<sup>r</sup>. pays Char<sup>s</sup>. York the Determination or Difference of a Watch-maker on the 12<sup>th</sup> Ins<sup>tt</sup>

[Seven Members including Moses McHugh who wrote the note. I cannot help thinking he must have been in some way connected with the Law.]

\*Friday Nov 26. 1796. A night of Emergency for passing & raising Neal Divin formerly a Fellow Craft—the following B<sup>rs</sup>. proceeded and unanimously finished the business

[Divin presumably was made a Fellow Craft on November 2nd. Six Members present.]

\*Saturday Nov<sup>r</sup> 25<sup>th</sup> 1796. Night of Emergency for entering Cha<sup>s</sup>. Brown. It was thought unnecessary to Detain him until the regular night and after opening the Lodge the finished the business in due form.

[Should be 27th November.]

\*7 Dec 1796. B<sup>r</sup>. McColgan is without any dissenting voice unanimously chosen Master.

Other officers elected

S<sup>t</sup> Johns Day festival arrange. Dinner 1<sup>s</sup>/4<sup>d</sup>—To spend the day agreeable to agreement.

- \*15<sup>th</sup> Dec 1796. Night of Emergency for reazing Chas Brown befor a fellow Craft.  
Lodge opened in due form and finished the Buisness in Due form.

[His passing is not recorded.]

- 24<sup>th</sup> Dec 1796. The following B<sup>rs</sup>. met at the Lodge Room and opened the same in due form when the following resolutions were unanimously agreed that every member pay 1<sup>s</sup>. 1<sup>d</sup>. for to defray that days expense

- \*26 Dec 1796. Night of Emergency for entring Ja<sup>s</sup> McGuir.

[Four Members only present.]

- 27 Dec<sup>r</sup> 1796 being St Johns Day. It was thought proper to pass and raise Ja<sup>s</sup>. McGuir the Lodge being opened in due form

Present Rob<sup>t</sup> Dunbarr—

Owen McColgan and the rest of the B<sup>rs</sup> assembled.

- \*30<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1796. Night of Emergency for the purpose of admiting John McCoan—he was raised that night and the ensuing day to the degree of a Master Mason present the

Master Wardens and 8 of the Members.

- \*4<sup>th</sup> Jany 1797. Lodge opened in due and ample Form there being no buisness but the New Officers going into office the night was spent in concord and Harmony.

- \*1 Feb 1797. Lodge opened in due and Ample order

[No business stated.]

- \*14 Feb 1797. Emergency—for entring Tho<sup>s</sup>. Wallas

[Master and S.W. only named as present.]

- \*1 March 1797. Tho<sup>s</sup>. Wallas formarly an entred Aprentice was forwarded.  
Also An<sup>d</sup>. Blackburn admited

- \*7<sup>th</sup> March 1797. Night of Emergency for entring Matha Hollywood to the first step of Measonry

[Matha=Matthew. This is entered between 2nd May and 6th June 1787.]

- \*9<sup>th</sup> March 1797. Night of Emergency for entring Hugh Baron

- \*17 March 1797. Night of Emergency for the purpoes of Pasing and Raising Matha Hollywood.

- \*5 April 1797. Hugh Clark entered to the first step of Measonwray  
Likewise Hugh Baron and Andrew Blachburn past and raised

- \*28<sup>th</sup> April 1797. Night of Emmargincy for entring Alex<sup>r</sup> Patrick.

- \*3<sup>rd</sup> May 1797. The folowing Bretherin. Meat at the Lodgroom and opend the Lodg in due and ampell form.

Alex<sup>r</sup> Patrick and Hugh Clark was past and rais<sup>t</sup> to the Degree of Master Measons.

[Pat<sup>k</sup> McGinty the Secretary is not an accomplished Scribe.]

- 3<sup>rd</sup> May 1797. Committee for the purpose of settling or considring the recieving of Ja<sup>s</sup>. Laird and what He is entitld to pay, from our Considration

and his reasons we unanimously agree that it is our Dettermination that he by promiseing to be a Close Attender for the futer and abide by the Regulations And now pay at the Descretion of the Master £0. 5. 5.

[Ten Members present, of whom one, the "Charman," is Patk. Gallagher.]

The above completes the Minutes proper, but there was inserted between the entries on 3rd and 6th July 1796, on what was evidently a blank page, the following Minute of 4th July 1804, the whole of which is given with the names of those present, from which it will be seen that the names of old Members appear, viz. :—

Hugh Harper. (M)  
Pat<sup>k</sup> Nugent  
John McCaib.

Wednesday July 4<sup>th</sup> 1804. Being the regularly Night of Meeting when the following Members was admitted Rich<sup>d</sup> Lee and Garratt Rowney was Initiated into the first order of Masonery and alsoe James Field and John Brady being passid and Raised.

George Potter	Hugh Harper	M.
Will <sup>m</sup> . Crangle	Thos McLaughlin	S.W
George Dunn	Pat <sup>k</sup> Nugent.	J.W
Pat <sup>k</sup> Duffy	John Brady	
Mich <sup>l</sup> . Caney	John Varney	
Hugh O Neil	John McLeod	
W <sup>m</sup> . Shine	Edw <sup>d</sup> Connoly	
John McCaib	James Leitch	
James Prentice	Alex <sup>r</sup> Crean	
James Adams	Hy Hutchinson	
Hugh Congrove	Stev <sup>n</sup> . Goodson	
James Fulter	James Brownlee	
Alex <sup>r</sup> McKenzie	Owen McColvin	
James Reid.	John Hopley	
	John Cameron	
	Hy Campbell	
	John Walker	
	David Montgomery	
	Will <sup>m</sup> Carter	
	John Sutherland	
	John Doyle.	
	John Gilchrist	
	John McBrearty	
	James Murphy	
	Alex <sup>r</sup> Mathison	

Henry Southwood D<sup>r</sup> Secty

The Minute Book contains various Promissory Notes, of which the following is a specimen :—

I promise to pay to No 569 or order the just and full sum of Eleven shillings And Fourpence Halfpenny Ster<sup>s</sup> Value rec<sup>d</sup>. Witness my Hand this 1<sup>st</sup> Day of Agust 1792 two.

Pres <sup>t</sup> .	Neal	his X	Sweeney
Moses McHugh.		Mark	

The accounts are not complete or balanced, and in most cases have no date. The receipt side contains practically no particulars but the names of Brethren. The payment side is more in detail, and the following are given as types of the entries in addition to those already given above:—

<i>Payments.</i>					£ s. d
1784	Paid to make up a reconing	...	...	...	0. 4. 4
Jan: 19.	[There are many such.]				
„	Do to Treat the Bretherine from Raphoe.	...	...	...	0. 2. 2
June 21.	Do to Neal McColgan for a Floor Cloth	...	...	...	0. 5. 11½
August 3.	Do to Neal McColgan for a Floor Cloth	...	...	...	0. 5. 5
Sept.	Do to Munro Denning for a bad Shilling he got on a former night	...	...	...	0. 1. 1
	Do to make up a reckneong and to treat ten &c. fting Brothers	...	...	...	0. 19. 7
Decemb <sup>r</sup> 7 <sup>th</sup> .	By D <sup>o</sup> . to pay for a floor Cloth	...	...	...	1. 2. 4
March 7.	To Defry 1 Travelling Man <sup>s</sup> expences	...	...	...	0. 1. 1
Feb 27.	By cash paid Ja <sup>s</sup> . Kelly for half a years rent	...	...	...	0. 15. 0
	By Cash spent of Overpush of our Bill	...	...	...	0. 2. 3½
	By Cash for a Letter and sarttifycat for B <sup>r</sup> Mogan	...	...	...	0. 1. 0
May 2.	By Cash to Ward the Remender of the Bill	...	...	...	0. 3. 9
	To B <sup>r</sup> S <sup>t</sup> Lawrence for Aprons	...	...	...	1. 2. 9
	By Cash paid a bill the night the Soldiers was Finished	...	...	...	0. 10. 7
1793	By Cash paid for a Letter	...	...	...	0. 0. 4
	By Tape for Aprons	...	...	...	0. 1. 1
	By Cash paid McIlwain for S <sup>t</sup> Jn <sup>os</sup> . Days Bill	...	...	...	1. 2. 9
	By cash to George S <sup>t</sup> Laurence for Aprons	...	...	...	1. 2. 9

*Receipts include:—*

	To 2 Half Guineas rec <sup>d</sup> . with Petitions	...	...	...	1. 2. 9
	By Cash from the Soldiers	...	...	...	1. 14. 1½
Feb 1.	From Patrick McGra	...	...	...	5. 5
May 3.	Pat: McGrath	...	...	...	11. 4½

I have commented upon various matters during the course of the foregoing, and need not, therefore, go into detail. Attention is, however, called to the following points:—

Opening the Lodge—generally in due and ample form.

Closing the Lodge—mentioned on several occasions.

Petitions formerly by Brethren for a Candidate and subsequently by the Candidate.

Deposit by (or for) the Candidate of a sum towards fees, at a later date.



Enquiry into Character before accepting the Petition—fairly general.

Rejection of Candidate on Ballot by Black-bean, not Black-ball.

Conferring Degrees by consent of Brethren and more than one—and in some cases the three—degrees given on the same night to the same Candidate.

Election of Officers for half-year. This included: Master, Wardens, Secretary and Deacons.

Installation ceremony recorded on most occasions.

Officers on leaving higher office elected to a lower office. Some Masters elected to the Chair who had not served the office of Warden.

Relations with Grand Lodge—obtaining Warrant for another Lodge—acting in disputes by Brother against his Lodge at request of Grand Lodge.

Trial of Members for offences—by a Committee—and inflicting penalties on the wrongdoer. In some cases the dispute was between a Brother and an outsider.

Lectures on the Entered Apprentice Degree given by one of the Masters.

Conferring other than Craft Degrees.

Celebrations of Festivals of St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist.

Dissociating the Lodge from Religious and Political questions.

Relations with Soldiers and Militia, and accepting such as members.

Deposit of Certificates by Joining Members.

Grant of Passes and Certificates to Members.

Settling up accounts by a Committee at conclusion of the Master's term of office.

Regular monthly meetings with Emergency meetings in addition.

These and many other matters will, I trust, not only interest the Brethren but afford some information upon the doings and methods of a Lodge which with many failings was clearly kept up to a good standard by its members, several of whom did good service in keeping the Lodge and its work on a real Masonic basis.

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## APPENDIX A.

Transcript of the Rules as entered at the beginning of the Book.

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The first page being missing they commence abruptly thus:—

before the hour of Seven on the usual night of meeting or forfeit three Pence & if he be absent at Eight O'clock to forfeit 6½d over & above the night dues, if absent two nights in succession, to be fined 1/1d for the second night, over and above the dues aforesaid, and if absent three nights in Succession to be fined at the Discretion of the Lodge no excuse will serve to lighten the aforesaid fines, except, Sickness, Imprisonment, [Lawful Business, or being above three miles from the place of meeting Each of these to be Vouched if Required.] <sup>1</sup>—

<sup>1</sup> The words in brackets since struck through.

### RULE THE THIRD

Any person who is Desirous of Becoming a Member of this Lodge must be proposed by a member and Vouched to be of unblemished Charetor the member who proposes him shall Deposit the Sum of [five Shillings English] as a security for part of Said Candidates admission fees, Said [five Shillings] to be Returned if said Candidate be not admitted the Ballot for admition to be on the ensuing Lodge night, after the Candidate is proposed, when one Black bean is Sufficient to Reject him, nor can any person so Rejected be ever proposed to this Lodge a Second time, if said Candidate be unanimously approved of & does not attend within two Lodge nights after the member who proposes him is informed that he is admitted, or shew Sufficient Cause for his non-attendance the [Said five Shillings] shall become forfeit to the Treasury of this Lodge.

The admission fees are as follows for any person who is made a Mason in this Lodge the Sum of £1.5<sup>s</sup>.5d<sup>2</sup> for the Three first Steps out of which money the tyler is to get 1.1. and the Officers to be Clothed, at the Discretion of the Master and Brethern

Any person, who is already a Mason, and Chooses to become a Member of this Lodge, if he be unanimously admitted Shall pay only £1.5.5.<sup>3</sup> [provided he will vouch his having paid for his Clandistancy]

The tyler to get 1s. 1d. out of this, no new admitted member Shall be Suffered to Come into this Lodge Room till his admission fees are first paid.

### RULE THE FOURTH

Any Member who Requests leave of Absence Shall not have the Same for more than three Months Continuance and Shall be Oblidged to pay Box Money. (Viz) Three pence for every Lodge night he Shall be absent upon his Joining the Body again.

### RULE THE FIFTH

The officers are to be Chosen by Ballot, Half yearly out of the Body at Large; (the Master on every Ballot or Question to be allowed a Casting Voice) and no Officer shall hold the same office for more than one half-year at a time [but may be elected to any other office unless he be reelected Except the one he is then in possession of]

Great care Should be taken that no person be Nominated for any Office but such as by their known Skill and merit together with a great love for the Craft, be Deened Worthy of the Same.

Any Member elected into Office and Refusing to serve, Shall be fined as follows: the Master 2s8½d the Wardins 2s2d each the treasurer and Secretary 1s7½d each and the Deacons 1s1d each the Respective fines to be paid on the ensuing St. Johns Day.

Any Member who Sollicits a vote for himself or another Shall be under the Cencure of this Lodge, Nor Shall a Member of any other Lodge who also belongs to this Lodge become an officer of this Lodge.

<sup>2</sup> Written over other figures undecipherable.

<sup>3</sup> Written over as ante.

No Member shall take upon himself to call for wine Liquor, &c. without the Treasurers permission unless he will be Answerable for the Same nor shall any wine, Liquor &c. be brought into the Lodge Room, on any account Whatsoever, unless it be at the Masters Desire

#### *RULE THE NINTH*

No Visiter Shall be admitted without the Unanimous Consent of the members present nor unless he had been Raised to the Degree in w<sup>h</sup>ich the Lodge is then<sup>A</sup>

Sitting, except in Cases of Emergency. Each Visitor to pay the Sum of 1s7½d unless it be a night that the Lodge does not Sup, on which Occation he Shall be exempt from any payment. (Added subsequently) Any Member Lodging Certificate in Lodge pays 4.2.

#### *RULE THE TENTH.*

Every Member must Sit uncovered During Lodge Hours, obey the Master in all reasonable matters and Call Him Worshipful, the other members by the affectionate name of Brother.

Any of the Brethern who shall Spoil the Harmony of the meeting by being Intoxicated with Liquor, by Cursing, Swearing, or taking Gods Holy name in Vain, by using Indecent, immodest or Obscene Expressions, or by any other Misbehaviour whatsoever, the Master Shall be Oblidged to lay before the Body on the next night of meeting a State of the Crime under the penalty of forfeiting half a Crown to the Treasury of the Lodge, and the Brother Complained of, must abide by the a Ward and Determination of the Lodge.

#### *RULE THE ELEVENTH.*

Any Motion, Relative to the affairs of the Lodge must be wrote and after being read by the Secretary, in his place, Shall lie on the table, till the next night of meeting, ere it can be disposed of, and the Secretary shall insert a Coppy thereof in the Summonses.

#### *RULE THE TWEVLTH.*

If two or more members get up to Speak at one time, it Shall be in the power of the master, to Call them to Order, and Declare who is to be the Speaker, he that Refuses to pay proper Respect to the masters voice in this Particular Shall Incur the Penalty of a British Six-pence; if he persists in his fault, the fine shall be Augmented at the Discretion of the master and Brethern Present.

#### *RULE THE THIRTEENH.*

A lecture on Masonry must be Given by the Master, or Whomesoever he Shall appoint on every Lodge night, if possible.

#### *RULE THE FOURTEENTH.*

If any member Requests a Certifcate, he must give notice a Week be<sup>fore</sup> the<sup>A</sup>

Lodge night, and his Request must be Specified in the next Summonses, that are Issued; thereby Giving every member an opportunity of objecting to the granting of Said Certificate provided he can Shew proper Cause, for Such his Objection, as Shall seem Sufficient to the Lodge, in which Case the Certificate shall not be Granted, till the matter be properly Adjusted, to the entire Satisfaction of the Lodge. If it appears that a Member Draws his certificate through Pique or Resentment, to any individual of the Lodge, or to Join any other Warrant in the City of Dublin, Derry or Elsewhere, the Same Shall be Entered in the

transactions of the night and if at any time hereafter Said Certified member petitions to be again received into this Lodge, he must be Ballotted for, and if

<sup>t</sup>  
admit ed pay <sup>A</sup> to the Treasury of the Lodge, agreeable to that

part of the Third Rule which Relates to any person already a Mason &c &c. But if a Member Draws a Certificate from an inability to keep up to the Expences of the Lodge, or if he be going to Reside in a Different Town, City, or Kingdom, or that his Business prevents him from attending as a Good mason should do, to the duties of his Lodge, then and in that Case, he shall be Received, when it is Convenient for him to Return, without any Expençe to him whatsoever. No person Shall have a Certificate from this Lodge, except he has been twelve Months a Contributing Member to the Treasury thereof unless in case of Emergency.

#### RULE THE FIFTEENTH.

All Dues, Rents, fines & Forfeitures must be paid off and Discharged within three Lodge nights after they are Contracted; Otherwise they are to be Doubled, and if not immediately paid, on the first Demand made by the master, the offender Shall be excluded, ipso facto.

#### RULE THE SIXTEENTH.

Any Member <sup>who</sup> <sup>A</sup> is in Arrears for more than two nights, agreeable to the tenor of the last Rule, Cannot Stand in Nomination for any Office, nor Shall be <sup>t</sup> permit ed to Speak for or against any Question in Debate, nor shall he be suffered <sup>A</sup> to Vote or Ballot on any Business Whatsoever, whilst under such Arrears.

#### RULE THE SEVENTEENTH.

The Sum of one Shilling must be Collected Quarterly from every member towards Buying Aprons, Gloves &c, if the sum Collected be Inadequate thereto, the Deficiency must be made up out of the treasury of the Lodge.

#### RULE THE EIGHTEENTH.

The Members of the Lodge Shall meet at High Noon on the Grand Festivals of Saint John the Baptist, and St. John the Evangelist, that is to say, on the 24th day of June and 27th Day of December in Every Year to transact the Great and mighty Business of the Day and Dine together, a greeable to Antient Custom, Every member Shall pay the Sum of 3/4d. to Defray his part of the Expences, except he be Sick or in Prison, [or above Three Miles from the place of meeting for the intire Day over] and above the 3/4. aforesaid the new officers must pay as follows, the Master 2/2d. the Wardens, Treasurer, & Secretary 1/1d. each the Deacons 6½d. each And every Visiter who Chooses, and is admitted to Dine with the Lodge, must <sup>s.d</sup> pay 3.4 (on an erasure).

#### RULE THE NINETEENTH.

If the Master Misbehaves in the Exetuition of his office he shall not be called to Account for the Same, untill the Expiration of his half year but it shall be incumbent on the master who Succeeds him upon his Coming into office to call him to a Strict trial, under the penalty of one half Crown, as specified in the tenth Rule.

**RULE THE TWENTIETH.**

If one member makes a Complaint to the Lodge against another and the member Complained of be found Guilty, he Shall stand to the Determination of the Lodge, but if it appears that the accuser cannot Support his Complaint to a Conviction against the other, Such Accuser shall suffer, such penalty as the accused might have been made to Suffer if he had been found Guilty of the offence Complained of. this not to hurt the master in the Execution of his office.

**RULE THE TWENTIFIRST.**

That if any Member of this Lodge be Guilty of any Misdemeanor, Crime or Irregularity not Specified in these Rules he Shall be Dealt with as the Worshipful and Brethern Shall think proper and abide the award and Determination of this Lodge, and that all these Rules Stand unalterable so long as any three Members are of one mind therein, provided that any of them do not make voide, or take away the Energy or force of any of the Grand Rules.

**FINIS.**

Thomas	Abraham	September
17	30th	82.

**APPENDIX B.**

Extract from List of Lodges issued by the Grand Lodge of Ireland  
1st October 1822.

Giving those most connected with the Lifford Lodge 569.

No.	Place.	Master.	Sen <sup>r</sup> . Warden.	Jun <sup>r</sup> . Warden.
434	Castlefin	—	—	—
465	Moy	Robert Carson	George Forsyth	James Mossman
495	Rathcormack	Robert Roper	Edward Freeman	Joseph Langstaff
525	Ballynanagh	—	—	—
553	Cookstown	—	—	—
569	Strabane	Thomas Shepherd	Hugh Harper	W. Hayes
633	Kellymalough	Robert Mitchell	R. Mitchell Jr	Jas Lowry
639	Ardstraw	—	—	—
666	Strabane	John Brown	James Pollock	John Walker
994	Gorteen	Rev. E. S. Roberts	Joseph Andrews	David Cuthbertson

**APPENDIX C.****GRAND LODGE OF IRELAND.**

Dublin, 4th November 1824.

The unprecedented circumstances which have recently occurred to Masonry, render it imperative on the Grand Lodge to address the Brethren, and arouse to a sense of duty, those who have fallen into a state of **APATHY** or **NEGLIGENCE**.

The Grand Lodge regret having made an Order for suspending the meeting of Lodges, it not having had the effect which was expected, namely, an exemption of the Order in Ireland, during last Session of Parliament, from the Act of the preceeding year.

It having been ascertained from authority, that Government had not contemplated the Masonic Order, in framing that Act, the Order of Suspension was premature and unnecessary, therefore the Grand Lodge rescinded said Order in June last, of which the Lodges had notice.

The Grand Lodge now call on all MASTERS of LODGES, PAST MASTERS, and WORTHY BRETHREN, as they value the ties that bind the Fraternity, to rally in their respective Lodges, resume their Masonic Labours, give their assistance in promoting and disseminating Brotherly Affection, and not suffer by Unmasonic Coldness the Ancient and Noble Craft to languish in Ireland, where it has so long flourished with HONOR and LOYALTY.

Every Mason must be convinced, that the Grand Lodge would not have resumed their regular meetings, or call on the Lodges to resume theirs, unless under the most PERFECT CONVICTION of its propriety.

The Grand Lodge enjoins and commands the several Lodges and Brethren, to adhere strictly to Masonic Principles, and not suffer either Political or Religious subjects to be discussed at any meeting of the Craft, either stated or occasional.

The Grand Lodge was induced to prohibit the Procession of Masons on last St. John's Day, being apprehensive, that such Exhibitions would not be agreeable to the Constituted Authorities, and that in the then state of the Country, they might, in some places, have excited riotous opposition, but the Grand Lodge will hereafter permit Lodges to have Processions, in every District where sanctioned by the Magistrates thereof; but in no instance shall a Procession take place without the permission of the Magistrates being previously obtained.

Be it also observed, that in any, and every case of Procession, of what nature soever, the Grand Lodge do most strictly prohibit the playing of Party Tunes, or the exhibition of Party Colours under the most severe censure.

The Grand Lodge is much concerned, that the exhausted Funds of the Order has, for many months, precluded the possibility of dispensing relief to their numerous distressed Brethren and Widows, but looks forward with confidence, that a renovated spirit in Masonry, will create a Fund, to enable the Grand Lodge to resume that glorious part of its duty the relieving the wants of the necessitous.

The Grand Lodge requires the several Lodges to return their Officers and Members on or before St. John's Day, 27th December 1824, and the Grand Lodge hereby *remits all Fines*, for neglect of sending returns, *heretofore* incurred by such Lodges as comply with this Order in the time prescribed.

It is intended, as soon as possible, to print a List of all the Lodges on the Establishment, with the names of the Masters and Wardens, and Places where respectively held.

*By Order of the Grand Lodge,*

WILLIAM FRANCIS GRAHAM,

D. GRAND SECRETARY.

*Addressed*

Masonic Lodge 994  
Gorteen  
NEWTOWN STEWART.

Post Mark  
20 No 20  
1824.

[A signature or name in another handwriting] ROBERT McKILVY.

# APPENDIX D.

List of Officers of Lifford Lodge No. 569. I.C.

Date.	Master.	S.W.	J.W.	Secretary.	S.D.	J.D.	Others.
1792	Robt. Spence	Archd. Hamilton	Matthew Edwards	Hy. Dunbar	John McMennamon	John Bannagan	Jas. Gillis
Sept. 1783	Miles Sweney	John Mellon	Neal McColgan	Felix Kirk	J. Bannagan	J. McMennamon	Tyler
Dec. 3. 1784	John Mellon	Neal McColgan	Chas. Gillespey	J. Bannagan	J. McMennamon	Jas. Kelly	
Dec. 22. 1785	"	"	"	"	Jos: Galloway	J. McMennamon	
June 1. 1786	John Bannagan	"	John: Mellon	not named	Luke Lockery	Chas. Gillespey	
Dec. 7. 1786	Neal McColgan	Chas. Gillespey	"	J. Bannagan	Jos. Galloway	Pat. Gallagher	
June 7. 1787	"	John Mellon	John: Jordan	Jos. Galloway	Edw: Brogan	Edw: McGill	
Dec. 6. 1787	Andrew McCrea	Andrew McCrea	Pat Gallagher	"	John Jordan	Edw: Brogan	
Dec. 5. 1788	Pat Gallagher	Pat: Gallagher	John Jordan	"	Sam: McAuley	"	
June 4. 1789	Pat Gallagher	Sam: McAuley	Andw. McCrea	H. Finney	J. Sheerin	Wm. King	Jas. Kelly
Dec. 3. 1789	"	Andw. McCrea	Sam: McAuley	"	Neal McColgan	J. Jordan	"Tiller"
June 3. 1790	"	"	"	"	J. McJunkin	Wm. Walker	
Dec. 2. 1790	"	"	"	"	Wm. King	Edw: Brogan	
June 2. 1791	"	John Mellon in his absence	"	"	(excluded later)	"	
Dec. 1. 1791	"	(H. Finney in his absence)	"	Moses McHugh	And: McCrea	Darby Toy	Jno. Bannagan
June 2. 1792	G. St. Lawrence	H. Finney	Jas. Kelly	Andw. McCrea	Rody Carney	H. Wilson	Treasurer
Dec. 7. 1792	And: McCrea	M. McHugh	Neal Sweeney	Moses McHugh	Owen McColgan	M. McHugh	
June 6. 1793	G. St. Lawrence	And: McCrea	Rody Carney	John O'Mullen	And: McCrea	Dennis Mullen	
Dec. 5. 1793	Neal McColgan	Rody Carney	H. Wilson	M. McHugh	(Dep: Master)	"	
June 5. 1794	John Bannagan	Neal McColgan	M. McHugh	Pat Gallagher	Owen McColgan	Hugh Wilson	
Dec. 4. 1794	Neal McColgan	W. Stevenson	Jas. Mullen	H. Finney	Pat Gallagher	Chas. York	
June 14. 1795	Pat: Gallagher	Jas. Mullen	(M. McHugh in his place, but he was suspended).	(P. Gallagher to act when Finney absent)	Owen McColgan	"	
Dec. 3. 1795	W. Stevenson	W. Stevenson	W. Stevenson	John Mullen	Jas. Kelly	"	
June 3. 1796	Owen McColgan	Owen McColgan	Wm. King as J.W.)	Pat Gallagher	Chas. York	L. Nelus	Jas. Kelly
Dec. 2. 1796	Robert Dunbar	Wm. Stevenson	Wm. King	M. McHugh	Robert Dunbar	Hugh Harper	"Tyeler"
June 1. 1797	Owen McColgan	Owen McColgan	Chas. York	Pat Gallagher	(also called Barr)	Wm. Gillis	
Dec. 7. 1804	Owen McColgan	Robert Dunbar	Owen McBrearty	M. McHugh	Barclay Davis	Hugh Harper	
July 4. 1822	Hugh Harper	T. McLaughlin	P. Nugent	Hy. Southwood	"	"	From Minute of that date
Oct. 1. 1822	Thos. Shepherd	Hugh Harper	W. Hayes	Dept. Sec:	"	"	From Grand Lodge List.





ARS QUATUOR CORONATORUM.



An Irish Medallion.

## AN IRISH MEDALLION.

BY BRO. W. J. SONGHURST.



THE announcement of the discovery in Ireland of a Masonic Medallion dated 1516 has naturally caused considerable interest among Freemasons in that country, as well as in America, where particulars and photographs have been published in Masonic Journals. The details of the discovery are thus related:—

**AUTHENTICATED HISTORY OF AN OLD MASONIC MEDALLION** dated 1516, oval in form and beautifully carved with Masonic symbols and characters, found in the ruins of an old house in the townland of DERGANYNVILLE near DROMORE in the County of TYRONE in the year 1912 A.D. by Mrs Sarah Dowd, an old lady who lived beside the house in question as caretaker of a farm the property of Mr John J. Nelson of HACKENCON, TRILLICK, Co. TYRONE. The composition of the Medallion is believed to be petrified oak, correct size  $3\frac{1}{2}$  X  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

Mrs Dowd's statement given before the undersigned members of the Masonic Order is as follows:—"About the end of the year 1912 a little girl, a niece of mine, and myself were picking out some stones from amongst the partly fallen ruins of the kitchen of an old house in Derganyneville when there fell out also a flat oval piece of something like slate of a dark colour with a small portion of chimney soot adhering to it. Being struck with the peculiar shape of the article I picked it up from amongst the rubble and thinking it rather a curiosity I brought it to my employer Mr John J. Nelson and told him how I had found it. Afterwards on the 8th July 1921 I was asked to meet Mr Nelson and some other gentlemen at the said ruins which I did and pointed out the exact spot where I found the article."

Mr John J. Nelson's statement corroborates that of Mrs Dowd and he further states that after he had washed the soot and dirt off the Medallion he recognized the carving as having something to do with Freemasonry, as although not a member of the Order himself a Masonic Lodge met in his father's house when he was a young lad of which Lodge his father was a Past Master and the Master's Chair with Masonic emblems carved thereon was for several years after his father's death and the winding up of the Lodge preserved in the family but eventually became broken up and lost. Mr Nelson kept the Medallion in his private drawer for some years when happening to turn it up while looking for some papers he put it in his pocket and brought it to his old friend and Neighbour Mr John R. Henderson of Lisnahanna, Trillick, whom he knew to be a Freemason and whom he surmised would be interested in it which proved to be the case for Mr Henderson, or as we may now say Bro. Henderson, recognizing its evident connection with early Masonry sent it by the hand of Bro. David Graham to Bro. Robt. W. Wilson, then acting as Grand Secretary to the Provincial Grand Lodge of Tyrone and Fermanagh, who had it immediately photographed and who also submitted it to

several of the leading members of the Lodge of Research who were all intensely interested in what they deem a rare and valuable Masonic Curio.

The authenticity of the foregoing history of same is vouched hereby by us who were present at the interviews with Mrs Dowd and Mr Nelson and at the taking of photographs of the spot and of the parties named herein on the 8th day of July 1921.

(Signed) John R. Henderson, Lisnahanna, Trillick, P.M.  
Lodge 58 Trillick.  
,, David Graham, Enniskillen, P.M. Lodge 473  
Enniskillen.  
,, James Henderson, Lisnahanna, Trillick, M.M.  
Dolph Lodge No. 80 Athena, Oregon, U.S.A.  
,, John Mercer, Enniskillen, M.M. Lodge 891  
Enniskillen.  
,, Robt. W. Wilson, Enniskillen, P.M. Lodge 891  
Enniskillen, D.G. Master Masonic Province of  
Tyrone and Fermanagh.

As will be noticed, the truth of this account is very well attested, yet without impugning the good faith of any of the persons mentioned, we may perhaps express some doubt in regard to the conclusions at which they have arrived.

I pass by the obvious comment that the Medallion is not necessarily Masonic, and point out that but for certain numerals which are engraved on one side no one would suspect that it is of greater age than, say, one hundred years. Its date might perhaps be carried back to the end of the eighteenth century, but, on the other hand, it might easily have been made even so late as 1912, or just before it was found in the ruined cottage. Between these two extremes 1850 might reasonably be set down as about the date. The style and workmanship are not of the sixteenth century.

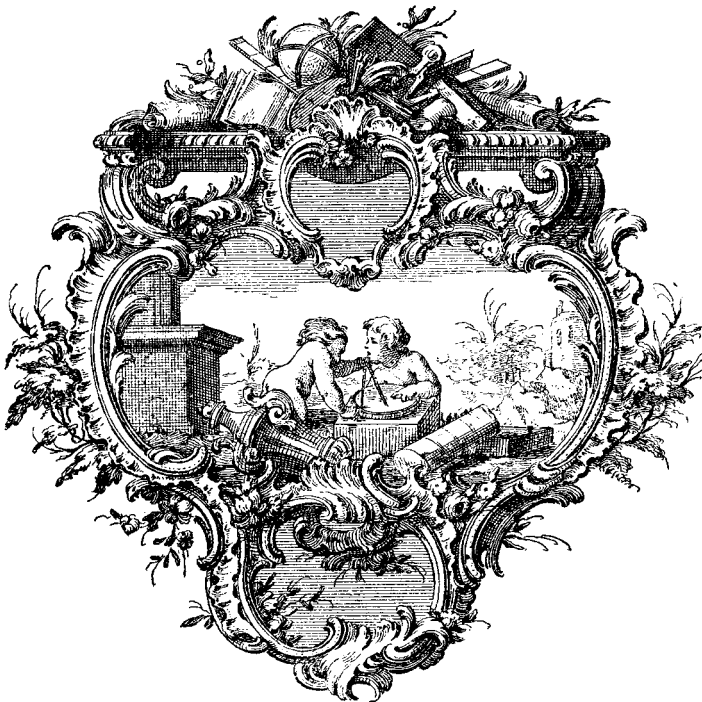
The illustrations here given shew the exact size of the original, which, however, I have not seen. Bro. R. W. Wilson, the Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Tyrone and Fermanagh, very kindly offered to arrange for it to be sent over for my inspection, but I felt unwilling to take the risk. I have, however, had before me enlarged photographs and also plaster casts, and these have enabled me to judge somewhat of the quality of the engraving. I have formed the opinion that this was not all done at the same time or by the same hand, as the work is very unequal in quality. Speaking generally, what may be called the R.A. side is better engraved than the Craft side. The triangle is almost exactly equilateral, the lines are straight and evenly cut, and the letters at the sides are carefully spaced and well formed, while the arch below might have been, and possibly was, struck from a centre. The work on the other side is distinctly poor. The eye at the top and the three-branched candlestick are scarcely recognizable as such; there are no firm straight lines, and some emblems (for instance, the pentalpha on the base of the sinister column) are indicated by mere scratches. It is on this side, just above the two outside lights, that we find the numerals which are said to give the date 1516.

As evidence of the antiquity of the Medallion it has been stated that the cottage where it was found was very old, and that in the neighbourhood are buildings which date perhaps from the fifteenth century. These facts have no bearing whatever upon the case, as we do not know when the Medallion was put between the bricks of the chimney. It might conceivably have been slipped in even the day before it was found. It is not suggested that it was deposited when the cottage was built. However that may be it was certainly not new when it was deposited, for it is chipped and scratched and scored on both sides, and it is evident that it has suffered very much from wear, and rough wear at that.

An interesting statement is that of Mr. John J. Nelson, who has recollection of some furniture belonging to a Lodge of which his father was a member. Might it not be useful to make some enquiries about that Lodge and endeavour to ascertain if any of its property has survived to the present time? What was its number? What was the date of its Warrant? Was it by any chance an *Orange Lodge*?

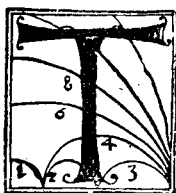
It will be noticed that the 1 and 5 are put close together, while the 1 and 6 are rather widely separated, and I am by no means sure that the 6 is not actually intended to represent the flame of a candle. Be that as it may, and assuming that the four figures do really represent the date 1516, it has yet to be shewn that this is intended to be the date of manufacture of the Medallion. The knowledge we at present possess does not justify an assumption that Masonic work in 1516 was anything like that indicated by the emblems shewn, and, in my opinion, the Medallion furnishes no evidence whatever as to the antiquity of our legends or practices.

A brother in the U.S.A. has made the letters at the sides of the triangle read as "Hiram Magister Dominus Dominorum—Hiram the Master, Lord of Lords. Astronomy, Architecture, Arithmetic, Wisdom, Power," but this does not satisfy me, and I am inclined to think that a much simpler explanation will be found.



## St. John's Day in Harvest.

FRIDAY, 24th JUNE, 1921.



THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall, at 5 p.m. Present:—Bros. Herbert Bradley, P.Dis.G.M., Madras, W.M.; J. E. S. Tuckett, P.Pr.G.R., Wilts., I.P.M.; Lionel Vibert, P.Dis.G.W., Madras, S.W.; R. H. Baxter, P.Pr.G.W., E.Lancs., J.W.; W. J. Songhurst, P.G.D., Secretary; Dr. W. Wynn Westcott, P.G.D., P.M.; W. B. Hextall, F.G.D., P.M.; Gordon P. G. Hills, P.Pr.G.W., Berks., P.M.; and W. Wonnacott, P.A.G.Sup.W., P.M.

Also the following members of the Correspondence Circle:—Bros. Rbt. Colsell, P.A.G.D.C., Jas. Black, Jas. E. Preece, H. Massiah, Walter Dewes, C. Griffiths, P.G.M., New Zealand, Thos. R. Rand, J. B. Eustace, H. Johnson, E. Pickstone, W. Young Hucks, Henry A. Matheson, E. Hudson, G. F. Prince, O. L. Gower, Geo. W. Bullamore, A. Gilchrist, I. M. Shields, P.G.D., F. C. Bickell, Percy H. Horley, J. Walter Hobbs, Ed. M. Phillips, F. W. Le Tall, J. R. Lauder, Geo. Pocock, F. W. Golby, P.A.G.D.C., F. Stanley Henwood, W. J. Williams, Abdul Rahman, G. Derrick, Arthur Heiron, A. Presland, L. G. Wearing, R. Wheatley, H. W. Barnes, Walter Stonhold, Harry Bladon, P.G.St.B., Dr. H. G. Rosedale, P.G.Ch., J. Goldberg, R. F. J. Colsell and John Ames.

Also the following Visitors:—Bros. R. B. Glassborow, J.W. Great Northern Lodge No. 1287; S. O. Morley, P.M. Fletcher Lodge No. 1031; D. Lew Paramore, P.M. Centennial Lodge No. 25, Washington; and H. Franklin, S.W. Three Grand Principles Lodge No. 441.

Letters of apology for non-attendance were received from:—Bros. Ed. Conder, L.R., P.M.; S. T. Klein, L.R., P.M.; Cecil Powell, P.G.D., P.M.; F. J. W. Crowe, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; G. L. Shackles, P.Pr.G.W., N. & E.Yorks., P.M.; J. T. Thorp, P.G.D., P.M.; W. H. Rylands, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; Count Goblet d'Alviella, Past Grand Master, Belgium; and T. J. Westropp, J.D.

Forty Brethren were elected to membership of the Correspondence Circle.

The SECRETARY drew attention to the following Exhibits, and a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the Exhibitors and Donors:—

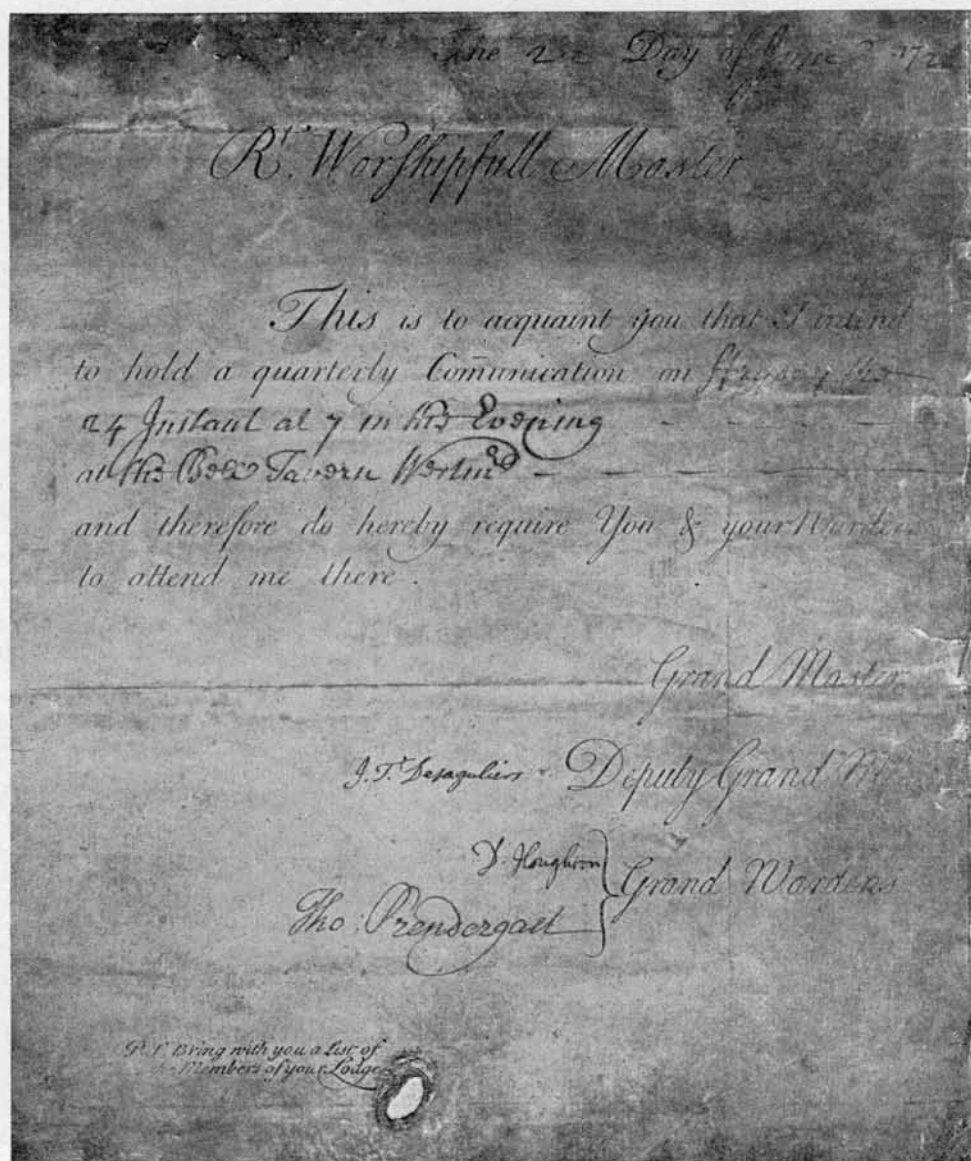
### EXHIBITS.

By Bro. ALFRED GATES, Sherborne.

PROMISSORY NOTE for Two pence, with Square and Compasses in top right-hand corner. (See illustration.) The Note is evidently intended as a joke, but all the various allusions are not now easy to understand. Abraham Newland was Chief Cashier at the Bank of England from 1778 to 1807. *Latitat* is an old legal term, and Anstey's *Pleader's Guide* (1796, p. 40 n.) says: "A Writ is so termed because it suggests, as the ground of the power therein given to the Sheriff, A Fiction in Law, viz. that the Defendant is not to be found in the County of Middlesex, to be taken by Bill of Middlesex, as it is called, but lurks and lies hid, or as it is expressed, *runs up and down secreting himself*, within the Bailiwick of the Sheriff, to whom the Writ is directed." It is just



'Promissory Note' of the Fleet Prison, 1808.



Summons to a Meeting of Grand Lodge of England  
on 24th June, 1726.



possible that "Plaintiffs in, Defendants out" may also have some reference to this term. "No. 9 Fleet Market" was the familiar address given by those who were compulsory residents in the Fleet Prison.

By Bro. J. HERON LEPPER, Margate.

TABLE-NAPKIN manufactured for members of the Orange Society. In the centre is a representation of "WILLIAM The III. The G.P. and I.M. 1690."

BROADSHEET entitled "The Six Days Work. A Masonic Song from the Old Constitution Book of 1682. Re-printed by Masonic Lodge No. 41, Larne." The description is inaccurate as it is evident that the Lodge is not in possession of a Constitution Book of the date mentioned.

By Bro. SEYMOUR BELL, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

SASH. Watered silk, 4in. wide, Blue with red edging embroidered with the emblems usually found on Continental clothing but having in addition three Crescents with three Stars.

THE FREE MASON'S POCKET COMPANION. London 1736. Has the autograph of the original owner, "M. Carter, M.M. 1736," and his arms, with square, level and plumb-rule; and on a blank leaf at the end in his handwriting is the following:—

A prologue to Sir Walter Raleigh

By Mr Mar<sup>n</sup>. Cr. 22<sup>d</sup> Nov: 1739.

Whilst Just resentm<sup>t</sup>. Every Briton warms,  
And wrongs repeated, Summon us to Arms;  
High 'ore the deck, the Brittish flag is rear'd  
(The flag for Centuries So Justly fear'd)  
It's Ensigns now offended George displays,  
T' assert his well known Empire 'ore the seas.  
Tho' from the fury of the War remov'd,  
In Bands united, loving and belov'd,  
firm to A gen'rous Trust that ne'er can Cease,  
Cemented by this Sacred Badge of peace,\*  
WE MASONS, by our undiscov'd Art,  
(Carv'd on the Tablets of a faithfull heart)  
Shall, to late time, the great Example be,  
To teach dissenting Britons to agree,  
To warn the bold, who ventures life & blood,  
Our Country's love, is the first publick good.  
May, on Expanded wings, recording fame,  
To the worlds verge, convey our ‡ Leaders name.  
That Spain may hear him menton'd w<sup>th</sup> affright.  
As once they did our Hero § of to night:  
But lett much happier fate his Actions Crown,  
That his reward may Equal his renown;  
And faithfull masons, well employd at home,  
His deeds shall publish on some stately Dome;  
While the glad nation sees the Turrets rise  
And A new Blenheim blesses Brittish Eyes.

\* pointing to the Aprons.

‡ Lord Raymond p'sent Grand Ma<sup>r</sup>.

§ Sir Walter Raleigh.

The name in the second line was originally written 'Drury,' but has been altered to 'Mar<sup>n</sup>. Cr.' There seems just a possibility that this may mean the owner of the book himself, whose full name may have been Martin Carter. His Lodge membership has not been traced. A musical drama entitled "Sir Walter Raleigh" was performed at the Theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields for the first time on 16th January, 1719.



By Bro. E. H. DRING, London.

*A Spiritual and Most Precious Perle*, 1550. Containing a reference to "Free Mason." This is the earliest known mention of the word in a printed book.

By Bro. the Rev. W. EDWIN FLEMING, Kilskenry.

WARRANT issued 23rd May, 1760, by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, for a Lodge in the 31st Regiment. The Lodge was removed from the Roll on 2nd August, 1852. *Presented to the Lodge.*

By Bro. T. R. ESTALL LEWIS, P.M. 915.

CERTIFICATE of Grand Lodge (Antients) issued 13th February 1808 in favour of Bro. George Thomas Elgie, a member of Lodge No. 159 at the Blue Last, Salisbury Square, London.

APRON, believed to have been worn by the same brother. Leather, 18in. deep by 15in. wide, with curved flap. The design is hand-painted and shews the Sun, Moon and seven Stars; Square and Compasses; Rule, Level, and Plumb-Rule; Crossed Keys and Crossed Pens.

By Bro. W. WONNACOTT.

ENGRAVED SUMMONS (Photograph) to Grand Lodge.

This photograph (*see illustration*) is of an engraved form of Summons for the Quarterly Communications of Grand Lodge and appears to have been in common use at the time.

The date of the Meeting referred to, 24th June 1726, does not appear in the Minutes of Grand Lodge for that year. A Quarterly Communication was held at the Bell Tavern, Westminster, on the 28th February, and another on the 12th December; and the St. John's Day meeting, if it was actually held, fits between these dates.

The Grand Master at the time was Lord Paisley, who was installed *in absentia* on 27th December 1725. The form is signed by the Deputy Grand Master and the Grand Wardens.

It might reasonably be concluded that a meeting of the Grand Lodge has not been recorded, for we find meetings on Midsummer Day in each of the years 1719, 1720, 1721, 1723 (when the Minute Book commences), 1724, 1725, 1727, and on the 25th June 1722 and 1728 when Sunday intervened. Other instances of omissions in the Grand Lodge Minutes may be pointed out. For instance, a resolution about Honorary Masons, 21st April 1730, is not recorded (*Q.C. Antig.*, x., 123 and 128); while no mention is made of a Quarterly Communication at the Castle Tavern in Drury Lane on 14th January 1733 (Dring's *Bibliography*, 121).

As to the form of the Summons it should be remembered that the proceedings of each Quarterly Communication were issued to the Lodges in the form of engraved sheets (*Q.C. Antig.*, x., 206) which in 1731 were undertaken by John Pine because he was a Mason "and might be trusted with anything relating to the Craft," and who was Engraver of the Lists of Lodges from 1725 down to 1741. Probably before the year 1731 the engraving of the Minutes had been entrusted to non-Masonic hands; hence the change.

The source of the Photograph here given is not known.

W.W.

CERTIFICATE, hand-drawn and coloured, issued 10. May 1842. to James Cocheran, by the "Grand Chiefs of the Invincible and Magnanimous Encampment of Knights of the East, West and Sword, holding authority under the Grand Lodge of Ireland by a Warrant N<sup>o</sup>. 184 held in Drum." At the back of the Certificate are smoke impressions of the Craft, R.A., and K.T. seals of No. 184.

PLAY-BILL, printed on Satin, of "Simms's Marionettes (from the Royal Adelaide Gallery, London), now erected in Saint Peter's Square, Hereford. Grand Fashionable night. On Friday, May 14th 1875. Under the Patronage of the Worshipful the Mayor, O. Shellard, Esq., and of the Master and Wardens of the Palladian Lodge No. 120, of Freemasons."

PETITION to Grand Lodge by and on behalf of George D'Oheimb, dated 13th January, 1769, as follows:—

London Jan<sup>y</sup>. y<sup>e</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> 1769.

To

His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, most worshipfull Grand Master, the grand officers and masters of the grand Lodge of free & accepted masons in England

W. M. De Vignoles

The Master and Wardens of the Lodge of Brothers called the Immortality of the order, held at the Crown & Anchor Tavern in the Strand, by order of the said Lodge, do hereby attest & affirm the truth of the case (hereunto annexed) of brother George D'Oheimb being a most worthy object of the compassion of the Grand Lodge; having had the honour to serve his late Majesty King George the Second in the capacity of a Querry, and his present situation being a complication of diseases and misfortune.

We are

y<sup>e</sup>. Most Obedient & dutifull servants

of your Grace &c.

Peter Duval Sr.W.

John Francis Blache Jr.W.pr.T.

by order of the Lodge

I. P. Du Roveray

Secretary

To His Grace The Duke of Beauford, Grand Master  
Maçon, Grand Officers, and Masters of the Grand  
Lodge.

The daily instances of the uncertainty of terrestrial felicity, make needless to engros your more important moments with a repetition of what Alas! is already to well known, but with the deepest Concern permit me most humbly to represent your Grace and the Royal Lodge;

That I am a Gentleman whose Education entitled to the notice of those above the Commonality of Mankind.

And in my maturer years had the honour to to Serve his late Majesty King George the Second of Glorious Memory, in a Genteel Capacity for the space of fourteen years, when it pleased God, to afflict me with divers Maladies incident to the human frame was constrained to quit the Service.

Since which I have with inexpressible grief Thro' losses in Trade, behold (unable to remedy) the decay of my famely:—The little reserve I had gathered in the Service is Exhausted, and my goods in the Possession of a merciless Land Lord for a trifle of rent, which without the aid of the humane Bretheren maçons of whom I am a member I am totally unable to defray.

Thus oppressed I might industrially obtain a Livelyhood by manufacturing Sealing wax but the want of Necessaries deprives me of that opportunity.

Imploring the Benevolence of the Bretheren to raise me from this Abyss of Distress.—Nor shall my poor returs be neglected but with ardent prayers to the Almighty for their Prosperity, and for Ever conserve the gratefulest Sense for the favour Confered on

Your Graces

and the Bretheren of the Royal Lodge

most obid<sup>t</sup>. most h<sup>ble</sup>. and most

Dutifull Serv<sup>t</sup>. & Brother

George D' Oheimb

Bro. W. Wonnacott read the following paper; and a hearty vote of thanks was passed to him. Comments on the paper were made by Bros. Herbert Bradley, L. Vibert, and J. E. S. Tuckett.

## DE VIGNOLES AND HIS LODGE "L'IMMORTALITÉ DE L'ORDRE."

BY BRO. W. WONNACOTT, P.A.G.Sup.W., P.M.



THE Lodge No. 376 of the Modern Constitution, known as "L'Immortalité de l'Ordre" or more commonly "the Lodge of Immortality," was warranted on the 16th of June, 1766, by Lord Blayney, G.M. Of this Lodge very little appears to be known; its life was but a short one, for it was erased from the roll in 1775, but some of its members became notorious during the few years that it lasted. Its meeting place was at the headquarters of the Craft, the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand, where the Grand Lodge of the Moderns held its quarterly communications over a long period, some sixteen years prior to the building of Freemason's Hall.

The Lodge struck a very choice medal in silver engraved by Kirk, which bears the date 1766. It is described<sup>1</sup> in Bro. Shackles's "Medals of British Freemasonry" (1901), a publication issued by our Lodge, and also in Marvin's catalogue, No. 466 (p. 189). The obverse shows a mason, surrounded with the tools of his craft, cutting an inscription upon the base of a monument "IMMORTALITATI ORDINIS MDCCLXVI." (To the Immortality of the Order, 1766) and the legend round the margin reads:—LIBBER. FRATR. ARCHITECTONIC. LONDINENS.

The reverse is filled with a sun in splendour shining on a tombstone on which is a sprig of acacia, while a serpent encircles the stone. Round the margin are the words:—NON EST MORTALE QUOD OPT.

Impressions or casts are to be found in the Shackles, Lintz, Hamburg and Rostock collections and in those of the Apollo Lodge and Minerva Lodge at Leipsic. Grand Lodge has no copy of the medal.

The brethren who formed the Lodge were ten in number, and being intended for the foreign masons in the metropolis, it was decided to work in the French language only and to adopt the high-sounding title of "L'Immortalité de l'Ordre." It is on record, as we shall see later, that the Grand Master (although he refused to sanction<sup>2</sup> the first choice of a title, "L'Immortalité des Frères") granted the warrant of constitution with a condition attached that the French tongue should be used in the Lodge working, but this condition was afterwards departed from, with deplorable results.

In Appendix A will be found the list of founders and members down to December 1767, but from what Lodges the founders came there appears to be no record: and Appendix B gives the charitable contributions of the Lodge.

Among the early initiates were Francis Des Barres, Louis Duval, and the Chevalier D'Eon, the last just coming into public notoriety on account of the fever of speculation which arose on the question of his sex.<sup>3</sup>

The Lodge was constituted on the 8th September, 1766, at the Crown and Anchor in the Strand. The stated Lodge nights were the first and third Tuesdays in the month, and at its origin it was decided to draft the By-Laws in French. No copy of these laws is known to exist,<sup>4</sup> but it is ascertained that some of the regulations provided for the work to be entirely in French, that the monthly dues

<sup>1</sup> No. 2, with an illustration on Plate I.

<sup>2</sup> Gould ii., 495.

<sup>3</sup> In the document presently to be referred to the Chevalier is mentioned throughout as "he."

<sup>4</sup> In the *Rainford Papers* in the British Museum (Add. MSS. 23675) are some extracts of the By-Laws, which have been copied by Bro. Gordon Hills. See A.Q.C. xxv., 159-160: his footnote, A.Q.C. xxvi., 94, gives 1758; it should be 1768.

were 9s. 3d., (later reduced to 6s. 0d.) that no business should be taken on the day of St. John's Feast, that no resolution or alteration of the laws could be made unless seven members at least were present on a regular Lodge night, that no member proposed for joining could be received until the month following, and only those who could speak French.

The founders raised a sum of £133 towards the necessary expenses, to be repaid as convenient when the surplus in hand was over £10, but there is no record that any surplus was ever realised. The initiation fee was fixed at £15 9s. 0d., an extraordinarily high amount for those days, and joining members were required to pay £7 9s. 0d.: a guinea of these fees was paid to the benevolent fund for each degree taken by a candidate.<sup>1</sup>

None of these severe requirements appear to have militated against the successful career of the Lodge in its early days; on the contrary, admissions of candidates were numerous, and a large balance must have accrued, or would have accrued had it not been for the blighting influence of the first Master, de Vignoles, whose connection with the Lodge it is now my purpose to relate in further detail.

At the time the Lodge of Immortality was founded, John de Vignoles held the appointment of and signed himself as "Provincial Grand Master for Foreign Lodges." A considerable amount of information is given about this curious personage in his paper on the English Provincial Grand Lodge of the Austrian Netherlands by Brother Count Goblet d'Alviella (in *A.Q.C.* xxv.<sup>2</sup>), and the signature of De Vignoles is to be found on the warrant granted on the 20th January, 1770, to "*La Vraie et Parfaite Harmonie*" at Mons, and also on the patent dated two days later creating the Marquis de Gages as Provincial Grand Master of the Austrian Netherlands. The endorsement on the back of this patent, signed by De Vignoles on 20th March following indicates that by this instrument he waived his jurisdiction as G.M.P. (Grand Maître Provinciale) over the territory now placed or to be placed in future under the charge of the Marquis de Gages, and refers to a previous agreement to this effect made with the latter person on the 17th December, 1769. The negotiations between De Gages and the G.M. of England (the Duke of Beaufort) were conducted entirely through De Vignoles, "*G.M.P. pour les loges étrangères*." This waiver of jurisdiction did not affect the position of de Vignoles in the English Grand Lodge, for he continued to hold the appointment for several years after this.

Our distinguished Brother, Count Goblet d'Alviella, has carefully traced out and brought to light the sinister career of De Vignoles as an agent in the secret service of the Austrian Netherlands, from 1766 to the commencement of 1769, when for some unknown reason he was dismissed from that service, and further points out that sums contributed by Belgian Lodges towards the Hall Fund in London (through De Vignoles) failed to reach their destination. Heseltine, the Grand Secretary, pressed the foreign Prov.G.M. for these sums and threatened to expose him before the Committee of Charity "for having so long trifled with a matter which being known must at once destroy you in the Society of Masons." The matter was squared up between de Vignoles and Heseltine, the French Ambassador in London having intervened.<sup>3</sup>

I have found one letter in the collection of miscellaneous papers which De Vignoles wrote to Heseltine, referring to an interview that the Grand Secretary had with the Ambassador. There is no date affixed, but it may be placed about June or July, 1771:—

Monsieur

Je serois bien injuste, si je n'avois pas appris avec reconnaissance les dispositions fraternelles et amicales que vous avez montrées a M.

<sup>1</sup> The fees were high, much above the average of Modern Lodges. The only instance comparable was the Mother Lodge at Berlin (under the Strict Observance), where the fees were 25, 50 and 100 Rix dollars for the three degrees, £29 1s. 0d. total.

<sup>2</sup> Brother D'Alviella's reference (*A.Q.C.* xxv., p. 46) dates the opening in London of "*L'Immortalité de l'Ordre*" as 1776, an error for 1766.

<sup>3</sup> See *A.Q.C.* ii., 100. "The Rotterdam brethren placed no great trust in De Vignoles . . . to whom they ascribed a great predilection for introducing innovations."

l'Ambassadeur au sujet de nos differends; recevez en le temoignage et soiez persuadé du desir que j'ai et que j'ai toujours eu de vous donner toute satisfaction en mon pouvoir. C'est pourquoi d'accord avec M. l'Ambassadeur; je vous demande le moment où vous pourcez me faire l'honneur de passer chez moi en James Street Covent Garden pour vous y faire connoître que la rigueur du sort m'a seule commandé, et vous y demontrer les arrangemens que me permet ma position actuelle.

Je me flatte de vous y convaincre que si par le passé j'ai en tort envers vous, ce n'a été que parce que j'ai été moi-même victime des torts des autres. . . .

Votre tres humble serviteur,

De Vignoles.

But to revert to the Lodge of Immortality. During the mastership of De Vignoles negotiations were opened with the Lodge of Antiquity for amalgamation (see *A.Q.C.* xxv., 174). On the 26th August, 1767, the R.W.M. and several members of L'Immortalité attended Lodge No. 1 with Proposals of Union, which proposals were postponed to the meeting on the 2nd of September. After a further delay (28th October) a draft "Answer" by the Lodge of Antiquity was prepared, and further negotiations on the matter were carried on during the winter, until on the 23rd of March, 1768, Des Barres and Leautier attended before No. 1 Lodge to reply to the "Answer," but in the absence of the R.W.M. of L'Immortalité a decision was again postponed. Des Barres was once more present at the Lodge of Antiquity on the 13th of April, and Leautier on the 25th of May, without result, and at this point the proposals for the union of the two Lodges appear to have been abruptly dropped.

De Vignoles continued as Master of his Lodge until the election in June of 1769. By this time the members had awakened to the true character of their first Master, and a change was accordingly made. De Vignoles was displaced, and Leautier, a conscientious and firm officer, succeeded him. The By-Laws underwent revision; there were scenes in the Lodge; Pierre Duval, a supporter of De Vignoles, protested against the proceedings and withdrew, and several old members resigned. From this time De Vignoles lost control of Lodge affairs, as the sequel will show, and began to show his bad temper. During the time he occupied the chair of Master no accounts had been rendered to the Lodge, and it had in fact run into debt, due to his alleged extravagance and careless administration, and at a later date he was virtually charged with misappropriating the funds of the Lodge. Apparently he resigned at some date not indicated (but later than June, 1770, for on 3rd of June of that year he invited Heseltine to attend the Lodge to meet the D.G.M., the Hon. Charles Dillon), and after an unsuccessful effort to be received back into the Lodge, used his high position in the Grand Lodge to bring pressure to bear upon the remaining members and to have the Lodge closed down by superior authority. He and his clique presented a Petition to the Grand Master early in 1771, signed by fourteen present and past members and "associates," enumerating several serious charges against those who had prevented his re-admission, one of which charges was that the Lodge had now decided to work in the German tongue. He carefully manœuvred the presentation of this Petition, and prevented the two Wardens from seeing the substance of his complaint until shortly before the actual meeting of the Committee of Charity. The Wardens were particularly concerned in this matter, for Leautier, the reigning Master, had recently died and the chair of the Lodge was for the moment vacant. The Petition was drawn up on the 21st of January, 1771, and on the 26th James Heseltine, Grand Secretary, wrote in some perplexity to Des Barres<sup>1</sup> informing him that on the 30th of the month the complaint would be dealt with by the Committee of Charity. He again wrote on the 29th enclosing a copy of the memorial, as no reply had come to hand by way of answer to his former letter. This left no time for the respondents to consult and prepare any statement, and

<sup>1</sup> Junior Warden of the Lodge at this date.

apparently the Committee of Charity acted upon the *ex parte* statement, and commissioned the Deputy Grand Master to call both parties together to hear and possibly determine the differences between them.

Accordingly, on the 18th of February, 1771, the parties appeared before the Deputy Grand Master, the Hon. Charles Dillon, sitting as an arbitrator. A delay of one week was granted at the request of Vulliamy, one of the founders, in order to prepare a defence, and he endeavoured without success on the following Sunday to have Monday's adjourned meeting again postponed. Dillon refused this further postponement, and again sat at the Crown and Anchor on Monday, the 25th February, to discharge the duties of his commission from the Committee of Charity. On this occasion only one of the parties was represented, that of the old members, headed by De Vignoles and his former Wardens, Pierre Duval and the Chevalier D'Eon appearing with five others. The Deputy Grand Master decided to make one other effort to patch up the quarrel, and notified both parties that on the 6th of March he would proceed to dispose of the case, whether the parties were present or absent. Meanwhile the landlord was enjoined not to part with any furniture or regalia of the Lodge; the Treasurer and Secretary were not to dispose of any funds until the dispute had terminated; and Romer, executor of the late Master, was instructed to bring any books or papers found among the effects of the deceased Brother Leautier.

The document (in French) is dated the 25th February, 1771, and signed by all who were present. Bro. Chetwode Crawley has already given a transcript of this in *A.Q.C.* xxv., p. 240, and brings it forward as proof that the Chevalier D'Eon had served as Junior Warden of the Lodge of Immortality, having signed this as "*Ancien Second surveillant.*" From the same source as Crawley, "the dusty archives of Grand Lodge,"<sup>1</sup> I am enabled to give the transcript of the original Memorial signed, with others, by the Chevalier D'Eon while actually serving as Junior Warden. In the Grand Lodge Library there exist the Petition of De Vignoles and his party, and the Answer as prepared by the six members of the Lodge, the former being dated 21st January, 1771, and the latter having no indication of the time it was presented, but from other evidence I assume this latter document was prepared at leisure, after the Grand Lodge had met in February of the same year. There are also many letters referring to the dispute, some of which are given later in this paper.

The Petition to the Grand Master, (Duke of Beaufort), consists of a paper cover surrounded by an engraved border,<sup>2</sup> and within this border is the following dedication:—

To the  
Most Noble  
Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort;  
Right Worshipful Grand Master;  
The Worshipful  
Deputy Grand Master;  
Wardens and Members  
of the  
Grand Lodge.

Within the cover is an inset of four printed pages of the Petition, continued on the inside of cover as page 5, and at the foot of the last page are the signatures of fourteen of the Petitioners, headed by De Vignoles, among them being that of the Chevalier D'Eon, Junior Warden of the Lodge and one of its initiates.

<sup>1</sup> Crawley does not sufficiently emphasise the adjective.—W.W.

<sup>2</sup> The border measures 11½ in. over all, by 7½ in. wide. The document itself has been trimmed with scissors, and folded for filing with other papers, being endorsed: "*Memorials of sev<sup>l</sup>. Brethren of the Lodge of Immortality of y<sup>e</sup> Order.*" As shown by the text, it is dated 21st January, 1771.

The document runs thus:—

[Page 1]

The humble PETITION of the several BROTHERS whose Names are hereunto subscribed,

SHIEWETH,

That on the 16th of June, 1766, your Petitioners, John de Vignoles, Peter Duval, Francis Lewis Cardinaux, and Hippolytus Francis Barthelemon, together with Six other Brothers<sup>1</sup>; of whom one is lately dead; Three have left England; and a Fifth has never followed his Works, and Brother Blache<sup>2</sup> joined together in forming and erecting, in London, at their common Expence, a Lodge which, under the Title of "The Immortality of the Order," *should never work but in French.*

Under this special Condition they applied to, and obtained from, the Lord Blayney, then Grand Master, a Patent. With this View, also, at their first Meeting, June 16, 1766, they specially provided, that the Code of their Laws should be in French.

On June 26, 1766, the Members, then present, raised by a voluntary Subscription, the Sum of £.133 odd Money, to defray, in Part, the necessary Expences to be incurred by this new Establishment: and by a Minute it was provided, That whenever the Treasury should, after all Charges paid, be more than £.10 in Hand, such overplus should constantly be divided amongst the Members in Proportion as each had contributed.

Forseeing

[2]

Foreseeing that the Use of the French Tongue might and would prove a Bar to their forming a numerous Body of select Members, it became necessary, and it was accordingly moved for and carried on the 28th of August, 1766, That the Terms of Initiation and Affiliation should be fixed at a very high Price. The latter at £.7:9:—the former at £15: 9:—.

The Design of the Founders, and of those who have since been received, was to secure to themselves a Re-admission, in Case Business, or other Circumstances should make it necessary for any of them to quit the Lodge for a Time, and they should afterwards desire to re-assume their Place.

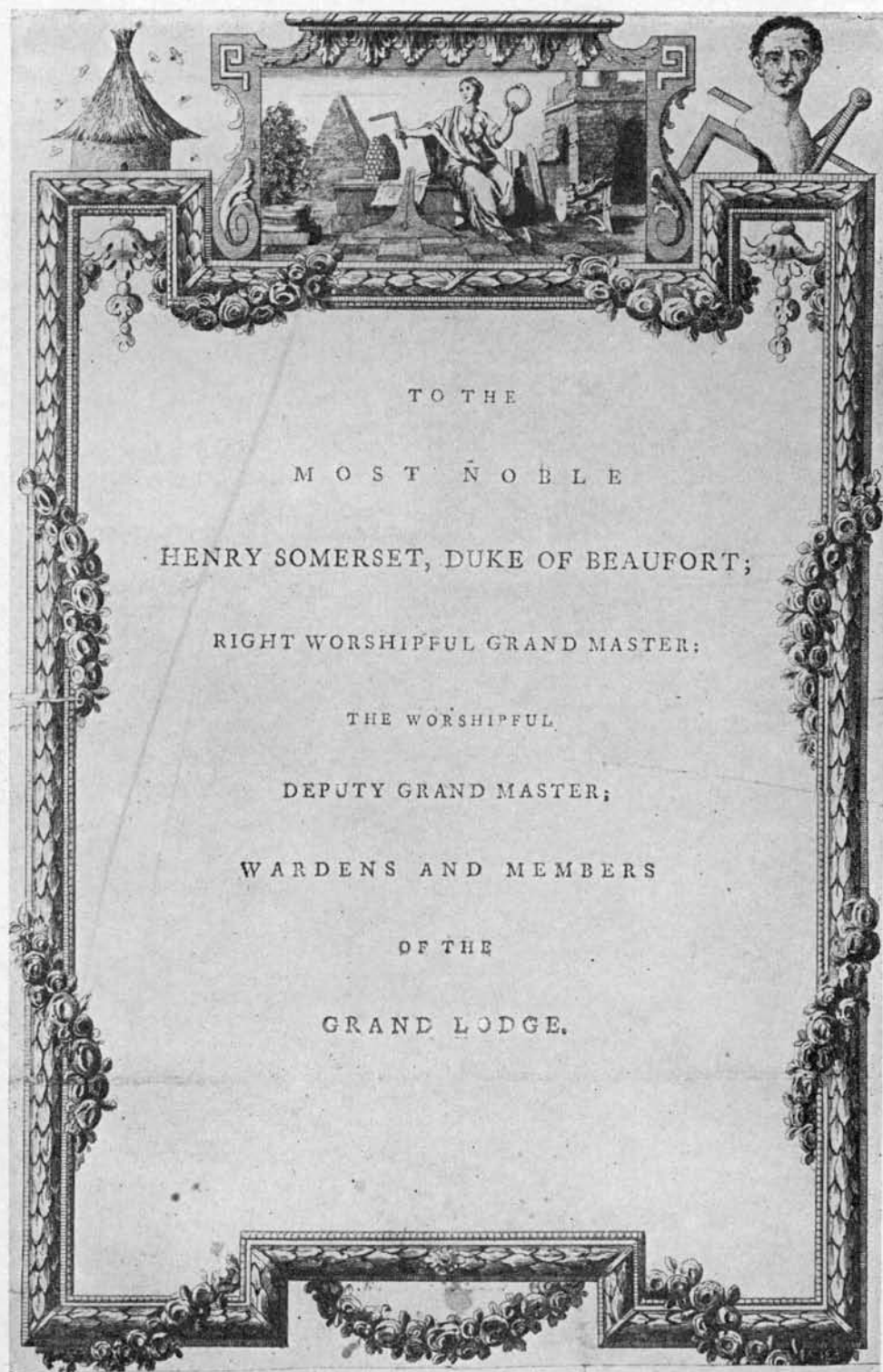
Without this, How is it that the Founders, upon their leaving the Society, did not get themselves reimbursed their Deposits? And to what Purpose would the Members have incurred so much Expence, unless it were to secure to themselves a constant and perpetual Claim upon the Lodge, so long as their Conduct should render them worthy of continuing it.

From hence proceeded two Regulations which are to be found in the Minutes of the Lodge.

The First is of the 26th of February; Article VI, and confirmed November 26, Article IX, whereby "No Mason, "who cannot talk French shall be admitted a Member."

<sup>1</sup> One of these was Justin Vulliamy, and the one "lately dead" was Leautier.

<sup>2</sup> John Francis Blache.



Cover of Petition by De Vignoles and others against the  
Lodge *L'Immortalité de l'Ordre*.



Agreed and concluded upon at an occasional Meeting, held the 21st of the 1st Month, 577<sup>th</sup>, by, and under the Authority of Brother De Vignoles, Provincial Grand Master for Foreign Lodges.

J. de Vignoles P. G. M. for Foreign Lodges & later Master of the Immortality of the order &  
 Peter Duval Late Senior Warden & Founder of the Lodge of the Immortality of the order &  
 Warden Henry Cole Thomas & Samuel James Dupré as associated  
 Le Chet Dion Senior Surveillant & later Master of the Immortality of the order &  
 Francis Lewis Carmona & later Secretary & founder  
 J. de Vignoles late Secretary & founder  
 Francis Hippolyte Bartholomew  
 Louis Duval, Ancient Member  
 Louis Secord late member

Signatures to Petition by De Vignoles and others against members of  
the Lodge L'Immortalité de l'Ordre.

The other is of the 2<sup>d</sup> of March, 1767, and says, "The French Tongue only, shall be in Use in their ordinary Works, unless by the unanimous Consent of the Brotherhood, and for a special and transitory Occasion, some other Language be permitted."

By a close Conformity to these Rules, it has happened, that for the Three First Years the Lodge has maintained itself with Splendour and Eclat, and by its regular Contributions to the general Fund of Charity, has attracted the Regard of the whole Corps of Masons.

The Change of Officers brought about in June, 1769, has proved fatal to this last Custom; since, from that Hour, to this, except in October, 1769, not a Shilling has been contributed to the Public Charity.

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In vain did the Founders, and some of the antient Members oppose the Change: their opinion was over-ruled, and they themselves considered as troublesome—Did any of the antient Brothers wish to be re-admitted, both they and they who proposed them were to be affronted; it now becoming a Rule, that such former Members should be upon the same Footing with Strangers, and should, like them, be proposed a Month before they were admitted.

In this Manner, the Brothers, Cardinaux, Du Roveray, and Lewis Duval were treated; who, with express Permission from the Lodge, had respectively absented themselves upon their private Affairs, and who were now to submit upon their return, to this new Regulation: but this Proceeding being considered by Brother John Peter Duval, as a Matter of Injustice, he protested against every Act and Resolution of the Lodge, till the Grand should have decided upon this Matter, and in the mean while withdrew.

It was not difficult to see that Steps, thus irregularly taken, pointed at some other Object; such of the antient Members, who foresaw this Object, and found themselves too weak to re-establish those Rules of the Society which had thus been invaded, retired from the Lodge with Discontent.

The Lodge was, by this Time, upon the Brink of Dissolution; and it was now to be recovered by the Party whose Management had brought on its Destruction, by a Resolution equally extravagant as it was extraordinary—This Resolution was nothing less than to receive Members Gratis; or, in other Words, to transfer the Property of the Effects belonging to the Lodge to those who had no Share in the Purchase.

In consequence of this Step, on the Day appointed for the Celebration of the Feast of St. John the Baptist, it was proposed by Five Brothers then present, viz. Brother Leautier, since deceased, and Brother Blache, Des Barres, Lapeyre and Sauer (For though the Chevalier D'Eon was present, nevertheless he was then no longer Member) to receive into the Society, Gratis, the Five following Gentlemen, and who were accordingly admitted, viz. Valtravers, Romer, Staub, . . . . .

This Admission your Petitioners consider as null, because it is in direct Contradiction to Three positive Laws of the Lodge; One of which prohibits any

Business

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Business to be done on the Celebration of that Day. Another requires the Presence of Seven Members to pass a Resolution. And a Third provides, That no Member to be proposed at any Meeting shall be received till the following.

In this Manner they proceeded to overturn the Lodge; to shut the Door against those Members that were out; to force such of the Dissentients as were within to withdraw, and to hear no more Complaints against their new System of Laws which dispensed with contributing to the general Charity.

Thus disposed, this pretended Lodge had scarce commenced their Winter Meetings, but in October last it was moved for and carried, That they should continue their Works *only in the German Tongue*.

In vain did Brother La Peyre oppose this Resolution. He began to consider himself as excluded, and protesting against this Innovation, left the Society.

Under these Circumstances your Petitioners pray, That the following Resolutions may meet with the Sanction of the Worshipful the Grand Lodge, and that they may be ordered accordingly.

- I. That the Admission of the Brothers, Valtravers, Romer, Staub, . . . . . be declared null and void.
- II. That the Lodge of the Immortality of the Order, now consisting of no more than Four Members, be deemed irregular and incomplete.
- III. That, for the Purpose of restoring to the Lodge its Authority to Work, agreeably to the Laws, your Petitioners be declared lawful Members.
- IV. That, in consequence thereof, your Petitioners and the Four Members above-named, and who now pretend to form this Lodge, do forthwith proceed to a free Election of Officers, for the Remainder of the present year, under the Direction of a Grand Officer appointed by the Committee to preside for that Purpose.
- V. That the Lodge of the Immortality of the Order, be confirmed for ever in its Quality of FRENCH LODGE, under Penalty of forfeiting its Patent, if it should continue the Use of any other Language in its Works.

VI. That

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- VI. That the Five Brothers, Valtravers, Romer, Staub . . . . . who were illegally admitted in June last, may be at Liberty to be proposed afresh, and to be admitted or rejected according to the Votes of the united Brothers.

Your Petitioners are rather more anxious to solicit this Favour, as they see with Pain, that the very Institution of the Lodge is in Danger of being lost, more than a Year being elapsed since those who pretend to compose it have contributed to the general Fund of Charity.

Your Petitioners, likewise expect this Indulgence from the Grand Lodge, with the greater Confidence, as they flatter themselves to be

able to restore to the Lodge of the Immortality of the Order, its pristine State and Lustre, by admitting into it none but lawful Members, by placing its Valuables in the Hands of those who had assisted towards their Purchase, by keeping up the Usage of contributing to the general Fund of Charity, and by neglecting nothing which may serve to replace the Money which has been otherwise applied.

And your Petitioners shall ever pray.

Agreed and concluded upon at an occasional Meeting, held the 21st of the 1st Month, 5771, by, and under the Authority of Brother De Vignoles, Provincial Grand Master for Foreign Lodges.

Then follow these signatures:—

J. de Vignoles P.G.M. for foreign Lodges & late Master of the Immortality of the Order & founder.

J. Peter Duval late Senior  
Warden & founder.  
Carsten Henry Cole  
Premier Surveillant.  
Le Chev<sup>r</sup> D'Eon Second  
Surveillant.  
Francis Lewis Cardinaux  
Late Secretary & founder  
P. Du Roveray late Secretary  
L. La peyre archi[tecte]  
Francis Hippolite Barthelemon  
fondateur  
Lewis Duval, Ancient Member.  
Louis Secard late member.

Ange Giraudy Initiated in the  
Loge.  
James Dupré, as associated.  
P. Metivier as associated.  
Ferdin<sup>d</sup>. Gilliard Inisated in y<sup>e</sup>  
Lodge.

The sequel will show that the Petition was ultimately dismissed, and that there were no less than thirteen regular members of the Lodge at the time the Petition was presented. On the same day that this Petition was drawn up and signed by De Vignoles and the others, a notice was served on the landlord of the Crown and Anchor (Bro. Holloway) not to part with any property of the Lodge:—

We whose names are subscribed do hereby Injoin you & you are hereby desired upon no occasion whatsoever to lend or suffer to pass out of your hands upon any Request or Application other than the Direction of the Subscribers to this Paper, any of the Implements or other things which belong to the Lodge called the Immortality of the Order & of which you are now in possession. And for your so doing this shall be your sufficient Authority.

London the 21st January 1771.

J. De Vignoles Prov<sup>l</sup>. G<sup>d</sup>. Master for foreign Lodges & late  
Master of the Lodge of Immortality.  
Peter Duval past Senior Warden.  
Le Chev. D'eon de Beaumont ancien S<sup>d</sup>. surveillant.  
F. L. Cardinaux ancien Secrétaire.  
J. P. Du Roveray ancien Secretary.  
L. Lapeyre ancien architecte.  
J. P. Du Roveray by order of Lewis Duval.  
J. De Vignoles by order for H. F. Barthelemon,  
& for Lewis Secard.

Witness { Matthew Pagan Mason.  
Jn<sup>o</sup>. Platel.

The following extracts, letters from the Grand Secretary Heseltine, to Francis Des Barres, are from Letter Book No. 2, fo. 80. Leautier had passed away before the year 1771 had opened, and no meeting of the Lodge had yet been held to fill his place as Master. Hence the quandary in which Heseltine found himself:—

To M<sup>r</sup>. Des Barres.

Sir

A Memorial has been delivered to me relative to some irregularities in the L. of Immortality which happened during the time Bro<sup>r</sup> Leautier was Master. This Mem<sup>l</sup>. is signed by Bro<sup>r</sup> De Vignoles and several other Brethren, and it is intended to be presented at the next C. of Charity Wednesday the 30th Ins<sup>t</sup>. As there is not any Mas<sup>r</sup>. of the L. at present, I am at a loss how to proceed, or whom to summons on this occasion, but if you choose to take notice of it, or in any manner to answer it at the Committee of Charity, any inform<sup>on</sup>. in my power as to the mode of y<sup>r</sup> proceedings at the Committee shall be most readily communicated by

Sir &c.

J.H.

G.S.<sup>1</sup>

D<sup>rs</sup>. Commons

26th Jan<sup>y</sup> 1771.

Sir.

As I have not had the pleasure of hearing from you in consequence of my L<sup>r</sup>. of Saturday last, I take the liberty of inclosing you a Copy of the Memorial relative to the L. of Immortality for your Inform<sup>on</sup>. & am

Sir &c.

J.H.

G.S.

D<sup>rs</sup>. Commons

29th Jan<sup>y</sup>. 1771.

M<sup>r</sup>. Des Barres.

The second of the documents now reproduced is an "Answer to the Petition," bearing no date, and signed by the two Wardens (no Master's name appearing), two of the founders, and two other members.

It is wholly in type, consisting of sixteen pages folded in a paper cover, on the face of which is the displayed title as follows:—

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ANSWER  
TO THE  
PETITION  
PRESENTED BY  
Brother De Vignoles, and Others,  
The Twenty-first of *January*, 1771,  
TO THE MOST NOBLE  
Henry Somerset, Duke of *Beaufort*,  
RIGHT WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER,  
The Worshipful Deputy GRAND MASTER,  
WARDENS and MEMBERS,  
OF THE  
GRAND LODGE.

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[Page 1]

*The underwritten MEMBERS of the Lodge, THE IMMORTALITY OF THE ORDER, find themselves under a Necessity to lay before the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge*

<sup>1</sup> All copies of letters in the Letter Book have many words abbreviated in copying, and the initials of the writer as given above.

*their present Answer to a Petition of Brother de Vignoles, signed also by Brothers J. P. Duval, Cole, Chevalier Deon, Cardinaux, Du Roveray, La Peyre, Barthelemon, L. Duval, and Secard, of late Members of the Lodge THE IMMORTALITY OF THE ORDER, and others also of late associated thereto.*

This talk is by no means agreeable to the underwritten, as it must engage the attention of the R.W.G. Lodge, and possibly, from the unavoidable extent of this answer, make us be thought troublesome; but we dare intreat the indulgence of the Assembly, as it concerns us deeply to be freed of the odium, which the misrepresentation of us in the said Petition may have cast against us. It endeavours to make us appear as unjust towards our Brethren, arbitrary in our decisions, guilty of a misapplication of the stock designed for the relief of indigent Brethren, and to have acted generally against the laws of the Order. We flatter ourselves to destroy the bad impression which each of these charges might have given of us, and to shew that they are not grounded, but exist only in the fancy of the aforesaid Petitioners.

It is proper to re-capitulate those divers heads of accusations and complaints, that the same order may be observed in the answers.

I. Brother de Vignoles is pleased to call us a *pretended Lodge, being only composed of four Members*; and, according to him, an insufficient

number

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number to hold a Lodge. That these four Members are the remainder of those who contradicted, and carried votes by number against the Brethren truly zealous for the splendor and eclat of the Lodge, as also against contributing to the fund of charity, and this to such a degree, *that those Brethren were forced to withdraw from the Lodge, and have not been re-admitted.*

II. Brother de Vignoles complains, that the Lodge has transgressed the general laws *by receiving several gentlemen into the Society gratis*; that the irregularities have been so far as to *make their admission on the day of St. John's feast, and when the Lodge was not held by a sufficient number to that effect*; that the property of the Lodge is transferred to those who have not contributed thereto.

III. That since the late Brother Leautier was elected Master of the Lodge, instead of Brother de Vignoles,<sup>1</sup> it has contributed but once to the general fund of charity, and that it has applied the stock designed for the indigent to other uses, and does, notwithstanding, pay none of the Brothers Creditors for their advances.

IV. The Lodge has refused to re-admit those of the ancient Members who have been proposed.

V. The Lodge has taken the resolution to work in the German tongue.

Such is the picture which Brother de Vignoles has drawn of the Lodge, THE IMMORTALITY OF THE ORDER; happily for the Lodge, the merit of the invention is all his own, but most of his strokes differ from the truth, or even its semblance, as shall be shewn hereafter.

It seems that we are indebted for this attack of Brother de Vignoles and his followers, to the loss of the late worthy Brother Leautier, Master of the Lodge; 'till then, the firmness and knowledge of that respectable Mason, did awe into silence such frivolous complaints, but the event of his decease, has raised the courage of those who were constrained by his virtues; they perhaps have thought us unable, or

<sup>1</sup> In June, 1769.

unwilling, to undertake an answer to a Petition framed with so much art: They know, and we readily acknowledge it, that our ordinary business makes us little acquainted, and still less inclined to debate such idle and fractious *discussions* before the W.G. Lodge; and in order to astonish us the more, and gain all possible advantage of a surprise, care has been taken to hand a copy of the Petition (made and signed 21 Jan.) to one of the Wardens on the eve, and to the other on the very day (6 Feb.) in which the said Petition was presented to the W.G.

Lodge,

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Lodge, depriving them thereby of the opportunity to consult with each other, and to give in their answer, with a view, no doubt, of abusing the equity of the W.G. Lodge, and to obtain its authority to some step or other, to the prejudice of the real and actual Members of the Lodge.

With an intent also to give a greater appearance of right to their frivolous pretentions, the Petitioners have affected to swell their number by Brethren who have been aggregates or associates to the Lodge; this title gave them never any sort of right or claim on what belonged to the Lodge, neither had they any vote in the deliberations, but were simply invited like the Members, to all public meetings or feasts of the Lodge; this subterfuge might have appeared unworthy to any one who could think himself grounded in his allegations and demands.

What will this W. Assembly think of the art used to obtain these suscriptions to the Petition? One of them has declared, that he signed it on the promise, that in case of success he should be paid thereby off a sum due to him by one of the Petitioners, and to be otherwise ignorant of the contents, having never read, or heard the Petition read to him. What will be said, when it shall be proved that all those Petitioners, except Brother J. P. Duval and La Peyre have long ago demanded and received their dismissal from the list of Members, and have since no longer paid the usual contribution to the support of the Lodge.

The Petitioners apply to the W.G. Lodge, and make complaints, even before they have asked for redress of their pretended grievances from those who could have done it, had they been just ones; this way of proceeding is very little brotherly, and carries an inward conviction of injustice, and of an intention to surprise.

The Petition speaks of debts contracted by the Lodge; this circumstance does no honour to those who have directed it in its beginning, and proves that they have cared little to acquit those debts. Their bad œconomy is striking, when casting a view on the list of the numerous admissions made into the Society at an exorbitant rate. What need further be said, than that for a long time these debts were kept secret from the most part of the Members; that the Lodge to this day has not obtained a clear approved state of those debts. It is only since Brother de Vignoles is no longer Master of the Lodge, and that (as he says) it has lost all its éclat and splendor; that means have been taken to know the true state, and to do Justice where it belongs.

We

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We will not extend further these preliminary reflections, but take off the mask from Brother de Vignoles's Petition, unveil its sophistry, led by pure truth, demonstrate the fallacy of his allegations in every complaint, and enable our Judges to decide on the merits of the complaints made against us in the Petition.

I. Brother de Vignoles pretends, by his memorial, *that the Lodge, THE IMMORTALITY OF THE ORDER, consist at present of no more than four ancient members, a number (in his opinion) insufficient to hold a Lodge.*

*Answer.* How can Brother de Vignoles be ignorant, that the number of four Members of the third degree, is more than sufficient to hold a Lodge, since by a constant and invariable rule but three are required? This doctrine of Brother de Vignoles demonstrated false, and the contrary acknowledged by every Mason, even of the first degree, what must become of the consequences drawn therefrom? He destroys his own work, by acknowledging that there remains in the Lodge four ancient Members besides those who have been received since last June,<sup>1</sup> which the Petition endeavours to exclude, without alledging any thing against them. The Petitioners, by acknowledging that they are no longer Members of the Lodge, having neither title nor quality to complain of its steps and actions should even not be heard thereon, and by this single argument, all their pretensions are invalidated, and their demands dismissed.

But why does Brother de Vignoles admit but of four of us as Members of the said Lodge, since we are six in number, viz.

Brothers Blache and Vulliamy Founders	
Des Barres	received 25 June, 1766
Saur	ditto 17 May 1768
Du Bois	ditto 3 April 1769
March	ditto 6 June 1770.

Brother de Vignoles received himself these four last, and all the six have not ceased contributing to this day to the support of the Lodge. This omission of two of us in the Petition of Brother de Vignoles is not for want of memory, it is well known that he has it very good. To which of us six then, does he pretend to give exclusion, and for what reasons? But should there remain only four as he pretends, or even but three, that number will, no doubt, be acknowledged sufficient to hold a Lodge.

The Petition of Brother de Vignoles lays down for another basis, a principle no less erroneous than the preceding, by pretending that seven

Members

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Members should be assembled to form a resolution of the Lodge, receive other Members, &c. The Lodge passed a resolution, 27 Nov. 1766, that no law should be binding on its Members, unless approved of in a Lodge held by usual invitation of all, and wherein seven of them at least should be present. Had this resolution been a law of the Lodge to the extent and meaning given thereto by the Petition, it would be contrary to the fundamental laws of the Order, and void thereby; the intention of such a resolution was no doubt to secure the approbation of one half, or at least one third part of its Members to any law that might be proposed; but it never was to stop the usual business of a Lodge in any other proceedings, though held by a lesser number; and it would indeed be absurd to pretend that a Lodge, consisting of nine or ten Members, should always assemble seven of them; the majority of two thirds may justly appear sufficient.

We can prove by many instances in the minutes, that Brother de Vignoles, when Master of the Lodge, has himself often deviated from the rules laid down in his Petition, both in respect to many important

<sup>1</sup> June of 1770.



resolutions, as for admission of Members; (vide 15 March, 1769) it is possible he grounds his assertion on a pretended code of laws compiled by himself which underwent a great many objections in the divers committees wherein it was examined, and has to this day not received the approbation of seven Members, agreeable to the resolution of Nov. 1766, neither is the said code of laws to be found amongst the records now in our possession, and we believe it is not signed by any of the then Members, at least it is not by any of us; neither do we find any other mention of it in the minutes, except 24 Sept. 1767, when Brother de Vignoles, then Master, offered to the Lodge held by himself, Brothers Cardinaux, Du Roveray, La Peyre, and a Servant, Wattel, (to whom he pretended to give the rights of a Member, though he contributed nothing to the Lodge, and even received a salary for his attendance). His laborious compilation, that pretended code of laws for approbation which was to be binding on fifteen other Members, for the Lodge had then nineteen Members, as may be seen in the book of minutes; as no resolution could ever be of greater importance to the brethren of the Lodge than this approbation of a set of bye-laws, one would naturally have thought that care would be taken to give it all possible authenticity; but we see that there was not one third of the Members present, nor even the number of seven, required by former and those same laws, and that but four Members and a half (for we know not how to define the qualifications of a Servant) pretended to bind all the rest.

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The principle which Brother de Vignoles lays down, that the presence of seven Members is required to form a resolution, and which makes the foundation of his Petition, is either true or false, and we leave him to chuse which he pleases. If true, how could the aforesaid four Members, and a Servant, form the most interesting resolution of the Lodge, and confirm the pretended code of laws; and if these might do so, why should not a greater number be suffered to admit and receive as Members of the Lodge, Masons of the third degree? Let Brother de Vignoles apply this answer to all his Memorials, and to every one of his Complaints in particular.

II. According to Brother de Vignoles, *the admission of the Brothers Valtravers, Romer, Staub, and others, has been irregular, because it has been done by five Members only; because they have been received on the day of St. John's feast and admitted without any fees.*

*Answer.* As to the first part of this complaint it is already replied to by the preceding article; we observe further, that if any irregularity appears in this admission, Brother de Vignoles has given the first example of it; his constant maxim, when Master, was that the Members of the Lodge could ask for their dismission but on that day, and why should it not be as proper to receive others the same day? The Brothers Cazenove, and Ghillini, were received in that quality on 23 June, 1766, and on the 25th of same month, being St. John's day, Brothers Des Barres, L. Duval, Muller and Willermine were initiated to the first degree, let the feast have been held on the 23<sup>d</sup> or the 25th of June; these examples may serve to shew that Brother de Vignoles has himself entered on the day of the feast into the business which he complains of as irregular, and let it not be said that the Lodge did not celebrate the feast on the 25th of June, 1766, it was St. John's day, the Lodge was assembled, therefore it was feast day. But the faults of Brother de Vignoles should not authorise the Lodge to continue therein. The feast of St. John, last held by the Lodge, had first been fixed to the 27th of June, 1770, and was put off to the 4th of July. Thence springs the

error, it was on this last day that the complained of admission of the above-named Brothers as Members, was made; and if there appears any material irregularity in this, the Lodge is ready to acknowledge it, and remedy thereto by again proposing those Brethren. The Lodge will proceed agreeable to the required forms in this, respecting Brothers Valtravers, Romer and Staub; as to Brother March, should there be also an objection to his being received the same day, 4

July,

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July, as a Member, we must beg to observe, that he should be considered as a Member since the 6th of June before, as by our laws that title is due to him, from the moment that he was admitted by the Lodge to the third degree; and in order to convince Brother de Vignoles of this right, by his own actions, he will find by the minutes of 17 June, 1767, that he ranked among the Members for the election of a Master, Brother de St. Pierre, who had not been proposed before, nor admitted a Member in form; this was done at the request of three Brothers, who maintained, with great reason, that by the admission to the three degrees into this Lodge, he became essentially a Member thereof. And, indeed, what equity would there be in receiving from a candidate the extraordinary sum of 15l. 9s. and refusing him a share in the stock to which it is to be applied, while he, by that contribution, enriches the stock more than most of the Founders and other Members have done; therefore Brother March is to be looked on as a Member from the 6th of June, 1770, and we shall find that on the 4th of July, there was seven Members in the Lodge, (for the observation of Chevalier Deon being no longer one of them is too trivial). He attended on that day, and voted accordingly, and took his dismissal at the end of the day, together with Brother de Vignoles. Brother de Vignoles gives room to think, in his Petition, that we have admitted into the order, gratis, whereas we have only, agreeable to a resolution of the Lodge, admitted into the Lodge as Members, Masons of the third degree; it is of their admission, gratis, that complaint is made; but according to said resolution, Masons of the third degree, duly proposed and admitted by ballot, may be received, without paying any other fee than a discretionary alm to the indigent, until that the Lodge may, with greater justice, reform this resolution, and lay a tax on the new made Members (the Lodge has not yet altered any thing to the uncommon high price of its receptions into the order, viz. 15l. 9s. for the three degrees). Who is it, that would readily pay 7l. 9s. (the former fee of admission as Member) to have the honour to belong to a Lodge indebted; there are but three who have been admitted on this footing, viz. Brothers du Roveray, Saur, and Cole, they are like to be the last; for they were all ignorant of the state of the Lodge. Brother Saur was much surprised to learn, after his admission, that Brother La Peyre had, unknown to him, paid for him 7l. 9s. he then looked on it as a debt of honour and re-imbursed him.

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This high tax has, it is obvious, prevented many worthy Brethren from becoming Members of this Lodge; the number of them had insensibly diminished by the absence of many, and the retreat of others; for these reasons the Lodge did reform its first regulation on this head, a wise and necessary step, though called extravagant by Brother de Vignoles.

The stock of the Lodge cannot suffer by the admission of the Brothers, they pay the monthly contribution, and if one does but suppose that a little more œconomy is observed than heretofore, the Lodge must profit by the acquisition of worthy Members, even on that footing. The Brothers so admitted are two just to demand a share in the stock of furniture, &c, to which they have not contributed. The long inattention of the Lodge to its debts, together with the keeping in pay several unnecessary attendants, and suffering some Members to be free of costs to the charge of the Lodge, has alone prevented the Lodge from acquitting itself. Brother de Vignoles, during the whole time that he was Master, has never contributed one penny to its support; nay more, he had a coach to attend him, to and from the Lodge, at its expence. This single charge, when summed up, makes a considerable article in the Treasurer's Accounts; Brother de Vignoles was pleased to keep up the Banquets,<sup>1</sup> even beyond the hours agreeable to many Brethren, and the Lodge had to pay for his pleasures. At last, the eyes of the Majority being opened, the Lodge annulled the law, exempting the Master of the usual contribution, and made him liable to the same charges as the other Members. The better to succeed in this point, the Lodge then thought proper to elect another Master in lieu of Brother de Vignoles.

From this time we must date his ill temper towards the present Members of the Lodge; and if, at his retreat, he left the Lodge less rich than it ought to have been, Brother de Vignoles may ask himself the cause of it, without any more recrimination against the wise regulation of the Lodge, in accepting Members without a fee from which there results an advantage to the Lodge, and no prejudice to its Creditors.

Brother de Vignoles mentions a subscription, made 25 June, 1766, by the then members of the Lodge, *to defray, in part, the necessary expences to be incurred by this new establishment, of which they were to be re-imbursed in proportion, whenever the Lodge should have an overplus of 10l. in hand, after all charges paid.*

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The said subscription was made on the footing of a loan to the Lodge, to pay the necessary furniture, which was to be the surety, and mortgage to the subscribers, until they should be re-imbursed of their advances; this subscription was declared by Brother Peter Duval, then Treasurer, to amount to 130l. 5s. but the Lodge has hitherto no account of the particulars; even this Brother has said that he did not receive the whole sum. As to those who have really advanced money to that loan (amongst which it is well known that Brother de Vignoles is not to be comprehended, for, on this occasion, as for the usual contributions, he chose to keep his purse shut up) the Lodge will acknowledge them as its just creditors, and will do its utmost to do them strict justice, as far as the furniture and stock in its possession can and may admit of, though they should no longer remain as Members, and even be excluded from the society, should it so happen; but the Brothers who have petitioned, are not the only creditors of the Lodge, many others are absent, and Brothers Blache, Vulliamy, and Des Barres, actual Members, who have not ceased contributing claim between them three the sum of 18l. 18s. part of the said subscription.

The Lodge shall never depart from the principles of the strictest equity in this respect, and has this object more at heart, than Brother de Vignoles ever had; it is amazing that during all the time that he was Master, and that the Lodge was (as himself says) in all its splendor

<sup>1</sup> A rather early use of this term.

and éclat, and notwithstanding the large sum received for the numerous admissions made into the Order, amounts to 144l. 18s. and the contribution of the Members at 9s. 3d. per month, it is amazing, we must repeat it, that the Lodge has, during those three first years, paid no part of the debts incurred by the purchase of furniture. Had the Brethren, Members of the Lodge in its infancy, not reposed themselves so blindly on Brother de Vignoles, there would be now no astonishment at the large amount of debts contracted with so much mismanagement and indiscretion. They should have preferred a more frugal appearance, and have kept to the needful only, instead of an idle, deceiving ostentation which served but to hide and increase poverty and the debts of the Lodge. Several of our last meetings have had for their chief object to consider of these debts, and to dive into the mystery of the Lodge's real situation, even before to proceed to a new election of Master in lieu of the late brother Leautier; but our endeavours, in this respect, have been stopt by the public appearance of Brother de Vignoles's Petition, and the refusal of Bro-

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-ther Duval to give us his accounts, though he was assured of the intentions of the Lodge to ease him in his advances even by preference.

Brother Duval pretends to have given his accounts to the Lodge; none of us has ever seen them, and we do not find them amongst the Vouchers of the Lodge; the late Master has declared that they never were put into his hands, as should have been done. All these circumstances, and refusal of producing those accounts, can hardly be explained favourably for the demands made by Brother Duval; if his pretensions are clear and just, he should not hesitate in shewing them over and over again. The Lodge will make no sort of difficulty to acknowledge Brother Duval as a creditor for all his just demands, both for his share to the subscription, or for any other disbursements made by Order and to the profit of the Lodge; and the Lodge will readily admit him for the whole sum to the same sureties and mortgage of its furniture and stock, as the other creditors, but the Lodge does not think itself indebted to any one, nor bound to pay any demands which are kept from its cognizance.

Whenever the Lodge shall have satisfied its just creditors, particularly those who are no longer Members, then it may demand of the Brethren received without paying an admission fee, a proportion of the value which shall be in its Possession, and the Lodge hopes it will be thought that those of the late Members who, like Brother Vignoles, have not contributed anything thereto, may from this time be looked on as unjustified in troubling the Lodge on this head by their imaginary pretensions.

If the lustre and éclat of the Lodge is not now equal to what it was, we can on the other hand assure, that notwithstanding the reduction of the contribution to Six Shillings per Month, and the few receptions which have been made, that the debts of the Lodge are not increased since Brother de Vignoles has quitted the chair; and, on the contrary, that the Lodge has saved and increased its stock, because the Master has not been to its Charge, as before, and that all possible means have been taken to acquit such debts as shall be found just.

III. The Lodge, says the Petition, *has, since the fatal change of officers in June, 1769, contributed but once to the general fund of charity, and has put its constitution in danger of being lost.*

This complaint of Brother de Vignoles is repeated so often, and so much stress laid thereon, that his seeming zeal appears rather over-

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-done: What concern can it be to those who are not Members of the Lodge, and contribute nothing to the stock of what, becomes of it? The Lodge has never been warned that the constitution was in danger by this omission, and has simply understood that it would not be thought decent to recommend any one to the W.G. Lodge, and has therefore avoided it, though often solicited thereto; but should there indeed be a law, depriving us of the constitution for this neglect, we dare to hope that the W.G. Lodge will readily excuse us, when the real causes of our omission of this duty are known; this information becomes now necessary, and it may serve to make the Petitioners, and the merits of their allegations, better known.

It is to be observed, that the Lodge has always had two separate cash or purses, that of its own stock, and the other for the relief of indigents. At the admission to each degree, a Guinea was paid to this last by the candidates, and there was besides a collection made every Lodge Night for its benefit; it is from this purse that the Lodge has contributed so largely to the general fund of Charity, and has besides assisted many, without recommending them to the W.G. Lodge.

Each of these purses was to be held by a distinct Treasurer, Member of the Lodge; Brother de Vignoles was pleased to take on himself the despotic power to hold, in the quality of Master, the purse of Charity, notwithstanding the opposition of the Brethren, and the just and delicate observations made to him on his resolution, that was there but one Member objecting to his keeping that purse in his hands, he should not persist in so doing; but Brother de Vignoles could not be persuaded to desist from his arbitrary pretensions.

Some time after this debate, Brother Saur being admitted a Member of the Lodge, was astonished to see Brother de Vignoles assume with warmth the scandalous right of having that purse at his disposal; Brother Saur seconded the zeal of the Members who had before opposed this step, and proved the frivolity of that pretension: thus forced to give it up, Brother de Vignoles demanded to have the nomination of the Treasurer for this purse, which the Lodge would not allow of; and it was, after many altercations on this head, but with ill grace agreed to by him, that it should henceforth be in the hands of the Senior Warden.

Brother Duval alone supported the pretensions of Brother de Vignoles, and protested against the resolution of the Lodge, and appealed

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to the Grand Lodge; his views and motives have remained unknown, but the wisest thing he has done, has been to desist of his protest and appeal. In consequence of this regulation, Brother Duval being then Senior Warden, was made Depositary of this purse for Indigents; but Brother Cole, who succeeded him in that Office, could not, during the space of Ten Months, get the Balance into his hands; 'till at last Brother Duval, being come to the Lodge, and pressed on this head, did pay it over. Brother Cole took his dismissal two months after, in June, 1770, and did also keep the same deposit, under divers specious pretexts, until December last. Thus the Lodge has, for above one year, been kept out of that stock, and the last contribution made to the General Fund, was drawn from the supplies which came in otherwise, by collections, &c. Brother de Vignoles makes it a crime not to have continued the former contributions, and Brothers Duval and Cole, who have been the true cause of it, by withholding the stock, have also been so little considerate, to say no more, as to sign the Petition complaining

on this head, and imposing on the W.G. Lodge, in saying, *that this stock has been mis-applied*; it has been paid by Brother Cole to Brother Saur, in December last; it remains in this last's hands untouched, and he will not imitate his Predecessors, nor let it be called for twice, whenever the Lodge shall order him to pay it away. We must lastly observe, that if at any time the Lodge has mis-applied its Charities, by granting them to such as have afterwards been found unworthy of that favour, it has been to such as Brother de Vignoles has been pleased to recommend to the Lodge.

[IV.]<sup>1</sup> Brother de Vignoles, next complains, *that several late Members who desired to be re-admitted have been refused and affronted, and pretends that they had a right to come in again after their dismission whenever they should chuse without being proposed to the votes as others.*

There are Brethren who having absented with leave from the Lodge for their private business have notwithstanding always remained and been considered as Members of the Lodge, and have at their return contributed as before, these are Brothers Vulliamy and Du Bois. Others after their return have refused to pay the usual contribution of the Members, and have even attended on the workings of the Lodge as Visitors, these are Brothers Barthelemon, Cazenove and Du Roveray.

In the beginning of 1769, the return of Brother Louis Duval was mentioned in the Lodge with desire from him to continue as a Member, the Secretary sent him accordingly regular notice of the Meetings for  
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above six months, but at this time Brother Louis Duval having refused to pay to the Treasurer the usual Contribution, on his report of this refusal, those who first had mentioned the desire of his continuing a Member declared it was done without Brother L. Duval's orders, and the Lodge was thence obliged to look on him as no more a Member. Other Brethren, though remaining in this Capital, have given their dismission, viz. Cardinaux and Secard in June, 1769 and Cole, Deon, and de Vignoles, in July, 1770.

Brother Peter Duval after 9 or 10 Months absence from the Lodge, and who since June, 1769, has not paid anything to the support of the Lodge, made his appearance again and proposed the Brothers Louis Duval, Cardinaux, Du Roveray and Giraudi to be admitted Members of the Lodge; this last, by his own confession, to three of us had not given this commission, but the proposal not being seconded by three Members, agreeable to the rules of the Lodge, note was made in the Minutes of the proposal, it being the rule of the Lodge not to ballot directly for such are not presented by three Members, but put it off to the next meeting. This displeased so much the Brothers L. Duval and Du Roveray that they desired the proposal to be withdrawn, which was done.

On the day fixed for the Election of Officers, Brothers Du Roveray and Cardinaux were again proposed to the Lodge, but by reason of the Election and much other business on hand, it was thought proper to put off the motion until after the ceremony of the Election, and the Lodge acted with respect to these two Brothers in this instance as towards those who have since been admitted, who had also desired to be proposed before that day, and have repeated their application, which the Brothers Du Roveray and Cardinaux have not thought proper to do; can it be said that this is an affront to them? Brother Duval called it an injustice and protested against all further

<sup>1</sup> This is not numbered in the original Answer.

proceedings, until the W.G. Lodge should have decided on this transaction. There would result many great absurdities from the Brothers de Vignoles and Duval's way of reasoning, for according to their opinions any Member of a Lodge might suspend its resolutions whenever the fancy should take him to make some such frivolous protest.

However, for all this protestation Brother Duval joined in this same meeting to the election of a Master, in which he was a competitor, and had two votes; we must leave to himself how to reconcile this act with his Protest.

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If the Members who leave the Lodge had a right to retake their places, as is pretended, at will, and without being again proposed, why did these Brothers get themselves proposed? Their act shews they thought it a necessary step, those who remain constant in the Lodge, would have an evident disadvantage, by contributing all their money, time and care for the benefit of those who should have kept a long while free from expences and trouble, therefore such a pretended right, is incompatible with every idea of justice and equity.

V. The Petition complains, *that the Lodge has resolved to work in the German tongue, which is contrary to its first regulations, which confined its working to the French tongue only, and excluded from the admission to a Member all who should not be able to work in French.*

All private regulations and laws of a Lodge are no doubt made for its utility; as soon as this ceases, or that a greater advantage offers by the reform of those laws, the Lodge has, we think, the right and power to cancel the first and make other laws.

The intention of this Lodge in its infancy was to unite the foreign Brethren who were come to this capital, and could not attend on Lodges working in English. This was the utility in view, and it was thought most attainable in adopting the French tongue; but when the number of those to whom it is most familiar diminishes, and that those who prefer to converse in another language encreases, why should it not be lawful for the Lodge to work in one tongue rather than in another; the same intention still remains, the end is equally answered, the same utility for the benefit of the Society is found therein, the Lodge always assembles those Brethren who cannot frequent English Lodges; the proposal of working in German will no longer appear strange when it is known that there remained but one Frenchman in the Lodge, viz. Brother La Peyre; from the esteem we had for him we should have regretted losing him, but we could not pay all the attention we could have wished, when comparing this disappointment with the advantage of uniting a great number of Brethren, and it will be allowed that it is equally easy to find in this capital a number of worthy German Gentlemen as of French ones.

Such were our views for the greater benefit of the Society, and of the Lodge, but the deliberation of this proposal has been stopt, and Brother de Vignoles mentions it is an act already confirmed and past into a law, which has never been done, and had Brother La Peyre thought proper to come to the meetings of the Lodge he would not have had reason to

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join in the complaints formed against us. Brother de Vignoles seems besides to have forgotten, that the W. Brother Dunkerley, Provincial G.M. of Hampshire has been received an Honorary Member of this

Lodge, let this Brother declare whether he can work in French or not, and we shall probably find an instance of contradiction to the rule quoted by Brother de Vignoles; but this is not material to enter further into, the Lodge has not admitted amongst the new Members any improper person in this or any other respect.

The Petitioners conclude *in praying the W.G. Lodge, that one of the Grand Officers may be appointed to preside to a new election of Officers of the Lodge, and to admit the Petitioners to vote at the election, together with the actual Members, in order to restore to the Lodge its pristine state and lustre &c.*

The actual Members of the Lodge will ever esteem it a favour and honour to have one of the Grand Officers to direct their workings; but hope it may be said with becoming firmness, they will likewise ever refuse to admit to the election of their officers, or to any other act of a Member of the Lodge, all such who have never been admitted to this quality, and were only associated; as also all those who have ceased from being Members by taking their dismission, and have discontinued paying the usual contribution, and can therefore not act as Members of the Lodge without a regular re-admission; they are all at liberty to get presented to the Lodge, like all other Masons of the third degree, who shall be disposed to conform to the laws; the actual Members only have the right to vote at the election which is to be made, and may chuse Officers among themselves.

As to the lustre and splendour which the Petitioners intend to restore to the Lodge, we find, by the report of one of them, how this aim was to be come at.

This Brother Petitioner, being asked by two of us in a friendly manner, for the motives which made him join his name to the Petition of Brother de Vignoles, declared, with much frankness and good nature, that he had signed the Petition on the promise made to him, that should the Petitioners succeed in their undertaking, he should be paid for the amount due to him by one of them; he further declared, that he had never read nor heard the Petition read to him. When one has the happiness to be linked with people who can be thus prodigal of their signature, it becomes very easy to make a long list of Petitioners. Such is the lustre which was to be restored to the Lodge,

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or rather, its valuables were to be mortgaged to others than to the contributors thereto from the beginning of the Lodge.

And now, flattering ourselves to have demonstrated,

I. That the Lodge is actually consisting of more than sufficient number of ancient Members to hold a Lodge, and consequently to chuse their Officers jointly with the newly admitted Members amongst themselves.

II. That so far from intending any thing to the prejudice of the just Creditors, the Lodge has taken the most advisable means to know its true state, and to do justice, agreeable to the conditions of the subscription, to all them who shall prove their lawful demand; and that the conduct of the Lodge differs much in this respect, from that pursued during the presidency of Brother de Vignoles.

III. That the neglect of contributing to the General Fund of Charity has been occasioned by the Brothers Duval and Cole, who have withheld the stock designed for this use, and have notwithstanding dared to blame the Lodge and sign the Petition.



IV.—That it is false, that the said stock has been applied to other uses, and that it remains now entire in the hands of Brother Saur, as given to him in December last.

The Lodge conclude, in turn, by praying the W.G. Lodge, that Brother de Vignoles and those who have signed his Petition may be dismissed of their demands, being no longer Members of the Lodge; and thus having no title, qualification, or right to complain of a Lodge to which they do not belong anyway, and into which they cannot be re-admitted as Members, without being again approved of by ballot. And that the Petitioners may be ordered not to disturb any more, the peace, union and harmony now existing among the Members of the Lodge by any fresh Petitions, equally destitute of reasons, to which the Lodge shall no more take the trouble to answer.

And we, the underwritten, shall ever pray,

JOHN BAPTIST SAUR, *Senior Warden*,  
FRANCIS DES BARRES, *Junior Warden*  
JOHN FRANCIS BLACHE, *Treasurer and Founder*,  
JUSTIN VULLIAMY, *Member and Founder*,  
ABRAM DU BOIS, *Member*.  
JOHN MARCH, *Member*.

Such was the respectful but exceedingly trenchant "Answer" of the six members of the Lodge to the formidable Petition of the De Vignoles party.

The following letters in February and March of 1771 indicate the course of events in those months, and I leave them to tell the story.<sup>1</sup> Three others in July and November of the same year refer to the trouble between the Grand Secretary and the Grand Master Provincial for Foreign Lodges, over the money which the former was pressing for:—

Hon. Chas. Dillion to Ja\*. Heseltine.

February 6. 1771.

Sir

Mr. de Vignole was with me this morning and complained that tho' your letter was dated the 1st Inst., he only received it the third, & that it is impossible for him at so short a notice to inspect the books in order to make good his allegations & summon the other Members. I cannot then agree with [him] in this, and as in Matters of this kind the strictest impartiality ought to be observed, I have fixed the Meeting for Monday s'ennight at the Mitre in Fleet [Street] and beg you will directly give notice to all the parties accordingly.

I send you the long Titles of the Russian Gentleman  
& Remain Sir

Your sincere humble Serv<sup>t</sup>.

Chas. Dillon.<sup>2</sup>

[9 Feb. 1771]

Monsieur & S.F.

Vous êtes prié par M. Dillon de sommer le plutôt possible tous les freres qui pretendent être membres de la loge l'Immortalité, à se rendre lundi 18 du courant à la Taverne du Crown & anchor dans le Strand.

La sommation doit être en son nom & par ordre de la Grande Loge donné en committé le 30 Janvier & confirmé dans la communication de quartier . . .<sup>3</sup> fevrier.

<sup>3</sup>. . . le corps qui se qualifie la Loge, est sans maitre, & qu'on ignore ceux qui s'en disent membres, je crois qu'il faut adresser la

<sup>1</sup> They also show that all instructions for Heseltine or anyone else were received by De Vignoles and passed on by him.

<sup>2</sup> Dep.G.Master 1768-74 (12th Viscount Dillon 1778).

<sup>3</sup> The paper is torn away here.

sommation à M. Jean Baptiste Sauer son premier surveillant demeurant Suffolk Street Charing Cross, ou à M. Desbarres pour la lui remettre.

Vous aurez la bonté de leur enjoindre d'y citer par la même autorité tous ceux qu'ils reconnoissent pour membres, & de leur enjoindre de faire à porter en ce lieu tous les livres & papiers qui peuvent appartenir à la d<sup>e</sup> Loge, les effets qui peuvent être entre les mains de l'un ou de l'autre, ainsi que le compte des diverses caisses par ceux d'entre eux qui en sont depositaires, ainsi que leur réponse à la plainte.

Vous aurez le bonté de m'envoier une pareille sommation de citer pour le même jour tous ceux qui ont signé la requête.

Par apostille vous aurez la bonté d'y dire que M. Dillon dans ce jour entendant diner à l'auberge, vous prier le f. Sauer ou le f. Desbarres de vous faire savoir jeudi ou plus tard quels sont ceux d'entre ses freres qui entendent y diner avec lui, en leur disant que le diner sera à quatre heures sur la table, & que ceux qui ne voudront venir qu'aux délibérations devront s'y rendre à cinq heures & demi precises.

Dès que vous saurez par les freres Sauer ou Desbarres qui de leur parti compte y diner, je vous prie de me le mander, afin que je puisse à tems donner les ordres consequens à la Taverne. M. Dillon espere que vous l'y accompagnerer & je vous y invite de la part de nos Messieurs.

Je suis tres parfaitement

Monsieur & R.F.

Votre humble serviteur &  
affectionné frere

De Vignoles.

Le samedi 9 fev. 1771.

Londres ce 23 Fev. 1771.

Monsieur,

Lorsque j'ai eu le plaisir de passer chez vous mardi, c'étoit par ordre de M. Dillon, & ce n'étoit qu'en conséquence de la visite qu'il avoit recue de M. Vulliamy qu'il avoit resolu & arrêté l'assemblée de lundi 25 pour laquelle nous sommes tous prevenus au nombre de 14 qui demeurent dans les quatre parties de la ville, ainsi elle ne peut se differer, & le diner est même commandé pour quatre heures ou M. Dillon se rendre & ou j'espere vous renouveler la sincere estime avec la quelle je suis

Monsieur

Votre humble serviteur  
& affectionné frere

De Vignoles.

M. des Barres & les autres de  
son parti manqueroient à

M. Dillon s'il ne s'y trouvoient  
pas, après que M. Dillon l'a remis  
du 18 au 25 par condescendance  
pour eux.

[n.d. ? 25th Feb. 71.]

Monsieur de Vignoles présente ses compliments à M. Heseltine & le previent que M. Dillon est venu chez lui dimanche à quatre heures après midi au Crown & Anchor où se doivent trouver les anciens membres de la Loge L'Immortalité de l'Ordre suivant la notification qui leur en avoit été faite de sa part. Ceux du parti contraire aiant du être sommés pour le 18 ont demandé par M. Williamy<sup>1</sup> jusques au 25 aujourd'hui par M. Desbarres ils vous demandent un nouveau delais, c'est se moquer de lui & de nous. Ce que nous avons allegué est vrai ou faux, les papiers et livres qui sont entre leurs mains nous suffisent pour

<sup>1</sup> Vulliamy.

enprouver la verité & doivent leur suffis pour enprouver le faux. Nous nous flattons donc, Monsieur, que nous aurons le plaisir de vous y voir & que, si vous le pouvez vous leur ferez savoir qu' à cinq heures & demi M. Dillon entend ouvrir l'assemblée conformément à la sommation que vous leur en avez faite, & au delais qu'ils eut demandé. Il seroit même ridicule de se jouer de 14 personnes qui ont tous pris leurs arrangemens pour se prêter aux desirs de quatre, vous penser trop juste pour ne le pas sentir.

[To Heseltine G.Sec.]

Londres ce 26<sup>me</sup> fevrier 1771

Monsieur

Nous avons été sincerement mortifié de n'avoir pu jouir hier du plaisir de votre compagnie: mais nous esperons à la prochaine assemblée d'être plus heureux. Par l'arrêté ci inclus qui y a été fait que je vous envoie par ordre de M. Dillon, vous y verrez que, quoique vous ait pu dire M. Des Barres, son intention avoit toujours été que l'assemblée eut lieu hier 25 d'autant qu'il y a un mois que les parties ont en communication de notre memoire, & que pour oposer des faits à des faits il ne faut pas un mois.

Au reste pour traiter chacun aussi favorable qu'il est possible, M. Dillon a fixé la prochaine assemblée au 6 Mars & vous prie de ne point perdre de tems à donner les sommations necessaires, au f. Des Barres pour ceux qui prétendent compose la Loge: & que ces sommations contiennent la clause enoncée dans la 2<sup>e</sup> resolution.

Pour obeir à la troisieme je vous donne avis que le Tresorier de la Loge est le frere Jean françois Blache Marchand Great S. Helen & que le Caissier des pauvres est le frere Jean Baptiste Sauer Suffolk Street Charing Cross.

Quant à la quatrieme, j'ignore ou demeure le f. W<sup>m</sup> Romer, mais où vous pouriez le savoir de M. des Barres ou remettre au dit M. Des Barres la lettre pour M. Romer.

Comme M. Dillon me chargea hier de ne pas perdre de tems à vous donner ces avis je vous prie de m'en accuser la reception & de me croire avec la plus parfaite estime Monsieur . . . &c. . .

De Vignoles.

Monsieur

J'ai vu ce matin M. Dillon à qui j'ai raporté les difficultés que faisoient nos oposans de signer le compromis, ainsi que vous me le dites hier. Il m'a avoué cela lui faisoit soupçonner peu de droiture de leur part, sur tout lorsque dans la crainte qu'on ne le soupçonat de partialité il prenoit pour adjoints trois grands officiers.

Il a paru étonné que vous ne leur aiez pas limité un tems pour donner leur consentement ou leur refus au compromis, car vous sentez que de notre part il faut aussi y consentir ou le refuser:

Or voici ce qu'il m'a chargé de communiquer.

Il vous recommande d'avoir demain leur consentement ou leur refus & de le lui faire savoir ainsi qu' à moi.

S'ils consentent à le signer, qu'ils le fassent & vous aurez la bonté de me le communiquer pour qu'il le soit par nous & l'assemblée sera pour Mercredi 27.

S'ils refusent de le signer vous me l'enverrez pour le faire signer par les notres & dans ce dernier cas l'assemblée reste fixée par M. Dillon au mercredi 3 avril pour entendre les parties & rendre sa sentence arbitrale.

Au reste quelque parti que vous preniez, vous êtes instamment prié d'ordonner qu'au jour marqué tous les livres & papiers de la Loge,

parceque ne voulant nous ecarter ni de la Justice ni de la modération, nous entendons par preuves tirées des papiers qui sont entre leurs mains la verité de nos allegués comme la fausseté des leurs, car nous leur abandonnons volontiers l'art des invectives.

J'espere que vous voudrez bien me faire savoir lundi au matin au plus tard le parti que vous aurez pris.

Je suis avec la plus parfaite estime Monsieur  
Votre humble serviteur  
et affectionné frere

le 22 Mars 1771

De Vignoles.

P.S. N'oubliez de leur demander qui d'entre eux voudra diner avec le Deputé Grand Maitre & ses conseils au jour marqué, pour avoir la bonté de me le faire savoir, aiant déjà plusieurs personnes d'assurées pour ce diner.

Il seroit à souhaiter que cela put etre pour le 27 & M. Dillon le desire.

Monsieur & R.F.

Je suis tres étonné d'apprendre que vous aiez cité une partie pour demain 27 d'autant plus que M. Dillon m'a dit devoir mander hier à M. Sauer que l'assemblée n'aura plus lieu en ce jour. Nous n'avons encore en aucun avis, vous n'avez pas meme en la bonté de me repondre à ma lettre de vendredi écrite par ordre de M. Dillon qui m'avoit prié de vous mander que, si le compromis n'avoit pas lieu il remettoit l'assemblée au 3 d'Avril. Comme M. Dillon n'y sera certainement pas demaia aucun de nous ne s'y rendra.

Je suis tres parfaitement  
Monsieur & R.F.  
Votre humble & affectionné  
serviteur & frere

le 26 Mars 1771.

De Vignoles.

Monsieur & R.F.

J'ai reçu hier avis de M. Dillon que l'assemblée de l'Immortalité fixé d'abord au 3 d'Avril, est à la sollicitation de nos parties renvoyée au Lundi 8. Il me charge de vous en prévenir, comme de vous engager à tacher d'etre libre en ce jour.

Lorsque les patentes pour Livourne seront prêtes, je vous communiquerai d'autres demandes qui m'ont été faites dans un autre Etat d'Italie.

Je suis avec la plus parfaite estime  
Monsieur

Votre . . . . .

le 28 Mars 1771.

De Vignoles.

Monsieur

Votre reponse de ce matin m'a fort étonné au sujet des 10£ que vous avez remises pour moi. Etant tombé malade le mardi 23 J'écrivis le 26 & le 25 à M. Dillon pour lui mander l'impossibilité ou j'étois de me trouver le 26 & le prier en consequence de passer chez moi, ce qu'il me fit esperer. Le vendredi 26 ne l'ayant pas vu à quatre heures, je lui fis tenir une lettre au Crown & anchor pour le prier de remettre en mon nom ces 10 Livres à la charité, & ma lettre contenoit ses propres paroles.

*si cela vous causoit quelques embarras envoier moi sur le champ votre domestique & je les lui donnerai pour vous les reporter, car dans mon lit je n'ai personne autour de moi à qui les confier; si non si vous les donner passer chez moi demain & je vous les remettrai.*

Je devois donc penser que M. Dillon y auroit fourni: mais quoiqu'il en soit, je ne vous en ai que plus d'obligation Monsieur, & mon exactitude vous prouvera ma reconnaissance. Quant à nos comptes, soiez sur que d'un moment à l'autre je les finirai, ainsi que tout ce qui peut ma place sur laquelle l'ingratitude m'a fait prendre des résolutions que rien ne sauroit changer.

Si je vous ai prié de me donner le résultat de la dernière assemblée, c'est qu'on ni en a parlé très diversement, ce qui me rend nécessaire de savoir du moins le fonds: ce sera sans doute la dernière peine que je vous donnerai. J'en serai pas moins comme je suis avec la plus parfaite estime.

Monsieur

Votre humble & obeissant  
Serviteur

le vendredi 3.

De Vignoles.

To

M<sup>r</sup> James Heseltine, Proctor  
Doctors Commons.

D<sup>s</sup>. Comons 4th July 1771.

Sir.

I did expect, in consequence of your repeated promises, that you w<sup>d</sup>. have settled my acct<sup>s</sup> long before this time. You ought to consider that great part of my demand is money paid out of pocket and particularly that the last ten pounds were p<sup>d</sup>. by me to prevent reflections upon your conduct at the last Grand Lodge; when it was expected some transactions relative to the Money reced from the Marquis de Gages w<sup>d</sup>. have been bro<sup>t</sup>. upon the Carpet. This you must acknowledge was an Act of disinterested Friendship; and such an Act as I should, under the same circumstances, have immediately acknowledged, and have repaid the Money. In short, Sir, ceremony on this occasion is unnecessary. I want the Money, and must beg you will fix a Day in the course of next week to pay it. Your answer will oblige.

Sir.

Your most obed<sup>t</sup>. Serv<sup>t</sup>.

Addressed to

J.H.

Jn<sup>o</sup>. D<sup>e</sup> Vignoles Esq<sup>r</sup>.

Sir.

When I waited on you some time since, you gave me reason to imagine that my account would have been settled before this time, but I now find your promises mere matters of form; for were they otherwise in your own Ideas, you could not have so long trifled with me in a matter which being known, must at once destroy you in the Society of Free Masons. The reason therefore of my troubling you with this Note, is to assure you that unless my demands, the partlars of which you have been long acquainted with, be settled on or before Friday next, I will lay the whole before the Co<sup>m</sup>ittee at the Horn Tavern that Even<sup>g</sup>. and give directions to my Att<sup>y</sup>. to take the necessary legal steps for the recovery thereof. I beg your answer by the bearer my Clerk, and am

Sir.

Your humble Serv<sup>t</sup>.

D<sup>s</sup>. Comons

J.H.

18th Nov<sup>r</sup>. 1771.

The Committee of Charity, despite the intervention of the Deputy Grand Master in the previous February, once more considered the dispute at their meeting on the 22nd November, 1771. It having been suggested that it be referred to the arbitrament of an independent body, the Committee appointed a

strong Board, to consist of Grand Officers and Past Masters, to examine the Petition and the Answer, and finally to settle the dispute which had now existed since the commencement of the year. In the Grand Lodge records there still exists the "submission" of the members of the Lodge to arbitration, dated 28th November 1771, in the form of a letter from Des Barres to Heseltine, which runs as follows:—

Sir,<sup>1</sup>

Having agreed to abide by the decision of the Committee of Grand Officers and twelve Masters of Lodges as chosen at the Committee of Charity, as the meeting to be held for that purpose will probably assemble above 30 persons and it would justly be deemed not civil in any of the parties to leave their Arbitrator to defray the expences which naturally would occur on such Occasions, my Brethren of the Lodge Immortality of the Order, have thought proper to deposit in your hands four Guineas (which I send herewith) to answer their share of said expences and beg leave to give you that charge as the Joint Treasurer and desire you to demand the like deposit from their opponents, which I should think they can have no objection to comply with, as you may assure them this sum is not taken out of the fund of the Lodge, but out of our own pocketts, besides they are the promoters of this expence, shou'd they however refuse to do an Act so justly required & generously proposed you will please to return me the said deposit before or at the Meeting.

The displeasure expressed at the last Quarterly Com<sup>n</sup>. on my appearing there unclothed and the necessity we are still under of exposing ourselves to the same disagreeable Situation (by the reference to a Committee of a decision on the differences which cause our furniture &c. to be kept from us) will probably prevent our attendance at the Quarterly Com<sup>n</sup>. to be held tomorrow, but you may assure the W:G: Lodge, that as soon as we shall again be at liberty to dispose of the fund belonging to the Lodge Immortality of the Order it shall be properly applied.

I remain with great regard

Sir, in the name of the Brethren,

Your most Obed: humb: Servant

Fra<sup>s</sup>. Des Barres.

Broad Street, 28th Nov<sup>r</sup>. 1771.

To—Heseltine Esq<sup>r</sup>.

In mid-December De Vignoles wrote a letter to Holloway, of the Crown and Anchor Tavern, endeavouring to arrange for a meeting of his followers at the tavern and to use the Lodge furniture. This time he wrote in English for the benefit of mine host, with a quaint result. All his letters throughout are in French, even to Heseltine, who appeared to be able to read them quite easily, but more than once expressed his regret at not being able to write elegantly in that language, though some scraps exist to show he did try occasionally (when in playful mood) to exhibit his knowledge of the French tongue. The effort of De Vignoles in English follows:—

[To Holloway, landlord of the Crown & Anchor.]

Dear S<sup>r</sup> & Brother.

I & my Fellow Brethren, in compliance to your request, are very willing to grant you a copy authenticated by me of the judgment given on the 8th day of April last by R. W. B. Dillon as D.G.M. delegated by Commission of the Grand Lodge, the said judgment subscribed by own hand of W. B. Rowland Holt, then Senior Grand Warden &

<sup>1</sup> This letter to Heseltine is entirely in the handwriting of Des Barres.

James Heseltine then & now Grand Secretary; if you are ready to give me in exchange a copy authenticated by you of the two letters which you has received on the seventh of this month, from the same Grand Secretary & Brother Desbarres, as I think.

We think ourselves in the right of perusing all the things belonging to the Lodge of Immortality, till the Grand Lodge has not, (after the full hearing of the result of the legal commission executed by R. W. B. Dillon) expressly broke the sentence given in consequence by him. All steps, previous to this, taken by the Grand Lodge, is illegal, and follow only from some tricks of deception, to which no body can give credit, & which she shall correct as soon as it shall be known to her. But as we dont wish to be at less trouble when we meet together in order to work, or as legal members of the Immortality or as under my legal authority of Provincial Grand Master, I give notice to you by these that I intend to call my Brethren in few days at your house & so continuceran If it can be vithout prejudice to you & trouble for them.

In consequence in the name of me & and the old members of the Immortality, I ask from you if in the conformity of the Directions given to you By R. W. B. Dillon on the 8. of April last you intend & are perfectly resolved, without opposition what soever, to aknowledge us as having real disposition of the effects of the Lodge, & to give us actual use of them, when we shall think proper to call for; in order to use of them, & depose them back under your custody.

I wait for your cathegorical answer, in order to call for a new assembly If you think proper to obey to the R.W.D.G.M'. orders. If in contradiction to the right order as to the strict rules of equity, you refuse to us the use of the said effects, I shall instantly chuse another place for calling my Brethren in fortnight or about, & after common work we shall see what is to be done.

In every circumstance I shall be very glad to convince you of my sincere esteem & regard.

In behalf of me & me fellow  
Brethren members of the Immortality  
of the Order.

J. De Vignoles. G.M P.

13th Dec<sup>b</sup>. 1771.

Portland Row N<sup>o</sup> 60.

The Board or Committee of Grand Officers and Past Masters under the chairmanship of Dunckerley met and reported in the following February, and the Award is to be found among the papers of Grand Lodge, signed by the parties whose names appear below. It will be noticed that of the twelve who attached their names there were but two of the Grand Officers, and of the remainder the Stewards' Lodge had a majority of the representatives.

[M.S.]

Pursuant to the resolution of the Committee of Charity held at the Horn Tavern Fleet Street on Wednesday the 22nd day of November 1771

Bro <sup>rs</sup> .	Tho <sup>s</sup> . Dunckerley	P.G.M. for Hants
	James Heseltine	G.S.
	James Bottomley	Mas <sup>r</sup> . of the Stew <sup>ds</sup> Lodge
	Thomas Williams	P.M. of D <sup>o</sup> .
	Francis Johnson	S.W. of D <sup>o</sup> .
	Tho <sup>s</sup> . Brooke	late S.W. of D <sup>o</sup> .
	John Johnston	of the Stew <sup>ds</sup> . Lodge
	Christopher Cottrell	of D <sup>o</sup> .
	Abraham Cooke	P.M. of the George in piccadilly
	John Yeomans	M <sup>r</sup> . of the Arran Arms Bond Street
	Thomas Sansum	Thistle & Crown Tower Hill
	W <sup>m</sup> . Preston	of the Philanthropic Lodge

met at the Mitre Tavern Fleet Street on Monday the 17th of February 1772 as a Committee, to settle the dispute relative to the Lodge—The Immortality of the Order—

A Lodge of the third Degree was duly opened. After which the Committee proceeded to consider the complaint of Bro<sup>r</sup>. De Vignoles late Mas<sup>r</sup>. of the Lodge of Immortality and several other Brethren, and the answer thereto signed by Bro<sup>r</sup>. Sauer as S.W. of the said Lodge and other Brethren.<sup>1</sup>

And after mature deliberation

Resolved unanimously,

That it is the opinion of this Committee, That Brothers John Peter Duval and Lewis La Peyre are the only two of the Petitioners who are real Members of the Lodge of Immortality.

Resolved also,

That it is the opinion of this Committee, That the 5 Brethren who were before Masons and who were admitted Members of the Lodge of Immortality Gratis, as stated in the petition, are legal Members thereof, having been received agreeable to a Bye Law of the Lodge.

Resolved likewise,

That the Brethren who subscribed the answer to the petition, together with the five last mentioned, and Brothers Duval and La Peyre first mentioned be deemed a legal and regular Lodge.

Resolved lastly,

That the petition be dismissed.

All which resolutions we humbly report to the Committee of Charity.

Tho<sup>s</sup>. Dunckerley  
Ja<sup>s</sup>. Heseltine  
James Bottomley  
Tho<sup>s</sup>. Williams  
Francis Johnston  
Thomas Brooke  
John Johnston  
Chr<sup>ph</sup>. Cotterell  
Abra<sup>m</sup>. Cook  
John Yeomans  
Tho<sup>s</sup>. Sansum  
William Preston.

The Deputy Grand Master after this long and carefully considered how to deal with the Provincial Grand Master for Foreign Lodges. In spite of the latter's shortcomings he was a very useful official in the negotiations between the Lodges in foreign parts and the Grand Lodge. In November of 1773 Dillon wrote to Heseltine (after apologising for his absence through a fever, which prevented him from presiding at a Committee of Charity),

. . . Something should be done respecting De Vignole. I leave the management of this Business to you & shall approve of any step you may take in it.

Dillon's successor as Deputy Grand Master, Rowland Holt, wrote in similar strain on the 26th September, 1774,

. . . What has been done w<sup>th</sup> de Vignoles? it is high time that was finished . . .

<sup>1</sup> The Minutes of the Committee of Charity at this meeting mention also Francis Des Barres, John Francis Blache, Justin Vulliamy, Abram Du Bois, and John March.



and shortly after (October) another letter which shows he had now made up his mind to terminate the career of this official of Grand Lodge:—

[Rowland Holt to Ja<sup>s</sup>. Heseltine]

Redgrave Oc<sup>r</sup>. 1st 1774

Sr.

I wrote my last in so great a hurry on account of the post that I forgot to mention de Vignole, I know you are so well acquainted w<sup>th</sup> the book of Constitutions, as not to be put in mind that Provincials are removable at pleasure. M<sup>r</sup>. de Vignoles has behaved in so scandalous a manner that I can by no means approve of paying him the compliment of a summons. All that I intend to do is to write to the Grand Master an account of his conduct, and after I have received his sanction, shall mention the whole affair to the Grand Lodge, and declare the culprit no longer a Provincial, of which I shall order you to give notice to all the foreign Lodges, that he may no longer impose upon them by false pretensions, whether he chuses to resign his Patent or not, is of little consequence . . .

A sidelight is thrown on the character of De Vignoles in respect to one other transaction. On the 7th August, 1772, Heseltine wrote to Francis Everard at Messina (on affairs concerning the Provincial Grand Lodge of Italy, at that time ruled by the Duke de la Rocca). In the course of his letter Heseltine says:—

. . . With respect to De Vignoles, after a vast number of evasions and excuses for his conduct of a most ridiculous nature M<sup>r</sup> Dillon and myself a few Days ago got possession of the Jewells &c belonging to your P.G.L. though not without an incredible deal of trouble and perplexity. They consist of . . . [&c]

The G.M., *now Lord Petre* has directed me to assure the Duke de la Rocca, that De Vignoles behaviour has given him the utmost concern, that in future his commands addressed to me as G.S. shall be particularly attended to and that his Lordship would be ambitious to show every mark of respect to the Duke, whose alliance in the Masonic Institution he thinks himself honoured by. Be pleased to acquaint the Duke de la Rocca with those, the G.M<sup>s</sup>. sentiments, which will [be] communicated to the Duke himself very shortly . . .

As regards still another transaction, it would appear that De Vignoles was deliberately causing trouble on the Continent by distorting the official communications which passed through his hands and even to spread untruths to suit his own ends, in which evil course he appears to have been quickly discovered, and retribution as swiftly followed. In Germany a severe struggle was raging between the brethren of the English allegiance and the followers of the Strict Observance, which ended in the discomfiture of the latter, but out of it came the relation of the misdoings revealed in the next extract.

Extract of a letter from M<sup>r</sup>. Indthausen dated Hamburg 26 July 1774:—

. . . As I am informed from Berlin, our foes of the Sr: Obs: have to the last moment given themselves the greatest pains to make our cause doubtful in the eyes of His Prussian Majesty, and even dared to assert that our Gr: Lodge had deceived the King, that the Compact with England was forged, not from the Grand Lodge, but from Brother Heseltine, and that it would soon be cancelled by the Grand Lodge, and that B<sup>r</sup>. Heseltine w<sup>d</sup>. for this deceit be turned out of office. To certify this, they produced a Letter from Mons<sup>r</sup>. de Vignoles to Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick of 14 days date, in which Mons<sup>r</sup>. de V. asserts this, assuring the Duke of the certainty of it,  
. . .

At the close of this extract from the letter are these words:—

. . . De Vignoles has wrote lately a letter to the Grand L. of Holland to much the same purpose as that to the Duke.

At the end of October, after Rowland Holt had foreshadowed his method of dealing with De Vignoles, it would appear that person was summarily dismissed from his post, for on the 31st of the month an account is given to the Provincial Grand Master of St. Eustatius of the final act of extinction:—

Letter Book 2. fo. 120 A.

To Guiliam Aertsen Esq<sup>r</sup>  
of St. Eustatius.

[31st Oct<sup>r</sup>. 1774]

Sir & Brother,

[Acknowledges letter of 26th July 1774: goes on to deal with the delay in registering N<sup>o</sup>. 428, Union Lodge, St. Eustatius.]

[fo. 121] . . . I am very sorry that you should have had so much trouble about the Union Lodge, when at the same time it was never intended by the G.L. here that you have had the least difficulty thrown in the way. The reason of the sev<sup>l</sup>. mistakes is as follows.

A few years since a M<sup>r</sup>. John de Vignoles a Frenchman resident in London, an able & expert Mason and a Man of very extensive abilities was appointed general Prov<sup>l</sup>. Grand Mas<sup>r</sup>. of all the Lodges under our authority in Foreign parts. In March 1770 a Compact was entred into by our G.L. with the National G.L. of Holland [which is explained at length] . . .


. . . It became the business of M<sup>r</sup>. De Vignoles as Gen<sup>l</sup>. Prov<sup>l</sup>. of Foreign Lodges to give notice thereof [the Compact with Holland] to all our other Prov<sup>l</sup>. Gr<sup>d</sup>. Mas<sup>rs</sup>. and private Lodges abroad, which he in a great measure neglected. Upon receipt of our late B<sup>r</sup>. Gillard's letter acquaint<sup>s</sup> me with the constitution of the Union Lodge at St. Eust<sup>s</sup>. I found De Vignoles had neglected writing to him and therefore with the Duke of Beaufort our late Gr<sup>d</sup>. Mas<sup>rs</sup>': approbation, I reg<sup>d</sup>. the Lodge, and De Vignoles was then desired to write to B<sup>r</sup>. Gillard with respect to his future conduct, but I now find that he neglected that part of his duty also, & instead of writing to B<sup>r</sup>. Gillard, wrote to Holland . . . But it is unnecessary for me to say more on this subject. De Vignoles is dismissed from his Office for various offences not more hon<sup>ble</sup>. than the worst of those recorded in the papers you have transmitted to me relative to M<sup>r</sup>. Duplissis.

At the close of the year 1775 De Vignoles was anxious to secure the lapsed warrant of his former Lodge "L'Immortalité," and to revive it, for Heseltine, the Grand Secretary, had more than once offered to dispose of it to him. The following letter shows that De Vignoles was a likely bidder if the furniture and regalia could be acquired at the same time, but there is no record of the revival of the Lodge, and it is possible that his being under a cloud and his name of unenviable notoriety, the authorities refused to further consider the matter.

Londres. ce 5 Decembre 1775

Monsieur et T.<sup>r</sup>.R.<sup>r</sup>.F.<sup>r</sup>.

. . . Il étoit deux articles dans ma dernière lettre, sur lesquels dans ma visite du 30. Novembre j'ai oublié de vous demander réponse.

. . . Le second article regardoit la  L'Immortalité, a laquelle on voudroit rendre la vie. Il y a quelque tems que vous m'en offrites la constitution pour deux guinées. Des freres étrangers aussi respectables qu'à leur aise, vaudroient la reprendre mais sous la condition d'acheter tout ce qui y'a appartenu. Comme je ne veux paroître en rien dans cette négociation je vous avois prié de vous

informer d'une maniere indifférente, 1° où sont les meubles de cette  
 □ ? 2° Qui est autorisé à les vendre? 3°. Le dernier prix  
 qu'on en vent; et 4°. enfin de me dire si en faisant cette acquisition  
 vous persistez dans l'avis de m'en donner la constitution pour deux  
 guinées? . . .  
 Monsieur et T.R.F.F.

Votre humble serviteur et  
 Affectionné frere

De Vignoles.

The list of members to the end of 1767 is given in Appendix A. To these must be added the following, who are mentioned elsewhere:—

1768. 1 Nov.	Chevalier D'Eon
„ 17 May	Jean Baptiste Saur
1769, date uncertain	Vatravers, Romer, <sup>1</sup> & Staub.
	Theodore Carter
	William Browne
„ 3 April	Abraham Du Bois
	— Holloway (landlord).
	— Wulbarry
	— Colmon
1770. 6 June	John Marsh
1771.	Ange Giraudi

and Thomas Dunckerley, an Honorary Member.

Of the other founders and members of L'Immortalité a few may be mentioned in more detail.

Barthelemon, described as a Musician, was Hippolyte Francois Barthelemon, a noted violinist and composer, sometimes called Bartleman by his English confreres. He was born at Bordeaux in 1741, and died in London 1808. At Vauxhall Gardens in 1770 he was leader of the violins, and in 1784 was at Dublin in a similar capacity. With William Shield, a mason, and other composers, he collaborated, in the first volume of Napier's "Scots' Songs" (1790). Among his numerous works may be enumerated the operas Pelopidas, La Fleuve Scamandre, Le Jugement de Paris, and The Maid of The Oaks, with Concertos, Violin Studies, and Chamber Music. In 1766 he married Mary Young (born about 1745 and died 1799), a soprano vocalist, who appeared in Drury Lane pieces, among them being a Pastoral "The Spring" (1762); and she is said to have been the original Nysa in O'Hare's Burletta "Midas."<sup>2</sup>

Leautier, the Substitute Master or Deputy to De Vignoles, is mentioned in a letter of Heseltine's (Letter Book 2, fo. 73 A.), clearly written to De Vignoles, as it refers to the Lodges at Naples and Brunswick as well as to a draft or model patent for the foreign Provincial Grand Masters, which De Vignoles had been instructed to draw up. The date of the letter is 24th July, 1770, and concludes thus:—

. . . I really believe M<sup>r</sup>. Leautier is the adviser of everything with respect to this new L. [at Naples], and that he should interfere so strenuously in the opposition, is to me surprizing, particularly on account of the Friendship shewn him by M<sup>r</sup>. Dillon some time since with respect to the office of Gra<sup>d</sup>. Sec<sup>ry</sup>.

I am with much esteem  
 Sir &c.

J.H.

<sup>1</sup> Romer was executor for Leautier.

<sup>2</sup> I am indebted to Bro. Ralph Dunstan, Mus.Doc., P.Dep.G. Organist, for these and other particulars.

It cannot be said with certainty to what the last phrase refers, unless it is to his possible candidature for the office to which Heseltine had been elected in the previous year, after the bankruptcy and disappearance of his predecessor Thomas French. Leautier was a visitor to Antiquity in 1767 once, and in 1768 twice.

Jean François Blache, another of the founders, was a merchant in Great St. Helens.

Pierre Facon, described as Servant in the list of members, was the subject of a complaint before the Committee of Charity by the members of his Lodge. In April, 1768, this was investigated (both parties being present), and it appearing that he had not acted contrary to the General Laws of Masonry, the complaint against him was dismissed.

The Certificate of Saur (or Sauer), issued by this Lodge in 1768, is in the Rainsford Collection at the British Museum, and to Bro. Gordon Hills I am indebted for a transcript of this document.

It is written in French, within the engraved border as shown on the petition by De Vignoles, and is as follows:—

Seal  
1

V. M. De Vignoles  
de l'Orient

Seal  
2

d'un lieu éclairé ou regnent le Silence, la Paix, et l'Egalité, le 15<sup>e</sup> jour du VI mois de l'an de la G. L. 5768 selon le calcul ordinaire.

A tous les vrais Frères Francs & Acceptés Maçons qui liront ces présentes, Salut, Paix & Prosperité.

Nous les Maîtres, Inspecteurs et Ouvriers principaux de la T. R. Loge St. Jean, établi à Londres, sous le nom de l'Immortalité de l'Ordre, assemblés par les N. M.,<sup>3</sup> décorés selon l'usage et autorisés par notre cher Frère Henry Somerset, Duc de Beaufort, G. M. de toutes les Loges d'Angleterre, faisons savoir à qui appartient que notre cher frère Jean Baptiste Saur, natif de Colmar en Alsace, Maçon de 3<sup>e</sup> Gr. et Membre de notre R. Loge, lequel a signé son nom au dos de la présente (ne varietur) a, pendant son séjour parmi nous, fréquemment assisté nos assemblées, pris part avec zèle à nos travaux ordinaires des 1<sup>er</sup> 2<sup>de</sup> & 3<sup>e</sup> gr., et eût une conduite toujours assortie au caractère de Vertu & de Probité d'un légitime frère. En conséquence Nous lui avons expédié le présent certificat pour en faire l'usage qui pour a lui convenir, en le recommandant au bon accueil de tous nos frères.

Donné sous le petit Sceau de la R. Loge & le cachet d'armes du T. V. Maître, sur la présente timbrée & munie de la Signature des Officiers principaux.

Par ordre de la T. R. L.

F. L. Cardinaux  
Secrétaire.

J. P. Roveray  
2<sup>d</sup>. S.

De Leautier  
Substitut du T. V. M.  
Pierre Duval  
1<sup>er</sup> Surv.

The Seal No. 1 has the compass, square & level, with an all seeing eye above: No. 2 is the seal of the Master, De Vignoles; and in addition is a black ink stamped seal showing the words "L'Immortalité" on a ribbon with the square and compasses, enclosed in a serpent border.

As will be seen by the register of names (*post*) he joined the Lodge on the 26th of September, 1767.

Jean Baptiste Sauer, entered in the register as F. Sauer, resided in Suffolk Street, Charing Cross.

De Vignoles had numerous addresses: As first Master of the Lodge he gave his residence as No. 213, King's Road, Chelsea. He was in mid-December of 1771 at No. 60, Portland Row, and at the end of the same month in James

<sup>1</sup> By the Mystic Numbers.

Street, Covent Garden; while in 1776 his residence was in Warwick Street, Golden Square.

Francis Des Barres joined the Lodge of Antiquity on the 21st of June, 1769, having visited that Lodge five times in 1767 and three in 1768.<sup>1</sup> In the register of names from No. 1 he is described as "Gent. of Princes Street, London Wall." He was also a member of the Lodge at the Two Black Posts.

F. Hobler, one of the founders, lived in Porter Street, Leicester Fields, and in 1773, on the 16th of March, joined No. 24 (now the Old King's Arms Lodge), at which he was a constant attendant down to the end of the year 1774. He appears to have rejoined L'Immortalité on 14th March, 1773.

The name of Theodore Carter has not been previously mentioned. He was a "Tallow Chandler," of Piccadilly, and joined Antiquity on the 1st of February, 1769. He was appointed its Junior Warden for the first half of 1772, but declined the office.

John Bottomley, Broker [Pawn Broker], of St. Paul's Churchyard, visited Antiquity once in 1768 and joined it on the 27th July. He became R.W.M. of No. 1, occupying the chair continuously for three years and a half. He eventually fell upon bad times and was, as he himself tells us in the document quoted below, relieved with the sum of £15 by the Committee of Charity. After the Antiquity schism Bottomley seems to have taken Preston's place as an assistant to the Grand Secretary, Heseltine, and to have been employed continuously by the latter on the work of the Grand Lodge at his office in Doctors' Commons, where Heseltine was His Majesty's Procurator General. Bottomley had on a second occasion to seek relief from the Committee of Charity, and his second application (undated) sets forth the fact of his former petition, and states that "he was "made a Mason in a Lodge held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand "in the year 1762," that he succeeded Heseltine as Master of Antiquity and also as Master of the Lodge of Harmony, that he was a Pawnbroker in Saint Paul's Church yard "but by the oppression of a wicked monied Man, was reduced to "Bankruptcy." He attributes his state of distress to "the loss of his greatest "and best friend, James Heseltine Esquire, who, as his Majesty's Procurator "General, gave to your Petitioner constant employment in writing for his Office." This second petition was recommended by the Lodge of Concord No. 228, in Bloomsbury, and resulted in a grant of £10 from the Committee of Charity.

Wm. Browne visited Antiquity once in 1769—and joined it in 1772 (16th December), becoming Junior Warden on two occasions.

The Chevalier D'Eon [1728-1810], baptised Déon de Beaumont, has been exhaustively dealt with in Bro. Crawley's Memoir (vol xvi. *A.Q.C.*), and little remains to be added. The extracts from the Chevalier's unpublished Diary, in the Hodgkin collection of D'Eon papers, give sundry payments of dues to the Lodge of Immortality, enabling us to locate the date of his admission. These are here summarised:—

1768. 18 May. Pour reception dans la respectable Loge de l'Immortalité 10/6 [deposit].

25 June, a further 10/6 [for the Feast of St. John, postponed to July 14th].

1768. Nov. 11. Visited De l'Amitié 5s. 3d.  
[Ancient French Lodge No. 254]

Nov. 16. Payé a la Loge de l'Immortalité £2.15.0

Dec. 5. Pour la médaille d'argent de la Loge de l'Immortalité, 10s. 6d.

1769. Jan. 2. Pour les frais de quartier, £1.7.0.

Jan. 11. Payé á M. de Vignoles, Grand Maitre de la Loge de l'Immortalité, pour les pauvres £1.1.0.

Jan. [no date] Pour ma reception au 3<sup>me</sup> Grade de Maçon dans la Loge de l'Immortalité £4.7.0.

<sup>1</sup> Rylands' *History of the Lodge of Antiquity*, and *A.Q.C.* xxv., 214.

From the extracts given it is not possible to make up the sum of £15 9s. 0d. which was demanded from candidates for the three degrees. It would appear that the Chevalier did not enter all his payments in the Diary, or possibly Mr. Hodgkin did not supply all the relevant extracts to Bro. Crawley.

It was not until 1777, after the law suit at Westminster which ended in the declaration of the King's Bench that the Chevalier was of the female sex, and in August of that year that he first appeared in woman's garb; till then no basis existed for Dermott's sarcastic remarks against the Modern Grand Lodge for having "admitted a woman called Madame D'E——," which appeared in his 1778 edition of *Ahiman Rezon*. Although Crawley defends Dermott, "even when most sarcastic, was a trustworthy writer," the autopsy by a famous English surgeon and the view of the corpse by several interested Englishmen after the demise of the Chevalier resulted in finally disposing of the question, reversing the popular opinion, confirming the manhood of the deceased brother, and proving that Dermott's facetious and malicious remarks were pointless and without truth.

#### APPENDIX A. (From the Register of 1768, Moderns.)

A List of the Members of  
the Lodge of Imortality N° 376.  
Held at the Crown & Anchor  
in the Strand.

	Their Titles Mysteries or Trades.	When adm <sup>d</sup> . Members, or made Masons in y <sup>e</sup> Lodge.	When declined to belong to the Lodge or were Expelled.	If Expelled for what cause.
J. J. de Vignoles, Mast <sup>r</sup> . [Jean Joseph De Vignoles]	Gent.	16 June 1766		
J. D. Leautier, D. Mast <sup>r</sup> .	Gent.	D <sup>o</sup> . Membr.		
J. F. Blache, Treas <sup>r</sup> . [Jean Francois Blache]	Merch <sup>t</sup> .	D <sup>o</sup> . d <sup>o</sup> .		
P. Duval, S.W. [J. Pierre Duval]	Mer <sup>t</sup> .	D <sup>o</sup> . d <sup>o</sup> .		
J. J. Long, J.W.	Mer <sup>t</sup> .	D <sup>o</sup> . d <sup>o</sup> .		
L. Pache	Mer <sup>t</sup> .	D <sup>o</sup> . d <sup>o</sup> .	Abroad 24th Xb <sup>re</sup> 1766	
J. M. D'Wyer	Gent.	D <sup>o</sup> . d <sup>o</sup> .	D <sup>o</sup> . 13th July 1767	
F. Hobler	Clock M.	D <sup>o</sup> . d <sup>o</sup> .		
F. L. Cardinaux, Sect <sup>y</sup> . [Francis Lewis Cardinaux]	Merch <sup>t</sup> .	D <sup>o</sup> . d <sup>o</sup> .		
— Barthelemon [Hippolyte Francois Barthelemon]	Musi <sup>a</sup> .	D <sup>o</sup> . d <sup>o</sup> .		

[The above ten brethren were the founders.]

Ju. Vulliamy [Justin Vulliamy]	Clock M.	23 June 1766		
Fre. Cazenove [Frederick Cazenove]	Merch <sup>t</sup> .	D <sup>o</sup> . d <sup>o</sup> .		
M. Ghillini [Michael Ghillini Di Asuni]	Musi <sup>a</sup> .	23rd June 1766		
F. De Barres, M. of Cer. [Francis Des Barres]	Mer <sup>t</sup> .	25th d <sup>o</sup> . made d <sup>o</sup> .		
F. Duval [Louis Duval]	Mercha <sup>t</sup> .	D <sup>o</sup> . d <sup>o</sup> . d <sup>o</sup> .	Abroad 26th Feb <sup>y</sup> . 1767	
C. Muller	Merch <sup>t</sup> .	D <sup>o</sup> . d <sup>o</sup> . d <sup>o</sup> .		
C. A. De Willermin	Merch <sup>t</sup> .	D <sup>o</sup> . d <sup>o</sup> . d <sup>o</sup> .		
J. M. Wattel, Steward	Serv <sup>t</sup> .	D <sup>o</sup> . d <sup>o</sup> . d <sup>o</sup> . <sup>1</sup>		

<sup>1</sup> A Serving Brother.

J. L. Boissier	Mercht.	11th Aug <sup>t</sup> . 1766	Declined 25th 7 <sup>ber</sup> 1767	for Mis- behaviour
Jo. Scarpeling	Serv <sup>t</sup> .	D <sup>o</sup> . made		
L. Secard, Inspector [Louis Secard]	Mercht.	8th 7 <sup>ber</sup> d <sup>o</sup> . member		
J. P. Du Roveray	Mercht.	13th 8 <sup>ber</sup> . 1766 memb <sup>r</sup> .		
P. Facon	Serv <sup>t</sup> .	10th 9 <sup>bre</sup> . 1766 ma.	Exp <sup>d</sup> . 14th 7 <sup>bre</sup> . 1767	
S. Glover	Mercht.	8th Xb <sup>re</sup> . 1766 ma.	Abroad 7th Jan <sup>r</sup> . 1767	
Ja. Dupré [James Dupré]	Gent.	22 Jan. 1767 agg <sup>reg</sup> .		
M. Rauche	Mus <sup>n</sup> .	ditto. agg <sup>reg</sup> .		
C. H. Cole, Architect [Carsten Henry Cole]	Mercht.	2 March. 67 member		
F. Gillard [Ferdinand Gillard]	Upholsterer	ditto. agg <sup>reg</sup> <sup>d</sup> .		
L. La Peyre [Louis La Peyre]	Surgeon	13th April 67. ma.		
J. L. De St. Pierre	Gentl <sup>n</sup> .	8th June 67. ma.	Abroad 30 July. d <sup>o</sup> .	
L. Delafare	Gent.	D <sup>o</sup> . member		
R. West	Servant	22 ditto. admitted		
F. Kuliff <sup>1</sup>	Confect <sup>r</sup> .	30 July 67 agg <sup>d</sup> .		
J. J. Schlapffer	Mercht.	10 Aug <sup>t</sup> . 67. made		
Paul Metivier	D <sup>o</sup> .	29 8 <sup>bre</sup> . 67. agg <sup>d</sup> .		
A. Perret	D <sup>o</sup> .	19 9 <sup>bre</sup> . 67. made		
F. Saur	Gent.	26 9 <sup>bre</sup> 67 agg <sup>reg</sup> <sup>d</sup> .		
F. L. Duplan	Merchant	14 Xb <sup>re</sup> . 67. ma.		
B. Shulteff	Taylor.	31 D <sup>o</sup> . agg <sup>reg</sup> <sup>d</sup> .		

[This register of the Moderns Grand Lodge was started on the 28th of October, 1768. It will be noticed that the latest entry is 31st December, 1767.]

A memorandum in the volume of the *Rainsford Papers* previously referred to gives the dates of reception of some of the members of the Lodge, and notes on certain occurrences previously referred to in the "Answer to the Petition":—

Blache, 16 Juin 1766, un des fondateurs.

Wulbarry 23 Juin 1766 un des fondateurs reels. [*i.e.*, re-elû]

Des Barres, recu Membre le 23 7<sup>bre</sup> 1766.

Saur a été recu Membre le 17 Mai 1768.

Dubois admis Membre le 3 Aout 1769.

March [Marsh] par son elevation au 3 gr.<sup>d</sup> a été membre le 6 juin 1770 ainsi que le f.<sup>r</sup> de St. Pierre, L'a été par une decision du 17 juin 1767 sans avoir été prealablement proposé ny admis pour Membre.

#### *Du Depot des Pauvres.*

C. Duval 1<sup>er</sup> surveillant et ayant le depot des pauvres a été remplacé par le frère Cole le 26 juin 1769 mais il ne lui a remis le depot des pauvres que le 16 Mai 1770.

Cole a été remplacé par le f.<sup>r</sup> Saur le 4 juilly 1770 mais il ne lui a remis le depot de pauvres qu'en 12<sup>bre</sup> de la même année.

[End of page one]

<sup>1</sup> Kuliff, the same probably as Cuff, later a lessee of the Freemason's Tavern.

De Vignoles le 24 Aout 1767 M.<sup>r</sup>. de la L.<sup>r</sup>. a notifié qu'il se reservoit a lui même la garde de la caisse des pauvres.

*De la presence requisé de 7 membres.*

Art. 6 27 9<sup>bre</sup> 1766 il fût arreté que pour former ou abroger une loi, il y auroit 7 Membres presents

16 Mai 1770. Le f.<sup>r</sup>. de Vignoles pretendit que cette loi des 7 Membres presents regardoit et etoit absolument necessaire, non seulement pour la resolution mais aussi pour la confirmation de la loi.

6 Mars 1769. La ☐ composé seulement de 6 membres presents outre 14 resolutions, elle pris cette d'admettre au nombre de ses membres Le f.<sup>r</sup>. Colman et l'est le f.<sup>r</sup>. De Vignoles qui presidoit.

15 Mars 1769. La ☐ composé de 4 membres et demi Le f.<sup>r</sup>. de Vignoles 5 compris, qui y presidoit, elle pris entre autre la resolution d'admettre au 2 gr.<sup>r</sup>. le f.<sup>r</sup>. Lodano.

16 Mai 1770. La loi du scrutin avoit été resolu le 5 Mars 1770

[End of page two]

et confirmé 12 avril suivant, mais par 6 membres seulement present, le 16 mai le f.<sup>r</sup>. De Vignoles s'opposa a la confirmation fondant son opinion sur la loi du 23 9<sup>bre</sup> 1766 qui exige la presence de 7 membres non seulement pour la resolution d'une loi, mais a plus forte raison pour la confirmation dont la loi pris toute la force, et la confirmation de la loi du scrutin fut proposé de nouveau. Mais le f.<sup>r</sup>. De Vignoles avait oublié qu'en le

24 7<sup>bre</sup> 1767 le pretendu code de loi n'a été confirmé que par 4 membres et demi, le f.<sup>r</sup>. De Vignoles y presidoit, que ce code n'a jamais été signé par sept ff.<sup>r</sup>. membres presents que la validité de ce code a toujours été contesté et que sa confirmation n'a jamais été proposé de nouveau et qu'enfin á la requisition du f.<sup>r</sup>. C. Duval lui meme il a arreté le 12 avril 1770, Art. 22, que seroit examiné et revisé de nouveau.

[End]

## APPENDIX B.

From the Transactions of the Grand Lodge it appears that De Vignoles was present in his capacity of Provincial Grand Master for Foreign Lodges on these dates:—

1769	October 27th
1770	February 7th
	April 25th
1771	February 6th
	November 29th

The contributions of the Lodge to the General Fund of Charity are entered as:—

1766	17th October	£4.4.0
1767	15th April	4.4.0
	30th October	4.4.0
1768	27th January	4.4.0
	29th April	4.4.0
	28th October	4.4.0
1769	28th February	4.4.0
	28th April	4.4.0
	27th October	4.4.0
1770	7th February	nil.
1771	26th April	4.4.0

These amounts are much higher than the average contributions of the Lodges.



The Lodge protested at the Quarterly Communication of October 27th, 1769, against being allowed no more than £5 for the petitioners who had applied for relief through the Lodge of Immortality, and the R.W.M. humbly remonstrated against the action of the Committee of Charity "notwithstanding that they had contributed four Guineas every Quarterly Commun<sup>en</sup>. for a considerable time past." One case was mentioned, that of Brother De Pochini, Count de la Riva, who only received the sum named, as he was a foreigner, but the Grand Lodge reconsidered the petition and raised the amount of relief to Twenty Pounds, "and he was relieved therewith accordingly."

The Lodge was erased on the 28th April, 1775, "not having contributed," &c. [Lane's *Masonic Records*, p. 149.]

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Bro. COUNT GOBLET D'ALVIELLA writes as follows:—

I have to thank you for having sent me a proof sheet of Bro. W. Wonnacott's paper on De Vignoles and his Lodge, as I was always interested in the shadowy dealings of this Masonic adventurer, who played some part in the history of our Lodges in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

I have very little to add to what I wrote when our Bro. Duchaine discovered his name in the *Gastos Secretos* (numbers 1667-1770) amongst the spies in the pay of the Austrian Government. These spies seem to have been very active in the Belgian Lodges between 1757 and 1773. Their reports are lost, unless they lie somewhere in Austrian offices. But, anyhow, they seem to have contained very little of importance, as the worthy Empress of the time, Marie-Therèse, perhaps kept in check by her husband, François, and her brother-in-law, Charles de Lorraine, abstained from any measure of repression. Besides, these spies were poorly paid, and only tried to get more money from their employers.

It is very likely that De Vignoles took advantage of his position in the English Craft to play the same game amongst the Lodges of London, but how far he succeeded in sending valuable information to the Austrian Government nobody knows. Anyhow, he was a regular sharper, as amply shown by his dealings with the Marquis de Gages, the Grand Secretary Heseltine and his own Lodge.

What surprises me is how he got his exalted position in the Grand Lodge of England, and, still more, how he kept it so long. He still held it in 1776 according to a letter written on April 5th by Bro. Heseltine to the celebrated astronomer, de Lalande: "M. de Vignoles has still the regulation of our correspondence with the Foreign Lodges and his letter to the Lodge of Lyons contains the true sentiments of our Grand Lodge with respect to the reformed Lodges of Germany." Yet Heseltine had good reason to know then what was the work of his friend. But the scales must have soon fallen from his eyes, as in 1779 he answered curtly to an enquiry of the Marquis de Gages about de Vignoles: "that gentleman being no longer Provincial Grand Master of Foreign Lodges nor does he now reside in London."

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Bro. WONNACOTT writes as follows in reply:—

I am sorry the nature of the paper prevented an ample discussion; a Lodge history consists mostly of facts, and not arguments, but in the present instance there were several points of interest which might have been seized upon for debate. One of them was the musical connection of some of the members, another was Dermott's opinion of the case of D'Eon. In connection with the latter, one

Brother in my audience endeavoured in private conversation to point out what an angelic nature Dermott's was. My reply was to impress on this listener the excellent opportunity he had lost.

Bro. Count Goblet d'Alviella contributes an item of interest in the suggestion that Masonic influence prevented repression on the part of the Empress. The quotation given by our Brother from Heseltine's letter to De Lalande at Paris does not go quite far enough; the passage continues:—

To that Letter therefore I beg leave to refer you Sir, and to assure you that you may give credit to everything Mr. De Vignoles writes, as I have the honour to inspect every Letter of his before it is sent away.

This point cropped up also in the brief discussion at the close of the paper, when I was able to read the above letter and point out that De Vignoles at this time was only a foreign correspondent in the Grand Secretary's office.

Since preparing my paper, some fuller documents have come to light, and the Minutes of the Committee of Charity supplement much of the history as already presented. These I must refrain from adding to what is already a long story, and for the patience and resigned attention displayed by the Brethren I must thank them, and promise there will be no further infliction.

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*M. de Vignoles fait ses complimens à Monfr.  
Heseltine & sera charmé de lui parler aujourd'hui.  
il repassera & se rendra si il lui plaira de lui indiquer  
s'il ne peut l'attendre chez lui*

Note to Heseltine, Grand Secretary, in the handwriting of De Vignoles.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

**THE Church of the Four Crowned Martyrs at Canterbury.—**

To the Notes which appear in *A.Q.C.*, vol. xxxii., p. 73, may be added the following curious reference in *Admirable Curiosities, Rarities, and Wonders in Great Britain, and Ireland . . . Illustrated with Pictures of many notable Passages. By Robert Burton. The Ninth Edition. London: Printed for A. Bettesworth at the Red-Lyon, and J. Batley at the Dove, in Paternoster-Row 1728, at p. 101:—*

“It is reported by the Monks, that in 619 *Canterbury* being on Fire, it raged so extreemly that the greatest part of the City was burnt down, the Flames extending to the Bishop's Palace: so *Melitus* the Archbishop commanded himself to be carried and set against the fiercest Flames, which were in the place of the Martyrdom of the four Saints, where being placed, though grievously tormented with the Gout, yet by his Prayers the Wind suddenly turned, and the Fire was quenched.”

The book is one of the well known series of chapbooks by the same compiler which appeared during the later years of the seventeenth and early part of the eighteenth centuries and were sold in all parts of the country by itinerant hawkers. According to Dunton, the name. Robert Burton, masks the identity of Nathaniel Crouch, who was certainly the original publisher.

The account of the fire ‘reported by the Monks’ is clearly based upon that given by the Venerable Bede. Bro. R. F. Gould, in vol. i. of his *History* (p. 484), gives the references to Bede, and quotes:—

“*Erat autem eo loci, ubi flammaram impetus maxime incumbabat, martyrium beatorum quatuor coronatorum.*”

The occurrence of the expression ‘the place of the Martyrdom of the four Saints’ in the ninth edition of a book so widely circulated and popular, as these Burton chapbooks undoubtedly were, is noteworthy, for amongst the readers must have been very many Operative Masons as well as Operatives of other Crafts. It would almost seem that some tradition concerning the Four still survived in 1728, and that they were popularly supposed to have suffered at Canterbury.

J. E. S. TUCKETT.

**Society of Moonkification** (xxxii., 74).—The *New English Dictionary* (Oxford) cites ‘Moonke, rie; obsolete form of monk, monkery,’ with an example of 1546 A.D. It further gives ‘Monkery’ as having nothing to do with the word ‘Monkey,’ but used of monastic life, or monasticism, and chiefly in a contemptuous sense, citing Horace Walpole's lines:—

“To woods and caves she never bade retreat,  
Nor fix'd in cloister'd monkeries her seat.”

I surmise that the ‘Societeye of Moonkification’ which Bro. R. H. Baxter has unearthed as possessing a Deputy in 1657 was a forerunner of the notorious Monks of Medmenham Abbey who scandalized the public from about 1742; and if any additional matter, or context, can throw light upon the extract from Historical MSS. which has been furnished, it would be appreciated.

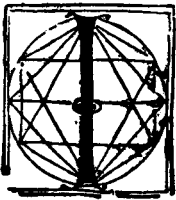
It seems to have afforded gratification to some to assume the monastic habit as a species of amusement in more ages than one. The late Austin Dobson, in his *William Hogarth*, 1879, says: “In a mezzotint by Nathaniel Hone, dated 1772, Theodosius Forrest and Grose the antiquary appear as a couple of monks.” Forrest was a friend of Colman and Garrick; Captain Grose is mentioned in a paper in *A.Q.C.* xxix., 348.

A later example of 'Moonkification' (if I am correct as to its meaning) is in *Random Recollections* . . . by Robert Walton, *Second Series*, 1873, page 150: "Mr. Burbidge, the former town clerk of Leicester, during the Tory reign of the corporation of that place belonged to a society called 'The Jolly Franciscans.' It was his custom, when he had a party of ladies and gentlemen, for the latter to adjourn for a time to smoke in a summer house in the garden, when each man arrayed himself in a dress of a brother of the order. When smoking was over, they dismissed all spiritual things with the habit of the society, and became once again mere ordinary beings." The Mr. Burbidge named was Town Clerk from 1812 to 1835, and lived until 1855.

Did not Lord Byron, when at Newstead Abbey, practise some similar diversion, which, though less elaborate than that implied by the solemn-sounding 'deputation' of 1657, proceeded on the same idea?

W. B. HEXTALL.

## OBITUARY.



It is with regret that we have to record the death of the following Brethren:—

Capt. **Charles Barrington Balfour**, of Kelso, Scotland, on 31st August, 1921. Our Brother had attained the rank of Past Substitute Grand Master, and was a Life Member of our Correspondence Circle, which he joined in March, 1892.

**George Dames Burtchaell**, M.A., LL.B., B.L., Deputy Ulster King of Arms, of Dublin, on the 17th August, 1921. Bro. Burtchaell was Past Pr. Grand Warden for Wicklow and Wexford, and had been a member of our Correspondence Circle since January, 1895.

Dr. **Jehiel Weston Chamberlin**, of St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A., on the 14th June, 1921. Our Brother held the office of Deputy Grand Master, and since December, 1907, had been our Local Secretary for the State of Minnesota. His membership of our Correspondence Circle dated from March, 1893.

Sir **John Arthur Godwin**, J.P., of Grassington, Yorkshire, on 29th April, 1921. Our Brother held the rank of Past Grand Deacon in Grand Lodge and Past Assistant Grand Sojourner in Grand Chapter. He was elected to our Correspondence Circle in May, 1907.

**William Hammond**, J.P., of Wandsworth Common, London, S.W., on the 9th June, 1921. Bro. Hammond had held office in the Burgoyne Lodge No. 902, and had been a member of our Correspondence Circle since October, 1899.

**Alan Murray Hudson**, of Rosario de Santa Fe, Argentine, on the 23rd July, 1921. He held the office of District Grand Registrar, and had attained the rank of Past District Grand Standard Bearer. Bro. Hudson was a Life Member of our Correspondence Circle, which he joined in November, 1903.

**Robert Ernest Landesmann**, of Highbury, London, on the 13th June, 1921. Our Brother was a Past Master of the Neptune Lodge No. 22, and P.Z. of the Chapter attached thereto. He was elected to our Correspondence Circle in March, 1908.

**Willard Alton Libby**, of Colorado, U.S.A., on the 21st June, 1921. Bro. Libby was a Past Master of Lodge No. 46, and Past High Priest of Chapter No. 15. He joined our Correspondence Circle in March, 1917.

**John Macdonald**, of Longreach, Queensland, on the 16th June, 1921. Our Brother was a Past Master of Kennedy Lodge No. 1175, and P.Z. of Chapter No. 127 under the Scottish Constitution. He had been a member of our Correspondence Circle since November, 1896.

**Walter May**, R.N., of Woodford Green, Essex, on the 20th April, 1921. A Past Master of St. Thomas's Lodge No. 142, and P.Z. of Iris Chapter No. 255. Bro. May became a member of our Correspondence Circle in November, 1910.

**Ernest Bruce Millar**, of London, in April, 1921. Our Brother was a Past Master of the Empire Lodge No. 2108. He was elected to membership of our Correspondence Circle in May, 1920.

**George Henry Millichamp**, of Buenos Aires, Argentina, on the 15th May, 1921. Bro. Millichamp was President of the Dis. Board of General Purposes and Dis. Grand Scribe E., as well as P.Z. of Masefield and Connaught Chapters. He had been a member of our Correspondence Circle since November, 1909.

**Alexander Moffatt**, of Falkirk, Scotland, on the 29th March, 1921. Our Brother had attained the rank of Pr. Sub. Grand Master for Stirlings and that of Grand Chancellor in R.A. He became a member of our Correspondence Circle in October, 1907.

**Alexander Keir Moilliet**, of Vera Cruz, Mexico, on the 26th March, 1921. He was Dep. Dis. Grand Master under the Grand Lodge of Mexico, and a member of Eagle Lodge No. 19. Bro. Moilliet joined our Correspondence Circle in March, 1920.

**Capt. Nithsdale Carleton Atkinson Moore**, R.N., of Piccadilly, London, on the 21st May, 1921. Bro. Moore was a member of Lodge Simon's Town Kilwinning, No. 960 (S.C.); and he joined our Correspondence Circle in January, 1921.

**John Thomas Reddish**, of Prestatyn, N. Wales, in May, 1921. Bro. Reddish was a Past Master of St. Melyd's Lodge No. 3840, and a member of Grosvenor Chapter No. 721. He was elected to membership of our Correspondence Circle in March, 1905.

**W. H. M. Smith**, of Valparaiso, Chile, on the 25th April, 1921. Our Brother was a member of Harmony Lodge No. 1411. He became a member of our Correspondence Circle in October, 1916.

**Arthur Truelove**, of Sheffield, on the 9th April, 1921. He was a Past Master of Britannia Lodge No. 139, and Past Sojourner of Sphinx Chapter No. 1329. Bro. Truelove had been a member of our Correspondence Circle since October, 1907.

**Francis James Robert Wilkinson**, of Southampton Row, London, in May, 1921. Bro. Wilkinson had attained London Rank, and was Past Master of Lodges Nos. 11 and 2741. He joined our Correspondence Circle in June, 1906.

**E. T. Wilks**, F.R.G.S., of Watford, Herts., in April, 1921. Our Brother was a Past Master of Old Dundee Lodge No. 18, and had attained London Rank. He had been a Life Member of our Correspondence Circle since October, 1896.

**Joseph Winterflood**, of Finsbury Park, London, in the early part of 1921. He was Junior Warden of Albion Lodge No. 9, and was elected to membership of the Correspondence Circle in May, 1911.

FRIDAY, 7th OCTOBER, 1921.

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THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall at 5 p.m. Present:—Bros. Herbert Bradley, P.Dis.G.M., Madras, W.M.; Lionel Vibert, P.Dis.G.W., Madras, S.W.; W. B. Hextall, P.G.D., P.M., as J.W.; W. J. Songhurst, P.G.D., Secretary; W. Wonnacott, P.A.G.Sup.W., P.M.; Gordon P. G. Hills, P.Pr.G.W., Berks., P.M.; A. Cecil Powell, P.G.D., P.M.; and J. H. McNaughton, Tyler.

Also the following members of the Correspondence Circle:—Bros. John Church, Wm. C. Terry, E. A. Hudson, A. P. Gibbs, Geo. Elkington, P. P. Kipping, P.A.G.Sup.W., Robert Colsell, P.A.G.D.C., L. E. Buckley, Dis.G.M., Madras, J. Heron Lepper, Sidney F. Herbage, T. H. Geddes, Abdul Rahman, D. Ross Johnson as I.G., A. H. Dymond, Geo. W. Bullamore, Alfred Gates, G. F. Prince, O. L. Gower, Walter Dewes, L. G. Wearing, F. S. Henwood, E. F. Adams, Arthur Heiron, Henry A. Matheson, H. G. Rosedale, P.G.Ch., Wm. E. A. Candy, F. J. Boniface, A. Presland, A. J. Williams, Percy H. Horley, Ed. M. Phillips, A. W. Chapman, H. J. Hewlett, W. J. Williams, H. Johnson, H. J. Weise, A. Y. G. Campbell, P.G.D., A. Gilchrist, G. W. Sutton, J. Inkster, W. Archbald, R. H. Archbald, J. R. Salmon and R. F. J. Colsell.

Also the following Visitors:—Bros. Richd. P. Bond, P.M., Pentangle Lodge No. 1174; O. Bradley, Organist, Incorp. Society of Musicians Lodge No. 2881; H. D. Wilkinson, Kent Lodge No. 15; Percy Green, Marble Craft Lodge No. 3522; A. L. Stebbing, Langthorne Lodge No. 1421; W. R. Baseden, St. John's Lodge, Coquimbo, No. 616 (S.C.); and H. W. Sandey, Friern Barnet Lodge No. 2989.

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Letters of apology for non-attendance were reported from Bros. J. P. Simpson, P.A.G.R., P.M.; Wm. Watson, P.A.G.D.C., I.G.; E. Conder, L.R., P.M.; W. H. Rylands, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; S. T. Klein, L.R., P.M.; R. H. Baxter, P.Pr.G.W., E.Lancs., J.W.; F. J. W. Crowe, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; J. E. S. Tuckett, P.Pr.G.R., Wilts., I.P.M.; Thos. J. Westropp; J. T. Thorp, P.G.D., P.M.; Sir Alfred Robbins, Pres.B.G.P., J.D.; Count Goblet d'Alviella, P.G.M., Belgium; and Ed. Armitage, P.G.D., P.M.

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Bro. Arthur Lionel Vibert, P.Dis.G.W., Madras, was elected Master of the Lodge for the ensuing year; Bro. W. H. Rylands, P.A.G.D.C., was re-elected Treasurer; and Bro. J. H. McNaughton was re-elected Tyler.

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Three Lodges and Thirty-two Brethren were elected to membership of the Correspondence Circle.

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The SECRETARY called attention to the following

### EXHIBITS.

By Bro. HERBERT BRADLEY.

Irish R.A. APRON and JEWEL.

By Bro. J. HERON LEPPER.

RITUAL of the degree of Pillared Priests.

By Bro. ALFRED GATES.

Two APRONS and COLLARETTE.

By Bro. L. VIBERT, on behalf of Bro. A. MOLONY.

Scotch Craft APRON.

By Bro. W. WONNACOTT.

CERTIFICATE, hand drawn and coloured (M. Lesman, Pinx<sup>t</sup>. 1819), issued 14th April, 1843, by the Knight Templar Encampment of Glasgow, to Morris Leon, the degrees conferred being Jordan Pass, Roman Eagle, Brazen Serpent, Jacob's Wrestle, Ark Mason, K<sup>t</sup>. of the Blue, K<sup>t</sup>. Templar, K<sup>t</sup>. of Malta, K<sup>t</sup>. of the Red Cross, K<sup>t</sup>. of St. Paul, K<sup>t</sup>. of St. Stephen, K<sup>t</sup>. of the Elysian Fields, and K<sup>t</sup>. of Death.

CERTIFICATE, hand drawn and coloured, issued 10th May, 1842, to James Cocheran, by "the Grand Chiefs of the Invincible and Magnanimous Encampment of Knights of the East, West, and Sword" at Drum, Co. Cavan, under the assumed authority of Lodge No. 184. The traditional history of this degree appears to date from about 520 B.C.

CERTIFICATE of Charles Bradlaugh. From correspondence which was published in the *Freemason* in 1875 and 1882 it appears that Bradlaugh was admitted in the *Loge des Philadelphes* (a spurious Lodge) on 9th March, 1859, and joined the *Loge de la Perseverante Amitié* on 11th March, 1862. In 1865 he was affiliated to the Tottenham High Cross Lodge, remaining a member until the end of 1867. In the Books of the Grand Lodge he is registered as *Bradlough*. In 1875 he cancelled his Certificate and returned it to the Grand Secretary.

PROGRAMME, printed on Satin, of "Simms's Marionettes (from the Royal Adelaide Gallery, London) now erected in Saint Peter's Square, Hereford. Grand fashionable night, on Friday, May 14th, 1875. Under the patronage of the Worshipful the Mayor, O. Shellard, Esq., and of the Master and Wardens of the 'Palladian Lodge No. 120' of Freemasons."

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A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to those Brethren who had kindly lent these objects for exhibition.

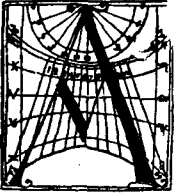
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Bro. HERBERT BRADLEY read the following paper, and a hearty vote of thanks was unanimously passed to him on the proposition of Bro. Lionel Vibert, seconded by Bro. W. B. Hextall:—

## A MADRAS PRECURSOR OF THE QUATUOR CORONATI LODGE.

(LODGE SOCIAL FRIENDSHIP).

BY BRO. HERBERT BRADLEY, C.S.I., P.Dis.G.M., Madras, W.M., 2076.



At least two Lodges of this name were working under the Provincial Grand Lodge of Madras in 1790. Lodge No. IV. received its Warrant from the Provincial Grand Master, Brig.-General Matthew Horne, about the year 1787 or possibly earlier. It met in Madras at No. 4, Gaol Street, opposite the Debtors' Gaol. It was suspended by the Provincial Grand Lodge in 1803, and abolished on the 1st August, 1804. Lodge No. VI., the subject of this paper, obtained a local Warrant at about the same time as Lodge No. IV. It met at St. Thomas' Mount, just outside Madras, the Head Quarters of the Madras Artillery. Its Grand Lodge Warrant No. 513 was dated 1787, and that of No. IV., which bore the same date, was No. 511. It made a return to Grand Lodge dated 27th December, 1789, but not long afterwards it went into abeyance. In 1801 it was revived by some of its former members and by brethren from Lodges V. and VII., both of which were extinct. At the Provincial Grand Lodge meeting of the 24th June, 1801, a new Warrant was granted to it as No. VI. The W.M. and Wardens were non-commissioned officers of the Artillery at St. Thomas' Mount, where it met. In 1806 the Lodge received the local No. IV. left vacant by the abolition of its predecessor and namesake. In September, 1809, only two members of the Lodge were available at the Mount, the rest being absent on Military duty, and the position was the same in March, 1810. In 1814 misconduct on the part of the Master led to trouble and to a report to the Provincial Grand Lodge, the result of which is not on record, and after a number of vicissitudes due to shortness of members, internal troubles, and troubles with the Provincial Grand Lodge, it removed from St. Thomas' Mount to Madras, where it obtained accommodation in the Fort.

Bro. Malden, in his *History of Freemasonry on the Coast of Coromandel*, states that the Lodge moved to Madras in 1820, p. 264, and leaves the date doubtful, p. 210. But from an examination of the contemporary Madras Almanacs for 1819, 1824, 1826, and 1833 (the intervening numbers were not available to me) it would appear that the Lodge was not established in Madras until after 1826. In another passage (p. 215) Bro. Malden states that for twenty-four years ending in 1849 the Lodge had met in the Fort, which would place the date of its transfer to Madras in 1825. In 1849 the Lodge was moved to the Egmore Road. In May, 1851, its rooms were destroyed by a great storm. Bro. Malden (p. 217) considers that it is impossible to say how long the Lodge continued to meet. The Almanacs, however, shew that it was continued in the list of Madras Lodges until 1853, Bro. Laurence being W.M. in that year, but in 1854 it is shewn as dormant.

I have examined the *Madras Spectator* and the *Madras Athenæum* (the local newspapers) for the first days of May, 1851, but I have failed to discover any information of damage done on shore by the great storm which took place then. Accounts of the storm from a seaman's point of view are given in both papers, and the latter paper published some official descriptions of damage done at sea, from the Master Attendant of Madras. The former records a severe gale which lasted for nearly three days, during which several vessels were driven ashore on the coast, and some lives lost. On the 5th May the *Spectator* stated that the weather had been very squally and threatening, and on



the 7th it referred to stripping of hedges, and mutilation and killing of birds. It also stated that Black Town had been flooded, a not uncommon occurrence during heavy rain. The barometer readings given in the *Athenæum* show a gradual fall from 29.934 on the 29th April to 29.434 at 4.41 p.m. on the 4th May, and 29.380 at 1.41 a.m. on the 5th, the lowest point reached being 29.322 at 5.41 a.m. on that day. This paper gives details of much damage done at sea, but none on land. This is precisely what one would expect in an official report written for sailors by the chief marine authority of the port. The Lodge did not disappear immediately after the storm, but its name continued in the Madras Almanacs until 1853 when Bro. Laurence is shewn as Master, but in only one of the Almanacs—it had disappeared from the other. It would appear that most of the brethren transferred their allegiance to Lodge Pilgrims of the Light. I am rather inclined to doubt whether it was the storm alone which caused the disappearance of the Lodge. There seems to have been some disagreement among the members. Bro. Papell resigned the Chair of the Lodge in September, 1849, on the ground of ill-health, and was installed as W.M. of Pilgrims of Light in January, 1850, and I am disposed to think that the formation of Lodge Pilgrims of the Light had a good deal to do with the disappearance of Lodge Social Friendship, which for some time before the storm had depended upon financial assistance from Bro. Kennett, one of the members.

The Lodge flourished exceedingly while it was in Madras up to the time of the destruction of its building, the reconstruction of which it was unable to afford. But it was in the years from 1847 to 1851 that it became especially distinguished by the publication of the *Madras Freemasons' Herald*. This publication commenced in April, 1847, under the editorship of Bro. J. G. Laurence, the Secretary of the Lodge. Its profits were devoted to the Independent Masonic Benefit Fund for Southern India which was intended to take the place of the Masonic Benefit Fund which under the Provincial Grand Lodge had been a failure.

The *Freemasons' Herald* at once became very popular and very influential. It continued for five years—1847 to 1851—for the first three with Bro. Laurence as Editor, and in 1850 and 1851 under anonymous editorship. Its pages are very interesting to the local Freemason, and contain also matter of general interest to the Craft. Unfortunately very few copies of its numbers are known to exist, and though I have endeavoured for years past to buy copies in India I have not succeeded in obtaining a single number. The Quatuor Coronati Lodge has copies more or less complete for the years 1848, 1849 and 1850 (one in duplicate) and some account of the first number can be found on p. 91 of Bro. Malden's *History*. The members of the Lodge were not of the same social standing as those of Lodge Perfect Unanimity. They were chiefly shopkeepers, tradesmen, livery stable keepers, warrant officers and non-commissioned officers, clerks in public offices, &c. Now and then commissioned officers of Regiments quartered in Madras joined, but they rarely remained members of the Lodge for more than a year or two. In 1848 no less than nine commissioned officers joined, of whom seven, including the Doctor, belonged to the 25th Foot (British). A list of the names of the members from 1845 onwards, with notes of their position in life so far as I have been able to trace them, is given in an Appendix to this paper. The Lodge is deserving of the greatest credit, not only for its literary efforts, but also for the manner in which it worked. Besides the regular meetings on the third Thursday of every month it held regular lecture meetings on the first Thursday, and Lodges of Instruction on the second and fourth Thursdays in most months. The members also worked the following degrees:—Royal Arch, Knights Templar, Rose Croix, High Priests, Mark Master, and Royal Ark Mariner.

The Lodge had its tame poet in the person of W. Bro. J. W. Day, Quarter-Master-Sergeant of the 19th Madras Native Infantry, who was responsible for the Banner Song of the Lodge printed from Bro. Malden's *History* in Appendix B, and a good deal of the other poetry published in the *Herald*. Bro. Day settled at Ootacamund after taking his pension, and died there on 24th October, 1850, while W.M. of Lodge Faith, Hope and Charity, Cotacamund. In an obituary notice of him in the December number of the *Herald* the following passage occurs:—

“Although the Madras Freemasons’ Herald made its public appearance under the energetic direction of W.Bro. J. G. Laurence, yet years ago it was in a great measure projected by Brother Day. Had he lived we would have seen many of his valuable Masonic papers published in one volume under the title of ‘The hand book of Masonry.’”

The W.M. of the Lodge in 1847 when the *Herald* was started was Bro. E. G. Papell, an able working Mason and a well read one. He was also Master in 1846, 1848, and 1849. He was by profession a schoolmaster, at first at the Mount Road Chapelry and afterwards at the Fenn School, Madras.

Bro. Laurence, the first Editor of the *Herald*, was Secretary of the Lodge for several years, and Master in 1850. He was a printer by trade and manager of the works of the *Madras Advertiser* (Commercial Advertiser Press, Armenian Street, Black Town), where the *Herald* was printed during Laurence’s editorship. After he ceased to be Editor the new series of the *Herald* was called *The Madras Freemasons’ Herald and Journal of Literature and Science*, and was printed at the Athenæum Press, of which Bro. W. Boyd, Master of the Lodge in 1851, was Superintendent. This press appears to have been the property of Messrs. Pharoah & Co., which firm is mentioned in the Madras Almanack of 1851 as the printers of the *Herald*.

A good deal of light is thrown on contemporary Freemasonry in England by the Editorials and the remarks made in the *Herald* under the heading “Masonic Intelligence.” Thus it appears from the number for January, 1848, that the reports of Grand Chapter of the meetings held between the 3rd November, 1841, and 4th November, 1846, were issued simultaneously and received by Lodge Social Friendship at the end of 1847. The Regulations provided that annual reports should be furnished to all subordinate Chapters within one month after the general convocation in May. But they were bottled up for five years and even then were incomplete, as is pointed out by attention being drawn to the fact that Chapter Key Stone (attached to Lodge Social Friendship) is omitted from the list of Indian Chapters from which contributions were received by Grand Chapter between 18th July, 1844, and 21st October, 1846, although the Chapter is stated to have been regular in its communications and payments to Grand Chapter. On the 5th November, 1845, subordinate Chapters were placed in mourning for six months for M.E.Comp. John Ramsbottom, the 3rd Grand Principal of the Order, but these instructions were not issued until after the meeting of the 4th November, 1846. The figures given in the Reports show that there were no less than 59 exaltations in Chapter Key Stone between 4th August, 1841, and 17th July, 1844.

Under the heading “Local Masonic Intelligence,” a long account is given of the proceedings on the 27th December—St. John’s Day—at the Installation of the Lodge. The Brethren assembled at daybreak on the Green in front of the Lodge Room, and the Banner Song of the Lodge was sung. The Lodge was opened, and after the usual business the W.M., Bro. Papell, was installed, and he appointed his Officers. The Lodge then adjourned, and at an early hour in the evening the Brethren re-assembled, and an initiation took place, and the Lodge was closed. The Brethren then proceeded in procession to visit the Lodge of Universal Charity, which was meeting in some rooms on the Esplanade some hundreds of yards away from the Fort. “Mutual congratulations having been tendered and accepted on both sides, and the bond of Brotherly Love ratified by a cheerful bumper,” the Brethren returned to their own room to celebrate the Festival in company with the Brethren of Lodge George and William No. 328 under the Grand Lodge of Scotland, attached to the 94th Regiment. A very convivial evening appears to have been passed. Two naval Brethren from H.M.S. *Fox* were present, and the band of the 94th was in attendance. The speeches are reported at considerable length, and the Provincial Grand Secretary spoke in terms of the highest encomium of the efficiency, discipline and correct working of Lodge Social Friendship, which he described as “unquestionably the best working Lodge in the Province.” The Deputy Senior Warden of Lodge Social Friendship gave the toast “To all distressed Masons throughout the world—may they find

speedy relief," which was drunk with Masonic honours.<sup>1</sup> After some songs and at least one other toast, the Junior Warden gave the "Final Toast," whatever it may have been. It is distinctly reported that although generous wine abounded, the bounds of Temperance were carefully guarded, and in conformity with the Ancient Charges the Brethren "enjoyed themselves with innocent mirth avoiding all excess." At Trichinopoly and Bellary the Lodges met in a similar manner at sunrise for the installation and in the evening for dinner. In each place there was a procession to Church, and sermons were preached during the forenoon. At the former place the sermon was preached by a Past Master, W.Bro. Taylor, Chaplain of the Lodge, and the collection realized Rs. 325 for the benefit of the Independent Masonic Benefit Fund. The "Sisters of the Order" were entertained at the dinner.

In a very outspoken Editorial in the February number of the *Herald* the Editor complains bitterly that the Provincial Grand Master being absent and his Deputy having left India for good, no meeting of Provincial Grand Lodge can be held, as the Constitutions do not recognize such a state of affairs. He suggests that the Prov.G.S.W. should call a meeting and that a report of the facts should be sent to Grand Lodge afterwards. He considers that in the circumstances the Brethren are entitled to do the best they can for themselves. Another Editorial on the subject of the rejection of Candidates refers to "the making known the rejection of a Candidate," and quotes the American practice with approval. The writer states that every subordinate American Lodge reports its rejections to the Grand Secretary who forwards them in private communications to other Lodges. This is said to serve as an effectual protection for all the Lodges within the jurisdiction without "hazarding the reputation of the applicant." A third editorial refers to the authorized reports of the Quarterly Communications of Grand Lodge, and regrets that these documents have "so soon incurred the charge of unfairness in their statements with especial reference to the speeches made by Brethren before Grand Lodge."

A Draft petition to Pope Pius IX. praying for the removal of the Papal ban against Freemasonry is printed in this number under the heading "Ireland." Its result is not stated in any future number. It may never have been sent to the Pope.

In the March number the Editor considers the question whether a Brother may be a member of two or more Lodges at the same time. Basing his conclusions chiefly on the American practice, he decides against plural membership. He quotes the "Constitutions . . . collected and digested from the old records, faithful traditions, and Lodgebooks" published under the sanction of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in 1798. He then quotes from what he describes as "one of our old black-letter charges, in the possession of the Lodge of Antiquity at London and written in the time of James II. (about 1685), as follows:—That every Master Mason and Fellow shall come to the assemble (*i.e.*, the Lodge) if it be within fifty miles of him, if he have warning," and deduces that if two Lodges met on the same day and any Brother belonged to both, he could not attend both and would find himself in a dilemma. He next quotes from the eighth regulation of Grand Lodge adopted 19th February, 1723—"No Brother shall belong to more than one Lodge within the Bills of Mortality though he may visit them all," and from the 1841 edition of the Constitutions he deduces in a very inconclusive manner that the spirit of the above rulings is still retained. He next quotes a number of regulations from the Constitutions of different American Grand Lodges which support his view.

The representation of Provincial and Colonial Lodges in Grand Lodge is also the subject of an Editorial. It is based upon a paper shewing that of 790 Lodges under the Grand Lodge of England only about 110 are represented. A

<sup>1</sup> At the Quarterly Communication of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Bengal, 22nd September, 1840, the R.W.Bro. James Burnes, Prov.G.M. of Western India, was called upon to give "the third toast of obligation—to all poor and distressed Masons throughout the Globe." His speech on the occasion is printed in his *Addresses . . . to the Calcutta Lodges*, published at Calcutta, 1840.

further paper in the April number shows how very unrepresentative Grand Lodge was at that time.

The April number starts with a criticism of the Quarterly report of Grand Lodge for the last quarter of 1847. The writer has before him the report itself and the report published in London by the *Freemasons' Quarterly Review*. There were several contentious matters before the last two meetings, one of which was the proposal to shorten the period of 28 days laid down by the Constitutions as the interval between any two degrees, to 8 days in the Colonies by dispensation from the Provincial Grand Master. The Editor objects strongly to this innovation, and suggests that "there may be a fair promise of the Obnoxious Resolution being rejected when put for confirmation."

On the 20th March a Frenchman who could not understand English was initiated with two other Candidates. Bro. Allen interpreted the whole ceremony.

The May number discusses in an Editorial what clothing may be worn in a Craft Lodge, and the Editor quotes as follows from the Book of Constitution: "No honorary or other jewel or emblem shall be worn in the Grand Lodge or in any subordinate Lodge, which shall not appertain to, or be consistent with those Degrees which are recognized, and acknowledged by, and under the control of the Grand Lodge." From this he argues that "although not under the control of the Grand Lodge the Royal Arch and Knightly degrees are nevertheless recognized and acknowledged by that body; and therefore the jewels of those degrees may . . . be worn in a Craft Lodge." A somewhat alarming perversion of the meaning of the rule.

There is a curious letter in this number which lays down certain principles of behaviour at the "Refreshment Table." The writer, a purist of a very high order, is of opinion that "Idle, flippant, vain and unmeaning conversation, coarse jokes, and *slang expressions* are as reprehensible as gluttony and drunkenness." The objection to slang is apt to make us in the present day 'sit up.' The writer also calls upon "the high to condescend and the low reverence, the rich to be affable and the poor humble."

In the June number the Editor challenges the correctness of a report made by the Calcutta correspondent of the *Freemasons' Quarterly Review* describing the state of Masonry in Bengal as very unsatisfactory, and states that after investigation he has ascertained that the writer of the report "is, to say the least, *mistaken*, and by his report *misleads* others." The Editor then defends the Provincial Grand Master and Grand Secretary from the attacks made upon them by the writer, and so far as can be judged most successfully.

The second Editorial is a reply to a Calcutta correspondent who objects to the rule in the Constitutions that a Freemason who does not subscribe to a Lodge shall not be allowed to visit a Lodge more than once until he becomes a subscriber to some Lodge.

In this number there is an interesting account of an old gateway on the top of which certain Masonic symbols were found, at Coopum a suburb of Pulicat formerly the chief settlement of the Dutch on the Coromandel Coast. This place was taken by the English in 1781 and restored to the Dutch in 1785 under the treaty of 1784. It was again surrendered by the Dutch in 1795 and handed back to them in 1818 and finally ceded by the Dutch in 1825 under the treaty of 1824. The account given in the *Herald* states that in 1794 a Lodge of Freemasons was formed and opened in the Fort of Pulicat under the guidance of the Governor Jacob Eilbracht and others. It was named "Voorrechtighied," and its opening was celebrated by a grand ball and supper given on St. John the Baptist's day, 24th June, 1794. It is added that on the surrender of the Fort in 1795 the Lodge was moved to Coopum, where it flourished for about a year, and was closed in 1796, the members being scattered as the Dutch power declined. Through the courtesy of W. Bro. Commander W. Henderson, the founder of the Lodge<sup>1</sup> at the internment camp at Gröningen, Holland, I have ascertained that Jacob Eilbracht was Provincial Grand Master under the Grand Lodge of Holland, his designation being apparently P.G.M. of Bengal. The following is an extract

<sup>1</sup> New Lodge Gastvrijheid No. 3970, meeting in London.

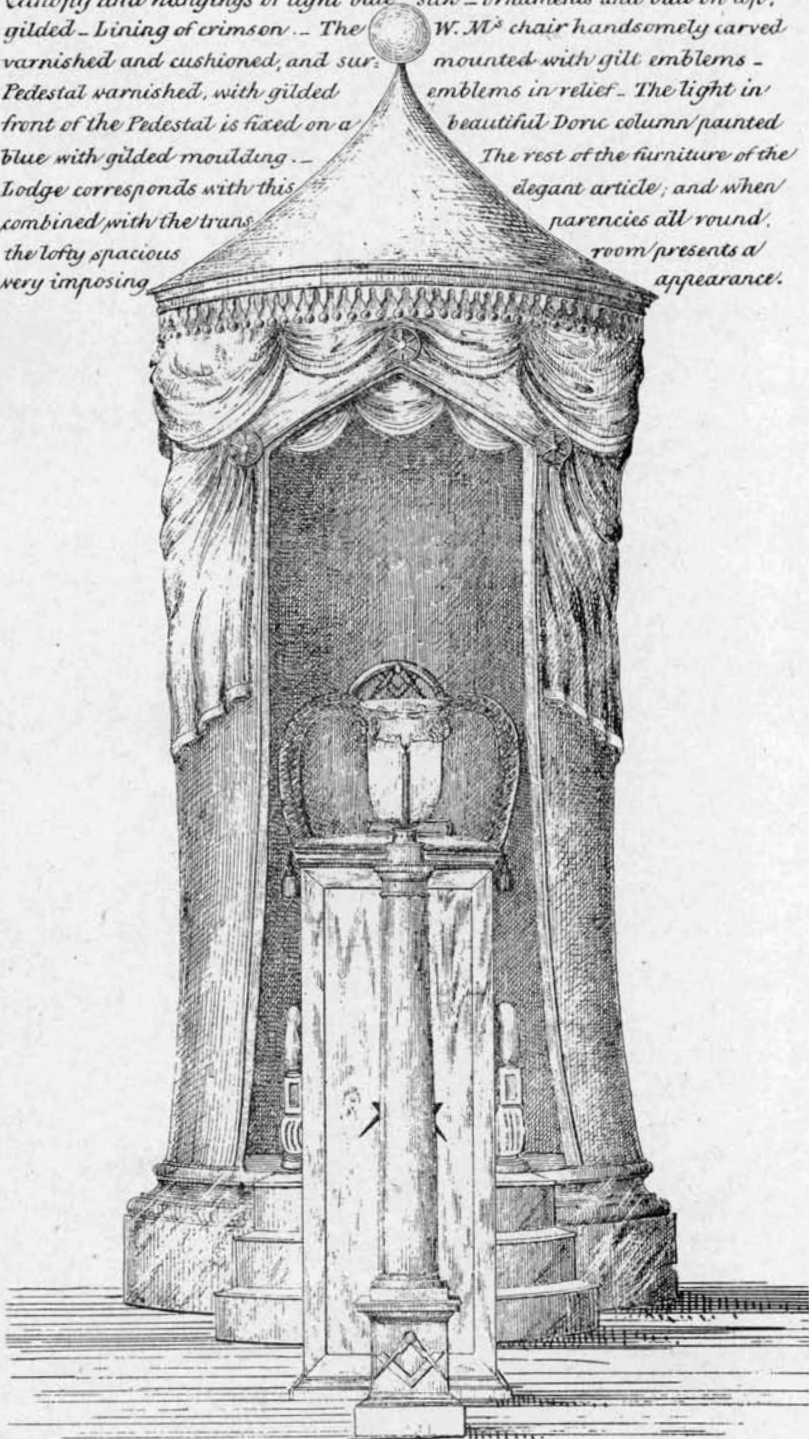
from a letter from the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the Netherlands written about the beginning of December, 1917:—"We have found in our Archives a covering (envelope) with the following superscription—'Original and duplicate letter with four appendices A, B, C, and D from Bengal 11th January, 1775. Answered December 1775, and despatched the Deed of Appointment as Provincial Grand Master for Jacob Eilbracht with instructions for same and private letters.' In this covering, however, there was not a single one of the documents mentioned." Further enquiry of the Dutch Grand Lodge would probably give us further information as to the Masonic organization of the Dutch Eastern Colonies and might lead to interesting facts regarding Dutch Freemasonry in India, but this would be beyond the limits of this paper.

With the exception of the Flagstaff bastion, the Pulicat Fort was demolished in 1804 by the order of the Court of Directors, and the paper in the *Herald* relates that the ex-Governor watched the destruction and when the last bastion was blown up he said "Now I die," and in a few days passed away. But the Madras records show that the last bastion was standing after his death. The *Herald* states that he was buried in the same tomb as his wife, but I have not been able to obtain any confirmation of this statement. The inscription on the tomb only refers to his wife. It is thus translated by the *Herald*:—"Here rests Her Excellency Lady Sara Antonia De Goede the beloved wife of Jacob Eilbracht Senior Merchant in the service of the Netherlands East India Company on the Coast of Coromandel and its dependencies at Palliacatta. Born 29. Sept. 1751. Died 22. Sept. 1790." From documents in the India Office I have ascertained that when Jacob Eilbracht made over the Dutch possessions to the Madras Government in 1795 political pensions were granted to him and his colleagues. The Dutch authorities do not seem to have worried about their ex-employés. Some reductions in these allowances were made towards the end of that year and the reduced pensions were paid to these gentlemen as long as they lived in the Madras Presidency at places approved by the Government. After Jacob Eilbracht's death on the 20th April, 1804, the Collector of the District reported "the late Mr. Eilbracht died insolvent, leaving a daughter in great distress. She is now living with her uncle whose means are very scanty." The daughter memorialized the Government for assistance, and in November, 1804, was granted a pension of 10 pagodas a month. There is nothing in her memorial or the other Madras records to suggest that her father died of grief when the Pulicat Fort was destroyed. It seems likely that Eilbracht was not buried in the same tomb as his wife, because his daughter's memorial states that "he died with so little property that he could scarcely be buried in a respectable manner." In the *Madras Athenæum and Statesman* of Tuesday, 17th December, 1861, reference is made to an article on "a legend of Pulicat" published in that paper "about a year ago, and republished in our last weekly supplement." Unfortunately I have not been able to obtain a copy of this article, but I understand the 'legend' to be a rumour that Mrs. Jacob Eilbracht's coffin is suspended within her tomb by silver chains. The tomb is a very striking one, the obelisk being no less than 40 feet in height.

In the 'Correspondence' there is a long letter lifted from the *F.Q.R.* from a Mason in China complaining bitterly of the neglect of overseas Lodges by Grand Lodge. A number of cases of neglect are mentioned, and certain suggestions are made for the relaxation in favour of overseas Lodges of some of the Rules of the Constitutions. The *F.Q.R.*, as might have been expected, goes almost viciously for the Grand Secretary in its remarks, amongst other things saying that the Craft wants a new Grand Secretary. The *Herald* supports the writer of the letter, and remarks that every instance of neglect mentioned by him has been equally remarkable in the Province of Madras, and adds: "Work as you can, thrive as you can, but give us the L.S.D.—is still the motto of the chief Scribe."

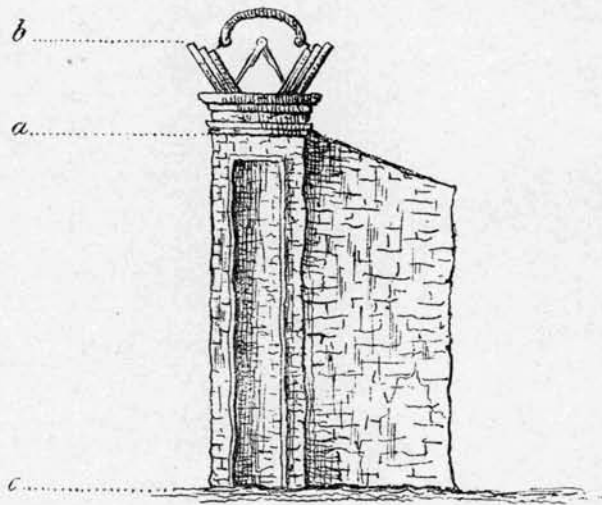
In the Masonic Intelligence is an account of a meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Bengal on St. John's Day, 27th December, 1847. The Brethren went in procession to St. John's Church, where the service was performed by the

Canopy and hangings of light blue silk - ornaments and ball on top, gilded - Lining of crimson - The W. M.'s chair handsomely carved, varnished and cushioned, and surmounted with gilt emblems - Pedestal varnished, with gilded emblems in relief - The light in front of the Pedestal is fixed on a beautiful Doric column painted blue with gilded moulding - The rest of the furniture of the Lodge corresponds with this elegant article; and when combined with the transparencies all round, the lofty spacious room presents a very imposing appearance.



THRONE  
of Lodge 'Rock' No 325.  
Trichinopoly

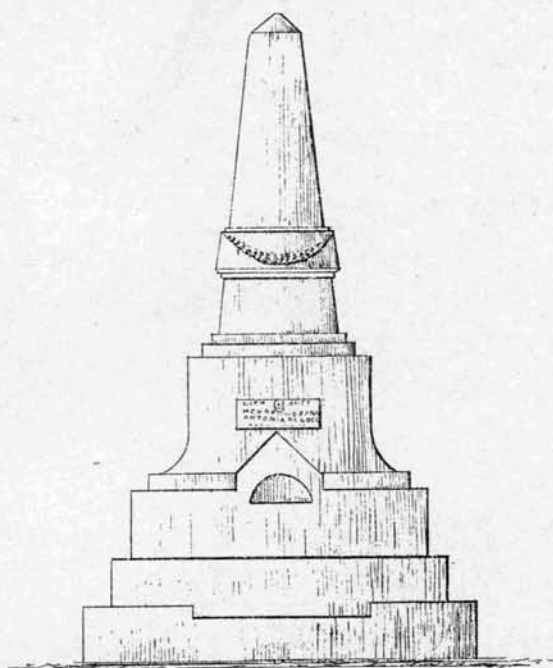
*Ruins of the Gateway to the Masonic Lodge which once existed at Pullicat*



Height from c to b.....	8-feet	10-In
Breadth at a.....	1-ft	9-"
Do.....at b.....	3-"	4-"
Height from a to b.....	1-"	9-"
Compasses about.....	1-"	"-"

From *The Madras Freemasons' Herald*, June, 1848.





*East View of the Tomb of the  
HONORABLE JACOB EILBRACHT  
The late Governor of Pulicat while a Dutch Colony and  
Grand Master of the Masons of that Settlement.*

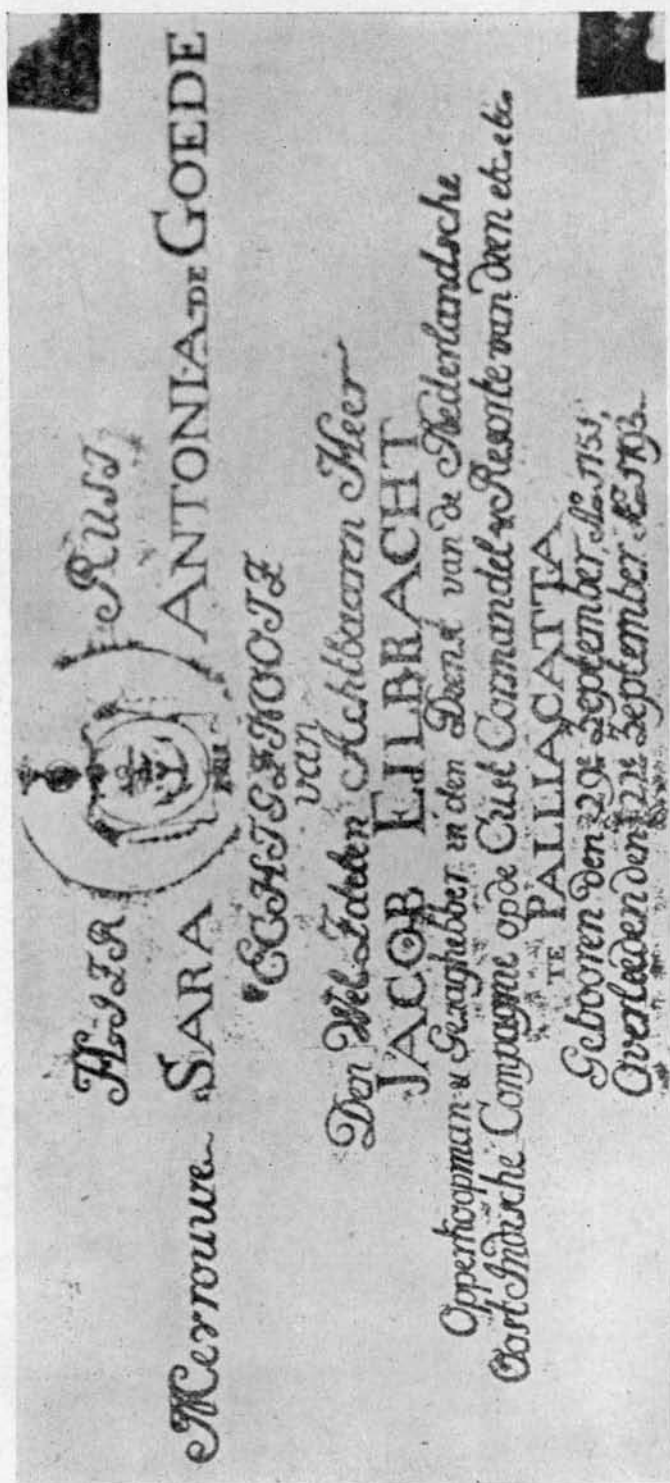
*Inscription on the Tomb*



*Echtgenworte  
an  
Den Wel Edelen Achtbaaren Heer  
JACOB EILBRACHT  
Opperkooptman in den Dienst van de Nederlandsche  
East Indische Compagnie op de Cust Cormandel & Reserte van dien etc, etc,  
Te Palliacutta  
Geboorn den 29 Zepember A<sup>o</sup> 1751  
Overleden den 22 Zepember A<sup>o</sup> 1790*

From *The Madras Freemasons' Herald*, June, 1848.





Inscription on the Eilbracht Tomb at Pulicat

Rev. Mr. Ruspini, stated by the *Herald* in a later number to have been a grandson of the Chevalier Ruspini, founder of the Girls' School. A collection amounting to 500 rupees was made. An account is also given of the re-opening of the District and Provincial Grand Lodge of Madras, a Deputy having been appointed by the Provincial Grand Master, Lord Elphinstone. The Officers appointed were, as usual, all members of Lodge Perfect Unanimity.

In a short note on the Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge held on 1st March it is stated that the resolution proposed by Dr. Crucefix that a grant of £300 be made by Grand Lodge for establishing a fund for the relief of Widows and Orphans of Masons was negatived, *i.e.*, the minutes were not confirmed, but the proposal to allow discretion to Provincial Grand Masters in the Colonies to allow by dispensation degrees to be conferred at intervals of eight days was carried. In the April number this was described as an "obnoxious resolution." It is also stated that "a very unmasonic scene of noise and irregularity took place" in Grand Lodge. This is quoted from the *F.Q.R.*, and it is added probably on the same authority that the M.W. the Grand Master (the Earl of Zetland) has become very unpopular.

The July number commences with an appeal for the Independent Masonic Benefit Fund of Southern India, together with an account of its first annual meeting. The accounts showed receipts amounting to over Rs. 1000 and expenditure practically nothing. It is then suggested in connection with a letter signed 'Gavel' that Masons in the Provinces should have the privilege of electing their own Provincial Grand Masters, and it is further deduced that owing to the fact that Provincial Grand Masters are appointed by the Grand Master they are able to do as they please and consequently are apt to show favouritism and exclusiveness in filling up offices.

The official Report of the Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge at which the motion of Dr. Crucefix was rejected shows that the proceedings of that body were very much the reverse of harmonious.

The meeting of the District and Provincial Grand Lodge of Madras being unable to complete its business, the revision of the By-Laws, the Deputy G.M. intimated that he would call a special meeting for the consideration of the remainder of them.

At the lecture meeting of Lodge Social Friendship on the 1st June, the Junior Deacon gave an address on the three rounds of the theological ladder.

In the August number the Editor compares the state of Masonry in Europe and America with its condition in India, and concludes that in England it is prosperous, on the Continent no less gratifying, in America triumphant, while in India nothing is going on.

Dealing with the "authorized report" of the Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge held on 1st March the Editor states that it is issued in a garbled form, that the speeches of the Grand Master and his party are reported and those of the opposition omitted, and asks what is the use of such reports.

A song written by 'Tatnai,' of Meerut, for the *Herald* follows with a short account of the circumstances under which he first heard the song, which he names "Have faith in one another." This is followed by an account of Bro. G. K. Teulon, an Englishman naturalized in Texas, who for some years represented the Grand Lodges of the United States in Calcutta. This was specially written for the *Herald* by a Brother named Guillaume Houches. There is an article by Dr. Albert G. Mackey, of Charleston, taken from the *Boston Freemason's Magazine*, on the dedication of our Lodges to St. John, not very striking either in matter or in argument; a fable about King Solomon, from the *F.Q.R.*; also a song from the pen of Bro. J. W. Day; and one taken from Longfellow. In the Correspondence there is a letter attacking the conduct of Lord Zetland in the Chair of Grand Lodge, and drawing attention to the fact that the District Grand Lodge of Madras is officered entirely from Lodge Perfect Unanimity, and another letter pleads the cause of the Independent Masonic Benefit Fund of Madras, and censures the neglect of the Madras District by Grand Lodge. Bro. Ethersey, a P.M. of the Lodge, who had resigned on taking his pension and retiring to England, was made an Honorary Member at the regular meeting of the Lodge.

in this number is added a lithograph of the throne of Lodge Rock No. 325 Trichinopoly, which is described as unquestionably the best appointed Lodge in the "Province, if not in India." This throne and canopy were still in use in 1906 when I last visited the Lodge.

In the September number the Editorials are on the following subjects:— (1) Equality in Lodge; (2) the conduct of Lord Zetland in the Chair of Grand Lodge and the neglect of Indian Masonry by Grand Lodge, suggesting that it may lead to the secession of Indian Brethren from the Grand Lodge of England; (3) Lodge discipline; (4) Masonic Charity in India, which the Editor states is utterly barren compared with the doings of the fraternity in Europe and America. In the Correspondence is a letter criticizing very bitterly the conduct of the Grand Master at the last reported meeting of Grand Lodge, which is followed by the official report of that meeting differing in a very marked manner from the report given in the *F.Q.R.* referred to in the August number of the *Herald*.

In the Masonic Intelligence a case is referred to in Bengal in which some members of a Lodge to which a Warrant for a Chapter had been refused, obtained one from another Constitution. The members of the Lodge were not all in agreement with this action, and the Grand Superintendent of the Province, who was also Provincial Grand Master, forbade the Companions from meeting any more under the Scotch Warrant which they had obtained.

An account appears of a meeting of Lodge Zetland in the East No. 748 Singapore, which, not being in any Province, had the privilege of electing to the Chair a brother who had served as Warden for less than one year, and of continuing the Master in Office for a third year if no other qualified brother was available.

The Editorial for October is a review of Masonic information received by the mail on the 31st August, which contained the *F.Q.R.* of the 30th June and the authorized report of the proceedings of Grand Lodge held on the 7th of that month. It is evident that the *Review* had got itself into serious trouble with Grand Lodge, and that an attempt had been made, though unsuccessfully, to implicate Bro. Crucefix in this matter. Bro. Crucefix was charged with having spoken disrespectfully of the Grand Lodge of Scotland at the Communication of Grand Lodge held in March. But as the speech was not reported in the authorized account of the Proceedings, and Dr. Crucefix was not called to order at the time, there was nothing on record, and Grand Lodge found it somewhat difficult to deal with him. A reply was therefore sent to the Grand Lodge of Scotland by the Grand Master, not by Grand Lodge. It also appears that the *Review* apologized in its June number for what it had said in March regarding the Grand Master.

In a review of the Masonic year ending with the March Communication of Grand Lodge the *F.Q.R.* mentions the fact that a practice had grown up of sending special notices to members of Grand Lodge asking them to attend "for a certain purpose," and it is implied that this was done on the question of the confirmation of the minutes in the case of Bro. Crucefix's motion referred to above.

The acceptance by Dr. Oliver of the Honorary Membership of the Lodge, to which he was elected in April, was announced.

The November number commences with an Editorial on the subject of an inquiry recently completed into certain irregularities in the Lodge Oriental Star, Cannanore. Attention is drawn to one of the charges against the W.M. of which he had been acquitted. The W.M. had allowed one of the members of the Lodge who was not a Past Master to perform an initiation, and it was held that the charge would not stand because the member was a Royal Arch Mason and therefore must have passed the Chair. Two of the Committee of Enquiry were Scotch Masons, members of Lodge George and William, attached to the 94th Regiment then quartered at Cannanore. The ruling might be correct under the Grand Lodge of Scotland, but under the Constitutions of the Grand Lodge of England it was clearly wrong, as the Editor pointed out.

The second Editorial objects to an application which is reported to have been made for the appointment of a Provincial Grand Superintendent of Royal

Arch Masonry. It is stated that the Chapters have not been consulted and that a petition should have been made by them after the election of a suitable well-known brother to the office.

The December number contains an Editorial offering advice to Lodges as to the election of the W.M. and to Candidates for the Chair that they should make themselves fit to hold that Office. The advice is good, but is seldom followed in Lodges. In a second the Editor complains of want of support by the Brethren, and states that "our re-appearance will depend entirely on the remittances we shall receive during the month."

A new correspondent, 'Vigil,' sent in some historical notes on memorable things connected with Grand Lodge, and these notes were continued in subsequent numbers. Another, writing from the Nilgiris, stated that the Lodge was dormant mainly owing to its exclusiveness. (It was erased in 1862.) In a miscellaneous note the Editor pointed out the impropriety of making serving brethren merely to take the post of Tyler regardless of whether they were fit to do so or not.

During the years 1847 and 1848 a number of papers written by a Roman Catholic Freemason to the Roman Catholic Freemasons of Ireland were published. They originally appeared in the *West Meath Guardian* under the title "Freemasonry contrasted with intolerance." Unfortunately they are not always quite accurate and cannot be entirely relied on, but they give a good idea of the feelings of some Irish Roman Catholic Freemasons on the subject of the Papal ban against Masonry.

The commencement of 1849 shows that the Editor had experienced considerable doubt as to the advisability of continuing the publication of the *Herald*. The proceedings of Grand Lodge at the Communication of 6th September, 1848, are then considered in an Editorial. There were several rather curious questions before it. The first was the case of an American brother named Cooke, who describing himself as a Major General, had so commended himself to English Freemasons that he was given the rank of a Past Senior Grand Warden and appointed representative of the Grand Lodge of England to the Grand Lodge of New York. But the latter refused to receive him as such, and stated that his assertion that he was a Major General was a misrepresentation. The Grand Registrar moved that he should be called upon to appear at the next Communication and show cause why he should not be removed from the rank of P.S.G.W. and from his seat in Grand Lodge. An amendment calling upon him to show cause why he should not be expelled from English Masonry was carried.

Two addresses, one from Bristol and one from Dorset, purporting to be addresses of confidence were produced. The former was read through, but the latter was stopped after a few sentences had been read, and the Grand Registrar who had presented it was asked to withdraw it on the ground that it was offensive, and it was withdrawn, the Grand Registrar admitting that he had not read it previously.

A complaint by Bro. Bigg against the President of the Board of General Purposes, who appears to have been also the Grand Registrar, was then considered. This officer, it was stated, had refused to put to the Board a motion which had been properly proposed and seconded regarding the appointment of Grand Stewards. The vote was not taken until after midnight, and it was suggested that the case against the Grand Registrar was prejudiced by the lateness of the hour. The decision was in favour of the Grand Registrar.

In remarking upon the account in the *F.Q.R.* of the consecration of a new Lodge, Yarborough, at which the late Deputy P.G.M. of Madras made a somewhat unfortunate exhibition of himself, the Editor shows up the slackness of the working of some of the Lodges in Madras. A third Editorial rebukes the manner in which Certificates to newly-made Freemasons are granted, or, rather, in many cases not granted. It points out that a charge is made for a Grand Lodge Certificate which a brother frequently does not obtain owing to neglect both in India and in the Grand Secretary's office. It also states that a fee is frequently taken for a Lodge Certificate which is expressly forbidden by the Constitutions

A memoir of the late Bro. George Aarons taken from the *F.Q.R.* is given. This brother was a great Masonic instructor and master of Ritual, and was blind for many years. I am inclined to think that he was one of the professional Freemasons of whose existence I have heard stories.

The account of the consecration of the Yarborough Lodge, the source of which is not stated, shows that the consecration was begun by the P.S.G. Warden, ex-Deputy D.G.M. of Madras, and finished by another brother, and contains the following passage:—"The injudicious speech of the Prov. Grand Master for Cambridgeshire, . . . and the inefficiency of the P.S.G. Warden and his assistants in the consecration . . . were a sad drawback."

A letter from Bro. Guillaume Houches, of Umballa, refers to a case in which an application was sent to Grand Lodge for a Charter for a Royal Arch Chapter. It was received five years later when four out of the nine signatories were dead and the rest had joined another Chapter.

Under the head of Masonic Intelligence from Bengal the case of Lodge Kilwinning in the East referred to in the number of September, 1848, is further dealt with. The brethren at fault were charged with violation of their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of England by defying the authority of the Provincial Grand Master and working degrees wholly unrecognized by Grand Lodge and especially the degree of Past Master expressly prohibited by Grand Lodge in 1840. The offenders were found guilty, and the W.M. of the Lodge and the two most contumacious offenders were expelled from the privileges of the Order, and one brother was suspended for twelve months. The rest were admonished and pardoned.

Bro. Hoff, Provincial Grand Secretary of Bengal, was elected an Honorary member of Lodge Humility with Fortitude and installed for the sixth time in twenty-four years of Masonry as its W.M. The Master in this case appears not to have been a subscribing member. The number closes with an account of a special meeting of the Independent Masonic Benefit Fund of Southern India. It is stated that this Fund was started by Lodge Social Friendship in 1847 because the Provincial Fund of Benevolence was unable to grant relief to Widows owing to its being bankrupt. This was attributed to the apathetic Government of the Province of which many Lodges had taken advantage. It is stated that the Provincial Fund owed money to Lodge Perfect Unanimity and that the officials of the Province had not collected quarterages as they became due.

The February number expresses the approval of the *Herald* of the change made at the Communication of the Provincial Grand Lodge held on the 10th January, by which the Offices were distributed among the Lodges instead of being given to Lodge Perfect Unanimity only. This is followed by an article on the ballot and black-balling. It would appear that one black-ball ordinarily excluded a candidate. The *Herald* suggests that this number should be raised to three, or at any rate two, three being the number given in the Constitutions.

An account of a Grand Funeral Lodge held by the Grand Lodge of Scotland on the 8th May, 1843, on the death of the Duke of Sussex, is reprinted, the excuse for its re-production being that it had "not been extensively circulated." Reports of meetings of three Bengal Lodges, the Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India, and Lodges at Belgaum, Secunderabad, Bellary, Colombo, the Provincial Grand Lodge and two private Lodges in Madras, find place in the Masonic Intelligence. The most interesting item in some fourteen pages of small print is a letter from Bro. De Cazes, the head of the Grand Orient of France, to the Provincial Grand Master of Bombay thanking him for a carved sandal wood walking stick.

In March, among the Editorials, the only one that needs notice is upon the subject of the Grand Secretary. 'Tatnai,' an old correspondent, of Meerut, has taken up the cudgels on behalf of that Officer. The Editor disagrees, and states as an instance that returns and fees for Certificates sent from Lodge Social Friendship in January, 1848, have not been acknowledged in March, 1849.

The sermon preached in Calcutta on 27th December, 1848, by the Rev. W. O. Ruspini is printed in full. It is a very ordinary production not unlike the

Masonic writings of the day. A short review of the History of Freemasonry by William Sandys, F.S.A., is written by someone acquainted with India, but it is too speculative to be of much value. The Masonic Intelligence refers to the removal of Lodge Social Friendship from the Fort to the new premises on the Egmore Road. They had occupied their old quarters for "upwards of" twenty-four years. If "upwards of" means rather less than twenty-four years, this would account for the Madras Almanac of 1826, published at the end of 1825, still showing the Lodge at the Mount.

In the April number it appears that Bro. Bigg tried another round with Grand Lodge<sup>1</sup> in opposition to the President of the Board of General Purposes, and again was out-voted. The *F.Q.R.* sympathized with him and thought that the victory of Grand Lodge was dearly bought. The case of 'Major General' Cooke was also considered at some length and further postponed. In the meantime this brother had informed Grand Lodge that he had decided to withdraw from all "civil, military, and masonic affairs." Next follows a sermon preached by the Archdeacon of Madras before the Brethren of Lodge Perfect Unanimity earlier than 10th December, 1835, which is not of much interest. A biographical memoir of the Hon. Mrs. Aldworth contained in a letter from 'Tatnai,' is the account printed and sold by Bro. Richard Spencer, Masonic Library, 314, High Holborn, London. It contains a facsimile reproduction of the jewel stated to have been worn by her.<sup>2</sup> It is reported that Social Friendship held its April meeting in its new Hall in the Egmore Road.

The May number contains in a letter taken from the *F.Q.R.* an account of the origin of Grand Stewards. Another old sermon by the Rev. William Hovenden preached in Calcutta on 27th December, 1827, printed in this number, does nothing to raise the value of the average Indian Masonic sermon. Objection is taken by the Editor to the expenditure of about £8,000 in acquiring additions to Freemasons' Hall. He considers the present Hall quite sufficient for all the purposes of Grand Lodge, and suggests that the money would have been better spent on Charity. A short-sighted view of the future of Masonry!

From Bengal it is reported that the Brethren who had obtained a Scotch Royal Arch Warrant continue in their contumacy, and it is suggested that if the home authorities do not support the Provincial Grand Lodge it would be advisable for that body to throw off its allegiance, and form a new independent Grand Lodge. At the meeting of the Provincial and District Grand Lodge of Bengal a brother presented a portrait and a biographical account of the Hon. Mrs. Aldworth, and another brother stated that he had made enquiries in England as to the truth of the story and had "the best and highest authority for stating that the whole was a fabrication without the slightest foundation."

In the June number the Editor, referring to the interchange of communications between the Provincial Grand Lodges of Bengal and Bombay which had recently been arranged, suggests that Madras should join, and reprints from the *Boston Freemasons' Magazine* the correspondence which took place in 1772 between the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland on similar proposals. An appeal made by the Lodge to the Craft in general in 1846, to which there was but one response, for assistance in establishing a Masonic Hall is re-published with remarks and compared with a similar appeal by the Madras Lodge Universal Charity. Lodge Social Friendship had no knowledge of the appeal by Universal Charity until the latter appeared in the *F.Q.R.* In the absence of general assistance Social Friendship appears to have been financed by W.Bro. Kennett, the Treasurer when the new premises were acquired. The Editor suggests the desirability of a general Masonic Hall for Madras. This was not accomplished until nearly fifty years later.

A correspondent sends an extract of the version of the Ancient Constitutions given in Anderson's Constitutions of 1738, saying that it is taken from an old work, the title page of which is missing. In dealing with the Masonic Intelligence

<sup>1</sup> *I* vide Communication of Grand Lodge, January, 1849, *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> See *A.Q.C.* viii., 19. There appear to have been two jewels.

the Editor very seriously admonishes Lodge Universal Charity for inefficient working. From a report of a speech made at a meeting of Lodge Zetland in the East it is clear that the toast "To all poor and distressed brethren" was the Charity toast in 1849. On the 3rd May the W.M. gave an address on Masonic responsibility, and a discussion ensued. It is quite as useful as many of Dr. Oliver's papers.

In the July number Bro. Papell discusses the admission of natives of India into Freemasonry, and comes to the conclusion that poly-theistic Hindus, deistic Hindus who follow Caste, and Caste Christians should not be admitted. A paper by 'Fidus' on the question whether authors are not generally Freemasons is very poor stuff and most unconvincing, but refers to some cases in which Masonry is mentioned in comparative literature. A sermon preached at St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, Madras, by W.Bro. the Rev. Archdeacon Vaughan on the 24th June, 1812, before the Provincial Grand Lodge, is printed in full. It is of the usual type.

A correspondent sends a copy of the *Ars Quatuor Coronatorum* from the Halliwell (Regius) MS., and suggests that Daniel, Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego were the four martyrs, forgetting that they all escaped martyrdom. The occurrence of this legend in the transactions of a precursor of this Lodge is a curious coincidence.

In the August number the case of Bro. 'Major General' Cooke is considered in connection with the report of the Communication of Grand Lodge held on 7th March, at which the Brother in question was expelled from the English Craft. The *F.Q.R.* and the *Herald*, which generally followed its older contemporary, take the view that this Brother was badly treated. In his letter to Grand Lodge he stated in his defence that he was a Major General but not in the Army of the United States, and that he had resigned his appointment (apparently as P.G.W.) and withdrawn from public life and all Masonic obligations. It is stated that Cooke was a Major General, but it is not stated how or in what Army he obtained that rank. It is even suggested in an extract from the *F.Q.R.* quoted by the *Herald* that he was a doctor and not a soldier. In any case he deceived the Grand Master and Grand Lodge who were somewhat premature in making him a P.G.W., but he should not have been punished with the extreme penalty of the law because Grand Lodge was eager to take him at his own valuation.

The lecture delivered by the W.M., Bro. Papell, at the meeting of 3rd May, 1849, on 'Masonic Responsibility,' is continued in this number. The Masonic Intelligence this month is spread over a great number of countries. It chronicles the death of a P.M. of the Belgaum Lodge, the retirement from English Masonry of Dr. Crucefix, and the turning of the first sod of the foundation of the Asylum at Croydon for aged and infirm Masons, it mentions the Grand Conclave of Knights Templar, the Supreme Council 33°, a Masonic Ball at Birmingham, a protest by certain R.A. Masons of Aberdeen sent to the Supreme Chapter of Scotland, the formation of a Provincial Grand Lodge for East Perthshire, a Ball at the new Masonic Hall in Londonderry, an intended Congress of Freemasons at Basel, and contains a note of the proceedings of Lodge Unity of Mankind at Glauchen, Germany, and notes from Gera, Leipsic, where a single Lodge had initiated seventy-six members in 1848, Meiningen, Paris, where the Grand Master, Des Cazes, had resigned, and Altona (then Denmark). Most of these were taken from the *F.Q.R.* Also notes from Bengal, Bellary, Secunderabad and Trichinopoly.

On the 17th July, at the regular meeting of the Lodge, the case of Major General Cooke was discussed, but postponed to the next regular meeting without a division. The considered opinion of the Lodge does not appear to have been recorded.

In September the Editor condemned the inadequate support hitherto received by the Independent Masonic Benefit Fund, and mentioned the case of a Mason's widow who was left penniless with four children and who was at the time receiving a pittance from the fund. In a second Editorial the *Herald* disagrees with the American notions of Masonic discipline and practice as described in the

Boston *F.M.Mag.*, which considered that a member discharged, *i.e.*, excluded from his Lodge, does not forfeit any of his general privileges as a Mason. The Masonic Intelligence contains a strong protest from Bengal against Grand Lodge neglect with unpleasant observations regarding Bro. White, the Grand Secretary. At an emergent meeting of Social Friendship Bro. Laurence was installed as Master in the place of Bro. E. G. Papell, who had to retire from the Mastership owing to ill-health. The appointment was only until the next election in December.

In the October number the Editor finds his Home Intelligence for the quarter ending 30th June, 1849, "more interesting than usual—the only unsatisfactory portion being the transactions of Grand Lodge." He picks out three matters (1) the confirmation of the expulsion of Major General Cooke, (2) the grant of £100 towards a fund for Widows, (3) the motion of Bro. Scarborough for the appointment of a Committee to consider whether the ceremonies of the three degrees should be altered. The case of General Cooke is described as a "most iniquitous persecution," and the Grand Secretary is charged with misstatements, which charge seems to have been not altogether without foundation. The grant towards the Widows' fund was carried after considerable opposition by a majority of five, and the *Herald* is contemptuous about the want of sympathy for the Widows evinced by the Grand Lodge. Bro. Scarborough withdrew his motion after what seems to have been almost a severe reprimand from the Chair.

A lecture delivered in his Lodge by Bro. J. W. Day, W.M. of Lodge Faith, Hope and Charity, Ootacamund, and an Honorary Member of Lodge Social Friendship, and a discourse given by a brother of "the very ancient Lodge of Kilwinning in the Church of that place in the year 1766 . . . transmitted by Mr. James Somerville of Edinburgh" are reproduced in this number. The latter paper was concluded in November. There are notices of W. Bro. John Lee Stevens, of Plymouth, signed 'Velasquez,' and of Rowland Gardiner Alston, P.G.W., signed 'S.' Neither of these brethren had anything to do with Madras. Also an extract from the *Freemasons' Magazine* of 1794 containing a short sketch of the connection of Elias Ashmole with Freemasonry.

In the Correspondence is a letter signed 'J.W.' quoting the passage (somewhat extended) from Cawthorne's "Vanity of Human enjoyment" relating to Dr. Desaguliers, which is referred to in Gould's sketch of that authority.<sup>1</sup> Gould would have reassured J.W.

A new Lodge named Pilgrims of the Light obtained a local dispensation from the D.G.M., and application was made to Grand Lodge. Social Friendship agreed to allow them to use its rooms and furniture until such time as they were able to pay rent. This Lodge obtained its Warrant in December, 1849, broke up about 1857, and was erased in 1862.

It was announced in the November number that Bro. Laurence's connection with the *Herald* would cease on the 1st January, and that a new series of the Magazine, which would be a Journal of Literature and Science as well as a Masonic Magazine, would commence on that date. It was stated that want of support had led to this change. This number contains an account of the dedication of a new Masonic Hall in Dublin in 1847. An account of a debate in Lodge St. Nicholas No. 93 Scottish Constitution on the propriety of conferring more than one degree on the same night is copied from the *F.Q.R.* The arguments in favour of the practice, which was apparently not in accordance with the Scottish Constitutions, are very curious, and the Lodge decided not to give more than one degree on the same night.

A report of a dinner given by the Brethren at Simla to Sir Charles Napier contains a speech by that Officer describing how useful Freemasonry was to him when taken prisoner by the French.

A correspondent complains that the case of Lodge Oriental Star, Cannanore, had not been disposed of although the Committee held its inquiry on the 27th September, 1848, more than a year before. From a letter from Bengal it would

<sup>1</sup> See *History*, vol. ii., pp. 350-351.



appear that there was every chance of an unnecessary dispute in the Grand Lodge of Bengal regarding the case of the Hon. Mrs. Aldworth referred to in the May number.

In the December number Bro. Laurence bids farewell to his subscribers. The report of the Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge held on the 5th September is dealt with, and the *Herald* approves a proposed amendment of the rules for voting in Grand Lodge, expresses sorrow that a motion to reduce the punishment of Major General Cooke was lost, and congratulates the Craft on the decision to grant £200 a year for the Widows. The Grand Master on this occasion apologized to Bro. Scarborough for the manner in which he had treated him at the Communication of the 25th April, and called upon him to propose his motion. Bro. Scarborough declined on the ground of want of preparation, but promised to do so at the next meeting in December.

Over the signature 'Vigil' is printed a further extract from the Halliwell (Regius) MS. From Bombay the approaching departure of the P.G.M. is reported, as well as his refusal of any formal leave taking.

The new series of the *Madras Freemason's Herald and Journal of Literature and Science*, printed at the Athenæum Press, commences with a dedication of the Volume to Bro. Henry Kennett, who is described as "W.P.M. of St. Andrew's and St. Patrick's Union, Member of Social Friendship, the Pilgrims of Light, and of the District Grand Lodge of Madras, a Past first Principal, member of the Masonic Orders of Chivalry, and a Prince Mason, but beyond these 'an honest man the noblest work of God' and universally respected."

We gather from the Editorials that the Editor is plural in number. The names of these gentlemen are nowhere given and their individuality is unknown. It is openly stated that the magazine is willing to publish other than Masonic writings.

After a review of the History of Lodge Kilwinning in the East, and a couple of Masonic papers taken bodily from the *F.Q.R.* and the Boston *F.M. Mag.*, four papers on non-Masonic subjects taken from other periodicals follow. In the Correspondence there is a short extract from a letter from Dr. Oliver to the Editor (Laurence) promising to "throw off" a few consecutive articles for the *Herald*. This does not appear to have been done. In a letter addressed to Bro. Laurence, Bro. Pereira, of Calcutta, compares the spirit of Freemasonry in Bengal with that in Madras to the disadvantage of the former.

Bro. Boyd was elected W.M. of Social Friendship, and in the absence of Bro. Laurence, who was ill, was installed by Bro. Papell, who was himself installed as W.M. of Pilgrims of the Light. It should be remarked that Bro. Papell resigned the Mastership of Social Friendship in September on account of illness.

Among Masonic Intelligence the following matters are reported: A visit of English Freemasons of Newcastle-on-Tyne to St. David's Lodge in Scotland, a Lodge working in Edinburgh, originally Canongate from Leith, now No. 39, somewhat after the fashion of our Summer Outings; a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Munster at which a brother who had been guilty of unmasonic conduct explained and expressed contrition, on which he was admonished in a most elegant and impressive manner by the Grand Master; a case at Leipsic in which Lodge Apollo clothed eighteen children—two of them Roman Catholics—on their Confirmation; and from Stettin that the Lodge Three Compasses had established a fund for assisting women in their confinement. The Editor comments that the first shows good feeling, the second shows how zealously some men perform their duties, and the third and fourth are examples of practical benevolence.

In the February number the Editor refers to the History of Lodge Kilwinning in the East reviewed in the previous number, and quotes a passage in which the Author states that he cannot conceive what right a Craft Lodge has to excommunicate or expel a brother, or transmit his name to other Lodges and posterity as an individual unworthy of confidence. The Editor takes an opposite view (1) because of the remissness of Grand Lodge in the discharge of their duty, (2) because it is unjust to allow individuals to exercise privileges forfeited by them. He points out that a Brother excluded from a Lodge is excluded until

he makes an appeal and it is decided in his favour, and he says that it is not right that a member of a Lodge which has excluded a Brother should be exposed to the risk of meeting him in another Lodge.

In his suspicions as to Grand Lodges, in which he includes Grand Lodge and Provincial and District Grand Lodges, the Editor goes so far as to say that if the Grand Lodge does not do its duty the Private Lodges must protect themselves—apparently by exercising powers which they do not possess.

In reviewing the By-Laws of Lodge Zetland in the East, Singapore, the Editor generally approves of them, and his remarks might be useful to a young Mason. A sermon preached on the 27th December, 1849, by the Rev. W. O. Ruspini is about on a level with those previously printed. From a letter received from a Craftsman in Bengal it appears that a collection is being made in Calcutta for the testimonial to the Grand Secretary, Bro. White, who is about to retire. The *Herald* does not approve of it.

In March, among extracts from the *F.Q.R.* is one from "the Portrait Gallery" referring to the Grand Secretary, Bro. White. It is not complimentary. The Provincial and District Grand Lodge of Bengal on the 27th December, 1849, decided not to receive the Brethren who originally formed "the Intrusive Scottish Lodge," and to refuse them admittance so long as they work under their present Warrant, it having been granted to persons who had been previously expelled from English Masonry.

In the April number the Editor refers to the want of Lodge Libraries in India, and to the impending collapse of the Independent Masonic Benefit Fund, but Provincial Grand Lodge has taken steps to start a benevolent fund of its own. In a continuation of a review of the History of Lodge Kilwinning in the East, the Editor quotes with approval several passages in which the author draws attention to the evil of a W.M. taking office who is not a Mason at heart. He remarks, "Initiation does not make a man a Mason, or baptism a Christian," and asks, "Why aspire to the dignity of the Chair?" if you cannot do your duty properly. "What cannot be retained with propriety should never be aspired to in idle ambition." The *Herald* also approves the author's criticism of the communication received from Bro. White (Grand Secretary) condemning the *F.Q.R.* and prohibiting the Craft in general from encouraging it and states that in the Author's opinion that periodical had done much good. The second of a set of lectures by W.Bro. Day delivered in Lodge Faith, Hope and Charity on the 20th February, 1850, is published in this number. In this and the June number the Cole MS. is printed. It is stated to have been taken from a scarce book of copper plates, and is re-printed from the *Frcemasons' Magazine* of 1791.

The May number commences with an Editorial in which the proceedings of Grand Lodge on the 5th December, 1849, are somewhat severely criticized. The chief matter to which attention is directed is an attack upon the *F.Q.R.* by the Grand Master, and the Provincial Grand Master of Dorset. It also appears that Bro. Scarborough's motion had been defeated by a large majority, and "the brethren were called on to pledge themselves not to disclose any of the proceedings of the evening." The reporter adds that some did so pledge themselves and many did not. The Editor concludes by remarking "it may be gratifying and consolatory to many to know that V.W.Bro. White was expected to retire . . . from the office of Grand Secretary." On a report from Bengal of a proposal to amalgamate the several Committees of the local Grand Lodge the Editor remarks that the Provincial and District Grand Master is trying to have a Board of General Purposes which was forbidden in 1842 by the Duke of Sussex, then Grand Master. The *Herald* considers that the Duke of Sussex was wrong in the action taken by him. The deaths of Bro. McTaggart, P.D.G.W. of Madras, Bro. Crucefix, and Bro. E. R. Moran, a writer for the *F.Q.R.* and the *Herald*, and sub-editor of the *Globe*, are reported in this number.

The *Herald* re-publishes some correspondence laid before the District Grand Lodge of Bengal on the 22nd September, 1842. The District Grand Master having expressed the opinion that Hindus and Mahomedans should not be made Masons, Grand Lodge over-ruled his opinion and pointed out that native gentlemen had been admitted to the Craft for many years.

A Committee of the District Grand Lodge of Bengal recommended the constitution of a Permanent Committee to take the place of several existing Committees, which led the *Indian Times* of the 2nd April to publish a report that the Grand Lodge of Bengal was about to throw off their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of England, and the *Herald*, stating that it had waited to the latest date in the hope of receiving official information, but in vain, asks, "Is it true?" adding, "if not the more the pity."

In June the Editor writes with contempt of Past Masters who have not passed the Chair. He says he found while looking through a batch of By-Laws, two codes which provided for an Acting Past Master. It is stated that payment has been made for this spurious Past Master's degree. The question "Of how many Lodges may a Mason be a member?" is answered by the *Herald*—"As many as he pleases, that is provided he is not blackballed," and grounds for this ruling are given. In 1848 (March number) the Editor was of a contrary opinion. In a third Editorial the common complaint of delay in obtaining Certificates is repeated.

In July some brother addressed the Editor and stated that all brethren made Masons in the Presidency Lodges had been initiated unlawfully because the fees they had been charged were not sufficient. The Editor shows that the brother has made a mistake owing to his omission to consider the rate of exchange although the fees paid in some of the Lodges are very near the margin laid down by the Constitutions. The opening address of the *Freemasons' Quarterly Magazine and Review*, which has taken the place of the *F.Q.R.*, is given. An Obituary notice of Bro. Crucefix is from the pen of John Lane, D.C.L., P.P.J.G.D. Oxfordshire—*Latomus* of the *F.Q.R.* A letter signed 'Delta' takes objection to the existing system of balloting for candidates and suggests certain changes. This question has not yet been satisfactorily settled. The Master of Lodge Kilwinning in the East defends his Lodge against the remarks made by the District Grand Lodge of Bengal (*vide March supra*), and the Editor promises comments in his next issue.

The August number commences with the Editor's praise of the Independent Masonic Benefit Fund, the third annual report of which is bound with the volume of the *Herald*. This is followed by a long article on various questions connected with the History of Lodge Kilwinning in the East No. 740, raised by a correspondent who signs himself 'Past Master.'

Then follows an article reviewing the quarrel between the District Grand Lodge of Bengal and Lodge Kilwinning in the East No. 353, Scotland. Kilwinning in the East No. 740 was an English Lodge, some members of which applied in 1847 for a warrant for a Royal Arch Chapter. The Provincial Grand Superintendent, who was also D.G.M., refused to send on their application on the ground that it was not expedient to have another Chapter in Calcutta. The brethren applied to the Supreme Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland, and in June, 1848, obtained a Warrant. The D.G.M. then forbade them to meet under the Warrant, and punished them for doing so. One of them was deprived of his Provincial rank and expelled from English Masonry. The Lodge, or part of it at any rate, seceded and obtained a number under the Grand Lodge of Scotland. Their Warrant was dated 1852. The Editor sympathises with the brethren and finds fault with the D.G.M. for several errors in procedure. The latter appears to have claimed certain authority under the Grand Lodge of Scotland which he did not possess, and certainly behaved in a very injudicious manner, but this does not absolve the brethren from blame for playing off the two Grand Lodges against one another. This dual jurisdiction of the two Grand Lodges gives trouble in India even now.

The September Editorial is on the neglect of Indian Lodges by Grand Lodge, the Grand Secretary being especially found fault with. The Editor reviews the By-Laws of Lodge Kilwinning in the East No. 353 Scotland, approving of them on the whole, and suggesting that some of them might be adopted by English Lodges.

The October number contains little worthy of notice. There is the usual complaint of inefficiency on the part of the Grand Secretary, coupled with a suggestion that there should be a Secretary for Indian Correspondence, one for German Correspondence having been appointed. A review of one of Dr. Oliver's books and a paper on St. Mark's Lodge come from the *F.Q.M.*

Pages 311 to 328 are missing from this volume. They include the Masonic Intelligence for October and the Editorials for November. The remainder of the November number contains an account of a presentation made to the Grand Secretary, Bro. White, and some pages of a non-Masonic nature before the Masonic Intelligence is reached. The death of Bro. J. W. Day on the 24th October, 1850, is reported. The Editorial takes the form of a number of disjointed notes. The last proceedings of Grand Lodge come in for criticism as usual, and Bro. Scarborough receives some castigation as "public persecutor of Masonic publications." It is suggested that Grand Lodge by its conduct in the case of a certain unnamed brother has done a good deal to prevent the correction of mistakes in working.

It appears that Lodge Kilwinning in the East No. 740 paid a contribution to Grand Lodge between 1st April and 30th June, 1850, so it was still in existence, and from the correspondence it is clear that the quarrel between the District Grand Lodge of Bengal and Lodge Kilwinning in the East No. 353 (Scottish) continued. An Obituary notice of Bro. J. W. Day describes the debt owed by Lodge Social Friendship to that worthy brother.

I have attempted to classify the subjects of the principal papers published in the *Herald* during the years 1848, 1849 and 1850, and they may be roughly described in the following statement:—

	1848	1849	1850
From the Freemasons			
Quarterly Review	20 (a)	10 (b)	8 (c)
From American Masonic publications	11	11 (d)	5
Indian papers—original	16	11	12
Non-Masonic       ,,	14	16	20
Masonic papers			
Origin unstated	11	—	2
Masonic Sermons	—	4	1
a 8 by Dr. Oliver	c 3 by Dr. Oliver		
b 4 „ „ „	d 3 „ „ „		

In addition to these, several pages of Masonic Intelligence were published every month, and there were more than twenty Editorials, some of them of considerable length, each year.

Another statement below gives the contents of the magazine by pages for the three years:—

	1848	1849	1850
From <i>Masonic</i> sources			
Foreign { Acknowledged	156	80	50
{ Unacknowledged	26	35	10
Indian	237	241	212
Poetry	29	24	13
<i>Not Masonic</i>	42	112	50

A curious mistake appears in the paging of the number for November, 1848. There is a jump of fifty pages from p. 434 to 485.

I submit that the brethren of Lodge Social Friendship were good hard-working Masons and that their organ was a power in the Indian Masonic world. Several of them were keen Masonic students at a time when Masonic study was a new thing, in a country in which a Masonic library did not exist. They worked hard to improve their ritual, and they wrote and delivered lectures which compare not unfavourably with the writings of some of the chief English Masonic writers of the day. The Editors of the *Herald* kept in touch with all the provinces in India, with Burmah, Ceylon, and Singapore. They published Masonic information from England, Ireland, Scotland, America, and occasionally from France, Germany, and the West Indies, and did everything they could within their limited resources for the benefit of the Indian Masonic world. They occasionally assisted the Odd Fellows by publishing accounts of proceedings of that institution. They were fearless critics of Grand Lodge and the Indian District Grand Lodges, and their work supplies a good deal of detailed information without which there would be a considerable hiatus in the Masonic history of the Province of Madras. It was a worthy precursor of Lodge Quatuor Coronati.

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#### APPENDIX A.

##### Members of Lodge Social Friendship, 1845-1850.

R. Allen.	
R. Angel.	
W. T. Arnold.	Lieut. 25th Foot.
E. Atkinson.	Saddle and Harness Maker. Afterwards a member of Pilgrims of Light.
J. Ball.	Conductor, Royal Artillery.
J. L. Bernard.	Clerk, Commissary General's Office.
W. Boyd.	Supt. Athenæum Press.
G. S. Britain.	
C. F. Browne.	Lieut. 25th Foot.
F. Buddy.	34th M.N.I.
R. P. Campbell.	Examiner, Accountant General's Office. Later head of Salt Department. D.G. Steward, 1851.
J. K. Carr.	M.D. 25th Foot
T. A. Chamier.	Partner, McDowell & Co. Afterwards joined Universal Charity.
W. Clarke.	
P. Coultrup.	Livery Stable Keeper. Afterwards a member of Pilgrims of Light.
C. J. Curteis.	Surgeon.
R. D. Dansay.	Lieut. 30th M.N.I.
W. D'Arachy.	No profession. Joined Universal Charity.
A. H. Dawson.	Clerk, Military Board Office.
J. W. Day.	Q.M. Sargeant 19th M.N.I. Elected honorary member on leaving Madras.
G. Eddrington.	
W. T. Ethersey.	

C. Fisher.	Warrant Officer, Royal Artillery.
C. H. Fitzsimmon.	
J. Foothead.	Supt., House of Industry (Police).
C. Freedom.	
F. Gantz.	Clerk, Collector's Office.
C. A. Gordon.	
C. Grant.	Cabinet Maker. Afterwards joined Universal Charity.
J. Hall.	Supt., Record Press.
R. Harkness.	Col. Sergt., 25th Foot.
J. A. Hicken.	Partner, Chamier & Co., Merchants.
P. A. Johannes.	Clerk, Commissary General's Office.
E. Kelly.	
H. Kennett.	Examiner, Sub Treasurer's Office. Later Partner in Kennett, Cammiade & Co. Afterwards a member of Pilgrims of Light.
G. E. Lance.	Lieut. 25th Foot.
J. R. Langford.	Livery Stable Keeper. Afterwards a member of Pilgrims of Light
J. G. Laurence.	Manager, Madras Advertiser.
F. Laville.	Band Master. Sent subscription from Saugor in 1849.
H. D. Landen.	
H. P. Lenox.	
J. W. McIntyre.	
A. McSorley.	
J. Maskell.	Clerk, Master Attendant's Office. Afterwards joined Universal Charity.
J. Milton.	
T. C. Moore.	
T. Morris.	Canarese Interpreter, High Court.
W. Morris.	
G. Needham.	Lieut. 25th Foot.
E. G. Papell.	Schoolmaster, Mount Road Chapelry, and Fenn School.
W. Rainsford.	
S. Rezin.	
J. S. Richardson.	Partner, Ashton & Richardson, Auction Comm <sup>n</sup> . Sales- men. Afterwards a member of Pilgrims of Light.
J. Ross.	Examiner, Adjutant General's Office. Afterwards joined Universal Charity.
C. S. Rounds.	
J. W. Shreeve.	
W. Sloan.	Supt. Monegar Choultry, became Principal Sadr Ameen.
G. Snelgrove.	Snelgrove & Co., Chemists, Mount Road. Also a member of Universal Charity.
M. Sterling.	Apothecary.
R. Taylor.	Livery Stable Keeper.
W. G. Turner.	Lieut. 25th Foot.
H. Veitch.	do. do.

P. B. Whannell.	Bank of Madras. Afterwards Secretary of Perfect Unanimity.
W. F. Wilkins.	
T. Williamson.	Partner, Boswell & Co., Wine merchants, and General Commission Agents.
M. C. Wilmot.	Tyler, Lodge Perfect Unanimity. Afterwards joined Pilgrims of Light.
J. Ward.	
W. Ward.	
F. Woolstenholme.	
J. S. Wyatt.	

#### Honorary Members.

W. Bro. J. C. Smith.	P.G.M. Singapore, P.M. Zetland in the East.
„ „ A. Wright.	W.M. Universal Charity.
Bro. W. Norris.	
„ J. Cranstoun.	Late West Norfolk Lodge.
R.W. Bro. the Rev. Geo. Oliver,	Vicar of Sopwick and P.D.P.G.M. for Lincoln- shire &c.
W. Bro. W. T. Ethersey.	P.M. Lodge Doric and Lodge Social Friendship.
„ „ J. W. Day.	P.S.W. 320, and W.M. Faith Hope and Charity, Ootacamund.

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#### APPENDIX B.

##### The Banner Song of Lodge Social Friendship, by W.Bro. J. W. Day.

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On thy bulwarks Saint George whilst the day beam is breaking  
And hoarsely the waves roll in foam to thy strand;  
Each pulse of our bosoms to pleasure awaking  
True love has assembled our mystical band.

To raise our blue banner, whilst ocean gales fan her  
As oft they have done on these ramparts before,  
And vow to defend her, should perils attend her  
With heart and with hand like our brethren of yore.

Her blazon of light has for ages and ages  
Still shed like a beacon its radiance afar;  
The safeguard of rulers—the spell want of sages,  
The hope of the weary—true liberty's star.

Unroll then our banner, may fortune's wind fan her  
Alike in the sunshine or bleak tempest's roar;  
With zeal we'll attend her, with vigour defend her  
From rust and from stain, like our brethren of yore.

Her hue she derives from the blue vault of heaven,  
To point where our thoughts and our wishes should tend;  
Her emblems and precepts, to teach us were given  
Our duty thro' life, and our hopes to its end.

Then up with our banner, may friendship's breath fan her,  
May she wave o'er this lodge for a thousand years more,  
At work we'll attend her, in need we'll defend her  
With heart and with hand like our brethren of yore.

Beneath her bland shadow, the wayworn and stranger,  
The widow and orphan find shelter and rest;  
Her symbols are passports through trouble and danger,  
Her doctrines are wisdom, the purest and best.  
Then hail to our banner! in Mason-like manner,  
The ensign of peace, thro' the breeze let her soar;  
May blessings attend her, may God still defend her,  
And spare us to lift her for many years more.

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Bro. W. B. HEXTALL writes:—

The accounts given of the Lodge of Social Friendship, and especially of how its members were well in touch with contemporary doings in the English Craft, furnish useful references to Overseas Masonry.

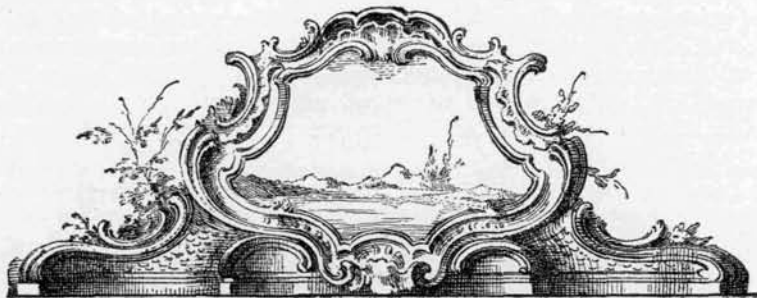
The allusions to "Major General" Cooke take us back to what, in any view, was a series of regrettable incidents throwing no creditable light on the perspecuity of some who then had influence in our Grand Lodge.

The Rev. George Oliver appears to have been elected an Honorary Member in April, 1848. He handsomely acknowledged the compliment in *The Symbol of Glory*, published 1850 (to which work the Social Friendship and Universal Charity Lodges at Madras were subscribers), where to Lecture II. is prefixed an Epistle Dedicatory to Bros. E. G. Papell, Esq., J.G.W. and W.M.; Thomas Morris, S.W.; Charles F. Browne, J.W.; William Clarke, P.M.; Henry Kennet, Trea. and P.M.; Wm. Boyd, Sec.; John Melton, S.D.; Wm. George Turner, J.D.; and Jas. G. Lawrence and J. Arnold Hicken, Stewards, of the Lodge Social Friendship, No. 326, Fort George, Madras. The Lodge and Brethren named share this honour of "Epistle Dedicatory" with a dozen other Grand and Private Lodges who had given proof of their appreciation of the Doctor's writings, and are thus afforded a special proprietary interest in the various chapters or lectures which make up the book.

A distinctly humorous touch attends the circumstance that the subject of Mrs. Aldworth, the Irish "Lady Freemason" of *circa*. 1712, gave rise to what were seemingly acrimonious discussions among brethren on the Coromandel Coast in 1849.

The Banner Song which is printed as Appendix B. is a vivid echo of Tom Moore's "Erin, dear Erin, the halo of glory," as well in words as in rhythm.

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## AN AMERICAN MASONIC CRISIS.

### THE MORGAN INCIDENT OF 1826 AND ITS AFTERMATH.

BY BRO. JACOB HUGO TATSCH, *Past Junior Grand Deacon, Past Grand Orator, M.W. Grand Lodge F. & A.M. of Washington.*



THE sombre side of history also serves its purpose, for it brings into sharp relief the high lights which would otherwise stand upon the horizon of past events without a distinguishing contrast. The story of Freemasonry is no exception, and is incomplete without a recital of the opposition directed against the institution by political and ecclesiastical adversaries. The enemies of the Craft have been active from the Middle Ages up to the present hour. So fascinating has the subject become to me that my first paper has developed sufficient material for a series of monographs, each covering a vital phase of antimasonry. The paper now presented covers but one portion of the subject—yet one which has left a lasting impression upon Masonic development in the United States.<sup>1</sup> Much stress has been laid upon the alleged abduction of William Morgan by members of the fraternity, and the immediate consequences, in so far as they affected the then existing Lodges in the United States; but comparatively little attention has been given to the political developments which followed the incident of Monday, September 11th, 1826, at Batavia, N.Y. An examination of legal and political histories, together with the reading of much biographical data, has revealed a mass of most interesting information, and it will be my purpose to weave these widely separated bits of history into a connected story—a story which has for its foundation the disappearance of William Morgan.

Brother Joseph E. Morcombe, Past Grand Historian of Iowa, has well said: "The skyline of history shows Freemasonry not as a central structure of its time, dwarfing all structures . . . but it does show a notable edifice, strongly constructed and designed for very definite purposes." Freemasonry at the period now under discussion, 1826 to 1840, had a modest but well founded position in American affairs; and to obtain a proper setting for the incident which developed such huge proportions, a brief review of the social, political and economic events of the period in the United States will be of value.

The second war with Great Britain, 1812-1815, had already been recorded in history's pages. The exclusion of foreign products during the war (a result of the effective blockage maintained by English vessels), and early tariff legislation enacted by Congress were factors which caused American manufacturers to increase in number and prosper amazingly. The cessation of European wars, however, brought European competition anew, and the commercial activities of rival manufacturers from across the seas forced many American firms out of business or reduced them to desperate straits.<sup>2</sup> New Tariff legislation brought some relief, but a financial crisis could not be avoided entirely. The period of 1818 to 1820 records a period of distress which was not entirely obviated for several years.<sup>3</sup>

President Madison's double term of office expired in 1817, when James Monroe succeeded him. Monroe was re-elected with scarcely any opposition in 1820, he receiving 231 electoral votes and his opponent, John Quincy Adams, only

<sup>1</sup> The story of antimasonry in the United States should also include a chapter on incidents of the Colonial and Revolutionary days. Our American brethren of the eighteenth century also witnessed a period when public sentiment was against the fraternity. This subject will be dealt with separately at a future period.

<sup>2</sup> "The English manufacturers, to whose merchandise after years of commercial war an ample field finally opened, rushed as if to the attack of a fortress." Rabbino, *American Commercial Policy*, p. 153.

<sup>3</sup> "The year 1819 was marked by a crisis, the first of those industrial and commercial storms which have since recurred at fairly regular intervals in our history." Dewey, *Financial History of the United States*, 4th edition, p. 166.

one. During his second term of office, the tide of migration to the new West steadily increased. The steamboat was an important factor in the development of lands adjoining the Western rivers and the Great Lakes. Emigration from Europe was stimulated by the cessation of the Napoleonic wars and added to the population of the United States. The fertile fields of the South-west attracted the slave owners of the Atlantic seaboard who desired to avail themselves of the opportunities to raise cotton profitably in new districts. The invention of the cotton gin by Eli Whitney in 1793 and the new machinery devised in England for the spinning and weaving of cotton stimulated cotton raising in the Southern States. The admission of new States—Indiana 1816, Mississippi 1817, Illinois 1818, Alabama 1819, and Missouri 1821—gives sufficient evidence of the nation's development during this period. The population of the United States increased from four millions in 1790 to thirteen millions in 1830.<sup>1</sup>

The presidential campaign of 1824 brought four candidates into the field, John Quincy Adams, William H. Crawford, Henry Clay and Andrew Jackson. Crawford was speedily eliminated from the contest by his ill-health; yet none of the remaining three received a majority of the electoral votes. For a second time in the history of the country a presidential choice was referred to the House of Representatives, and John Quincy Adams duly elected. John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, had been chosen vice-president by the electoral college.

As John Quincy Adams became one of Masonry's foremost opponents in the anti-Masonic excitement of the early thirties, we can grant some time to his biographical record. Born in Massachusetts in 1767, he received his early education at home. He accompanied his father to Europe in 1778 and 1780, studying in Paris and in Leyden. At the age of fourteen he acted as Private Secretary to Francis Dana, American envoy to Russia (1781), and shortly afterwards joined his father at Paris as an additional secretary to the American Commissioners. Returning to Massachusetts, he entered Harvard, graduating in 1787, and opened a law office in Boston. President Washington appointed him Minister to the Netherlands in 1794, and he also represented the Government at the capitals of Portugal, Prussia, Russia and England. He became Secretary of State in 1817 under President Monroe.

The political successes which marked Adams' career in other official capacities did not continue during his presidency, chiefly due to the virulent opposition of the Jackson adherents. He retired into private life in 1829; but resumed public activities when elected by a large anti-Masonic vote to the House of Representatives. He became one of the foremost opponents to slavery; and continued in office until his death from apoplexy on the floor of the House in 1848.

### THE MORGAN INCIDENT.

Twenty-six Grand Lodges governed Craft affairs in the United States at the beginning of 1826.<sup>2</sup> The admission of new States into the Union was followed by the organization of Grand Lodges within the same territorial limits, clearly indicating that Masonic Lodges sprang up with the increasing population of the

<sup>1</sup> An interesting sidelight of the times is the visit of Brother La Fayette to the United States in the summer of 1824. He was fêted on every side; his journey through the country was one of many triumphs. He left for France in September, 1825, on a government vessel frigate, the *Brandywine*, carrying with him the good wishes and gratitude of the entire nation.

<sup>2</sup> The following data is taken from Bro. Josiah H. Drummond's list as it appears in the Catalogue of the Library of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, 1873:—

MASSACHUSETTS. St. John's Lodge organized 1733; Ancient, 1769; United Grand Lodge, 1772; VIRGINIA, 1778; MARYLAND, 1783; PENNSYLVANIA, GEORGIA, NEW JERSEY, 1786; SOUTH CAROLINA, 1754, 1787; NORTH CAROLINA, 1787; NEW YORK, 1787; CONNECTICUT, 1789; NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1789; RHODE ISLAND, 1791 (Drummond erroneously gives date 1794); VERMONT, 1794; KENTUCKY, 1800; DELAWARE, 1806; OHIO, 1809; DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1810-11; LOUISIANA, 1812; TENNESSEE, 1813; INDIANA, 1818; MISSISSIPPI, 1818; MAINE, 1820; MISSOURI, 1821; ALABAMA, 1821; ILLINOIS, 1823; MICHIGAN, 1826, reorganized, 1844. (Michigan has an unusual Masonic History. See Mackey, *History of Freemasonry*, vol. v., p. 1428. J.H.T.)

new political sub-divisions. The same proportion of Masons that participated in public affairs during the early days of the new nation continued to exert an influence in the era under consideration. Henry Clay was Grand Master of Kentucky in 1820-21; Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, in 1822-23; De Witt Clinton, during whose administration as Governor of New York the Erie Canal was built, and who faced the fury of the Morgan Excitement in all its violence, had been elected Grand Master of New York in 1806, and served in 1814 at Grand Master of the Grand Encampment, and as General Grand High Priest of the General Grand Chapter of the United States in 1816.

A satisfactory biographical sketch of William Morgan is difficult to prepare. The opponents of Masonry give a sanctimoniousness to the man which is questioned by the student of the present day; yet, also, we question the scurrilous remarks and odium cast upon the principal character in the drama by the Masonic writers of the period and of later decades. Samuel D. Greene, an antimasonic writer, says<sup>1</sup>:—"At the time I joined the Masons, Captain William Morgan was my neighbor, and I was in free and daily intercourse with him. He was a man of fine personal appearance, about fifty years of age, of remarkable conversational powers, so that he was everywhere known as a good talker. He was a native of Culpepper County, Virginia, and was, by trade, a bricklayer; but for several years before coming to Batavia, he had been otherwise employed. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and brought his title of Captain from the army during that war. He had served under General Jackson, at New Orleans, and was a man of fine soldierly bearing. He was gentlemanly and agreeable in his manners. In later years the Masons charged him with being a drunkard, but in my judgment, without reason. He was a convivial man, and at times would drink freely, according to the fashions of the day. I myself have seen him when he had been drinking more than was good for him; but he was not what, in the general acceptance of the word at that time, or at any time, would be called a drunkard. It was the period of hard and general drinking, and certainly it ill becomes Freemasons to charge men on this score, for no body of men among us have done more, from generation to generation, to promote drinking habits than they."

Brother Rob Morris, a prolific Masonic writer of the last century—one who may well be termed the George Oliver of America—states that he conversed with more than one hundred people since he began his Morgan investigation in 1846, speaking with friend and foe alike. He refutes the claim that Morgan was a man of good character, and in proof of his assertion quotes men who knew him as saying he was "a hanger on at grog shops," "idle," "ignorant," "a common sailor with the vices and diseases of the class," "a wretch who for years abandoned wife and children to the charity of the public," "a botch at his trade of brick-mason"; "during his residence in our village (Batavia) no respectable person kept company with him or his wife."<sup>2</sup> It is further stated that a standing reward of \$50 was offered to anyone who would prove Morgan's connection with Jackson's army, or find his name upon the rolls of the American army, but that this reward was never claimed.

E. S. Ferguson, of Uhrichsville, Ohio, a distant relative of Morgan, gave the following information to Morris in 1856. Morgan was said to have been born in Culpepper County, Virginia, August 7, 1774. He married Lucinda Pendleton in October, 1819, who was left with two small children when Morgan disappeared in 1826. In 1821 he went to York, Canada, and began business there as a brewer.

Another relative, John Day, a Freemason, of Gordonsville, Kentucky, is quoted as saying that Morgan served his apprenticeship as a bricklayer with Day's brother at Hap Hazard Mills, Madison County, Virginia. Reaching his majority, Morgan is said to have left for Kentucky, returning to Virginia after four years. He worked upon the Orange County Courthouse, Virginia, and subsequently moved to Richmond.

<sup>1</sup> *The Broken Seal, or, Personal Reminiscences of the Morgan Abduction and Murder.* Boston, 1870, p. 15.

<sup>2</sup> *William Morgan, or Political Anti-Masonry, its Rise, Growth and Decadence.* Rob Morris, LL.D., 1883, p. 55.

Mrs. Lucinda Morgan, in her affidavits, states that she and Morgan came to Western New York and settled at Batavia in 1823. No records have ever been found to indicate where Morgan was initiated, passed and raised in the Craft; neither are records extant indicating when he received the degrees of Mark, Master, Past Master and Most Excellent Master. The entries in the original records of Western Star Royal Arch Chapter 33, at Le Roy, N.Y., are as follows:—

“February 15, 1825. Voted that William Morgan’s petition be entered on file.”

“April 12, 1825. Voted that the ballot be passed for William Morgan. Pas and clear.”

“May 31, 1825. William Morgan, Israel Rathbone and Beach Defores was duly prepared and was exalted to the degree of Royal Arch Mason.”

On the ledger accounts the following entries are reported by Rob Morris:—

William Morgan	\$12.
Israel Rathbone	\$12.
Beach Defores	\$12.”

“Dr.—William Morgan.

\$0 18, from August 30, 1825, to January 10, 1826.”

In 1811 David Cade Miller and Benjamin Blodgett established the weekly *Republican Advocate*. The first hints of the impending publication of a Masonic exposé appeared in an August, 1826, issue, David C. Miller stating editorially that he had been threatened with violence if he did not stop his intended exposure. Morgan had deposited with the clerk of the northern district of New York the title of a book: “Illustrations of Masonry by one of the Fraternity. God said let there be light and there was light.”

Aside from comments in the *Republican Advocate* and the *People’s Press*—a rival publication—nothing of import occurred until Morgan’s arrest, Monday, September 11th, 1826, by a party of six men, headed by Holloway Hayward, constable of Canandaigua, N.Y., who carried a warrant sworn to by Ebenezer Kingsley, a tavern keeper, of Canandaigua, charging William Morgan with the theft of a shirt and cravat taken five months before. He was taken to Canandaigua, forty eight miles away, arraigned, examined and acquitted of the charge of petty larceny. He was immediately re-arrested upon an execution for a debt of \$2.65, and jailed for want of security. He was released on the evening of Tuesday, September 12th, through payment of the debt by another party, and, departing in a coach with several other persons, was later traced to Fort Niagara, where he had been confined in the magazine. Here all trace of the man ends, though many and varied stories have been published of his re-appearance in Syria as a merchant, in Mexico as a derelict, in the West as an Indian chief and in Australia as leading “an industrious and praiseworthy life.”<sup>1</sup>

The announcement in the *Republican Advocate* that “There will be issued from the press in this place, in a short time, a work of rare interest to the uninitiated, being an exposition of Ancient Craft Masonry, by one who has been a member of the Institution for years,” created a furore in the village of Batavia. On the night of September 8th a party gathered to sack Miller’s office; but he had been warned of the plan and attempts to destroy the newspaper office were

<sup>1</sup> *The History of Freemasonry in Canada*, by J. Ross Robertson (vol. ii., p. 121) contains an account of the Morgan incident vitally necessary to a thorough study of the subject, containing, as it does, matter not found elsewhere. The chapter is replete with illustrations, several being facsimiles of letters and diary entries. Details of the legal prosecution by American authorities can be found in *The Masonic Martyr. The Biography of Eli Bruce, Sheriff of Niagara County, N.Y.*, by Rob. Morris, LL.D., a 12 mo. volume of 313 pages published in 1861. Bruce was charged with a violation of his duties as a public officer for having participated in the removal of Morgan, and was committed to the County Jail of Ontario, N.Y., for twenty-eight months on May 23, 1829.

frustrated. However, the office was found afire on the night of the 10th. The flames were speedily extinguished and the incendiaries never discovered, in spite of a reward offered March 7, 1827, by the leading men of the community, among whom many of the local Masons were signers. William Seaver, Jr., first signer, was Master of Wells Lodge No. 282, of Batavia.

The much heralded work finally appeared in November, 1826. Comment upon it is unnecessary, as the early editions are readily obtainable in Masonic libraries, and the work has been re-printed by hundreds of thousands from 1827 up to the present day. It is a common sight in metropolitan book stores, being priced from 25c. to several dollars a copy. The original issue was followed in subsequent years by enlarged editions, of which Elder David Bernard's *Light on Masonry*—in two editions—is one of the best known, and Avery Allyn's *A Ritual of Freemasonry, illustrated by numerous engravings, to which is added a Key to the Phi Beta Kappa, the Orange, and Odd Fellows Societies*, originally issued in 1831 and re-printed in 1852 and 1854.

### THE ANTI-MASONIC EXCITEMENT.

A meeting which was destined to become the first of a series of anti-Masonic sessions was held at Batavia, September 25, 1826, to determine what had become of Morgan. This was followed by another on October 4th. The intense excitement coupled with the accusations that the Masons had murdered Morgan, brought out a proclamation from Governor De Witt Clinton, of New York, on October 7th, urging the officers of the law to use all available methods in an attempt to apprehend the offenders and to prevent further outrages. A similar proclamation, offering a reward in addition, was issued October 26th, and a third followed March 19, 1827, increasing the reward to \$1,000 and offering a free pardon to any one who "as accomplice or co-operator shall make a full discovery of the offender or offenders."

On January 13, 1827, an anti-Masonic Convention was held at Seneca, N.Y., which was speedily followed by others in Western New York. Churches participated in the general feeling against the fraternity by disbarring Masons from their pulpits, and in general condemning the "irreligious" tendency of the institution. A convention of Baptist churches held September 12, 1827, at Milton, N.Y., adopted a platform giving the following fifteen reasons for denouncing and opposing Freemasonry:—

1. Because Freemasonry professes a divine origin.
2. Because its rites correspond with the Egyptian.
3. Because it adopts unscriptural modes of teaching; it proposes to impart religious consolation with stone hammers.
4. Because its songs are often of a profane character.
5. Because it pretends that its religion and morality are those of the Bible.
6. Because it perverts and degrades the meaning of Scriptural texts.
7. Because it uses the name of God irreverently.
8. Because it authorizes the practice of religious rites, etc., not countenanced in the New Testament.
9. Because it imposes obligations of a moral and religious nature, only communicated to Masons, and not even to churches.
10. Because it affixes new names to God, the Father and the Son.
11. Because it omits the name of Jesus in its system.
12. Because it excludes the female sex from its order.
13. Because it amalgamates all men of all religions who profess to believe in the existence of a Supreme Being.
14. Because it authorizes prayers accommodated to the prejudices of the Jews.
15. Because it adopts orders of Knighthood from Popery.

The discovery of a drowned man's body October 7, 1827, on the beach at Oak Orchard Harbor, N.Y., about forty miles from Niagara, gave new impetus to the excitement, and injected the element on which a new political party was

shortly afterwards elected. The published inquest of the coroner's jury giving "accidental death" as its verdict, brought a party of Batavians to the scene, where the body was disinterred October 13 and second inquest held Monday, October 15, 1827. Among those in the party were Thurlow Weed, a New York State politician, who had served one term (1825) in the State Assembly on the John Quincy Adams ticket; Russell Dyer, who was one of the partners in the old publishing firm of Morgan, Miller & Co.; and David C. Miller, also one of the firm, and the publisher and editor of the *Republican Advocate*. The widow of Morgan was summoned to the second inquest, where she expressed her conviction that the corpse was that of her husband.

Now another incident arose which added to the excitement by providing a subject upon which opinion was still further divided. On September 24, 1827, Timothy Monro, of the township of Clark, district of Newcastle, Upper Canada, had left for the American side in a rowboat, and upon his return trip was upset and drowned. Publicity relative to the discovery of the body at Oak Orchard Harbor brought Mrs. Sarah Monro, the widow, to the seat of the original inquest, with the result that her minute descriptions of the body and clothing of the corpse made a third inquest decidedly advisable. A coroner's jury impanelled at Batavia October 29, 1827, brought in a verdict "that the body is that of Timothy Monro who was drowned in the Niagara River on the 26th of September, 1827."

The anti-Masonic forces, which had been weakened by the lapse of time since Morgan's disappearance on September 11th of the year before, now rallied about the supposed corpse of Morgan, supplementing the religious and local political antagonism with the slogan "This is a good enough Morgan until after the election!" The anti-Masonic feeling was utilized to its utmost by political leaders opposed to the Jacksonian democracy. Anti-Masonic nominating conventions were held in September and October in Western New York, and as a result the anti-Masons seated fifteen of their candidates in the State Assembly. No anti-Masonic candidates were elected to the State Senate, but the returns of the election showed the strength of the new party, which held a State convention of its own on August 4, 1828—having been disappointed in the results of the Whig convention of July 23rd, when Judge Smith Thompson, a non-Mason, and Francis Granger, a bitter anti-Mason, were nominated governor and lieutenant-governor respectively. This anti-Masonic convention of August 4th nominated Francis Granger as governor (he not yet having accepted the Whig nomination for lieutenant-governor), and John Crary for lieutenant-governor.

These two nominations naturally placed Granger in a difficult position. To the great indignation of the anti-Masons, he declined their nomination. They forthwith held another convention, September 7th, nominating a radical anti-Mason, Solomon Southwick, for governor. The elections which followed polled the following votes:—

Democratic	...	...	Martin Van Buren	...	...	136,794
Whig	...	...	Smith Thompson	...	...	106,444
Anti-Masonic	...	...	Solomon Southwick	...	...	33,345

Early in 1828—prior to the State elections detailed in the foregoing paragraph—the rapid growth of the anti-Masonic sentiment caused the New York Democrats to introduce a measure in the Legislature calculated to conciliate the anti-Masons. This measure provided for the appointment of a commission to investigate the death of Morgan, and became a law April 15th. Both the Democrats and the Whigs exerted themselves to the utmost to win over the anti-Masons. The Whigs had the advantage, inasmuch as their candidate for the presidency, John Quincy Adams, was a non-Mason, while Andrew Jackson, candidate of the Democratic Party, was a Past Grand Master of Tennessee. Furthermore, Western New York, the stronghold of the anti-Masons, had formerly been opposed to the Democrats. These two factors aided the Adams men. Thurlow Weed, a political boss of great experience, and editor of the *Anti-Masonic Inquirer* of Rochester, N.Y., became Adams' political manager in Western New York. Speaking of the excitement caused by the approaching

election, he says: "The feelings of the Masons, exasperated by the existence of a political organization which made war upon the institution of Freemasonry, became intensely so by the renunciation of Masonry by ministers, elders and deacons of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist churches. The conflict therefore became more embittered and relentless, personally, politically, socially and ecclesiastically, than any other I have ever participated in, and more so probably than any ever known in our country. Thousands of Masons, innocent of any wrong and intending to remain neutral, were drawn into the conflict, when all were denounced who adhered to the institution. On the other hand, the anti-Masons maintained that the abduction and murder of Morgan resulted legitimately from the obligations and teachings of the order."<sup>1</sup>

The successes of the anti-Masons in 1828 caused them to re-align their forces and to spend the year 1829 in quiet preparation and organization for the approaching presidential campaign. The anti-Masonic sentiment had quickly spread into Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Ohio, where it exercised considerable influence in the State elections. New York elections for governor in 1830 brought the following votes:—

Democratic ... ..	Enos T. Throop ... ..	128,842
Whig & Anti-Masonic	Francis Granger ... ..	120,861
Anti-Masonic ... ..	Ezekiel Williams ... ..	2,332

While defeated in the gubernatorial contest, the anti-Masons nevertheless seated many of their men in the Assembly, and numbered among their adherents such men as Wm. H. Maynard, Albert Tracy, Milliard Filmore, later President of the United States, Francis Granger, John C. Spencer and William H. Seward. These men retained the goodwill of the people generally by their support of certain popular measures, such as a change in the militia system, the abolishment of imprisonment for debt, a decentralization of the political power of the State (whereby it was provided that mayors of cities were to be elected by the people) and like measures.

A convention of the Anti-Masonic Party was held September 11, 1830, at Philadelphia, wherein representatives from ten States and the Territory of Michigan participated. A later convention at Baltimore, September 26, 1831, resulted in the nomination of William Wirt, of Maryland, for president, and Amos Ellmaker, of Pennsylvania, for vice-president. This was the first convention ever held in the United States for the nomination of national candidates, and it is to the credit of the now practically forgotten Anti-Masonic Party that we have national nominating conventions with fixed representation and a platform.

The election, however, was a keen disappointment to the anti-Masons. Andrew Jackson, democratic candidate, received 219 electoral votes, Henry Clay 49, John Floyd, of Virginia, 11, and Wirt, the anti-masonic candidate, merely 7. These seven electoral votes were cast by Vermont—the only State in the Union giving the party any votes.

#### ANTI-MASONRY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

We have seen in our review of existing economic conditions that the steam-boat played an important part in the development of the country. Railroads had not yet reached a point where they were rivals of water transportation. Commerce in the interior was handled by wagon trains and by boats on the inland waterways. The rapid settlement of the territory to the West necessitated better transportation facilities, and the building of canals to connect large waterways followed. The Erie Canal, begun July 4, 1817, and completed October, 1825, was one of the large national events, and played a most important part in New York State politics, as well as influencing congressional matters.

Among the States interested in transportation facilities was Pennsylvania. In addition to the political and economical reasons for supporting the Anti-Masonic

<sup>1</sup> *Autobiography of Thurlow Weed* i., pp. 302, 303.

Party was the fact that large parts of the State—chiefly the South-Eastern—were settled by people who were radically opposed to the taking of oaths. The German sectarians inhabiting the region divided their religious adherence among various sects, chiefly the Mennonites, the German Reformed Church, the Amish, the Dunkards, the Moravians, the Schwenkfelders, the “New Born” and the Inspirationists. Quakers, Lutherans and Presbyterians also opposed the Craft; and the other sects, like the Methodists and Baptists of New York and New England, also joined their brethren of the East in the unparalleled opposition.

The first anti-Masonic convention held in Pennsylvania assembled at Harrisburg, June 25, 1829. After a quiet campaign, the gubernatorial election showed that Joseph Ritner, the anti-Masonic candidate, polled 49,000 votes as against George Wolf, a Mason, nominated by the Democrats, who won the election by a majority of 27,000 votes. “The election of 1829 demonstrated that a new and strong party had arisen in Pennsylvania. The leaders had obtained results beyond their expectations. The remarkable suddenness of its rise can only be attributed to the fact that the elements were all there, and it required only thorough organization to make it a triumphant success.”

The physiographic situation of Pennsylvania also served in the formation of political parties through the diverse interests of the different sections. These reasons played an important part in the developments of 1829-30. The inhabitants of the South-Eastern part of the State found the natural outlet for mountain and water power products to the South; and the physical nature of the country being such that waterways could not be practically developed, they took little interest in canals, and sought other means of transportation. A project to aid the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Company to build a line was strongly debated, the opposition being led by Philadelphia, which desired to have the rich trade of the district diverted to itself, rather than to Baltimore to the South. The Legislature of 1829-30 finally appropriated \$3,459,532 as a loan for canal and railroad construction purposes.<sup>1</sup>

A second anti-Masonic convention was held at Harrisburg, February 26, 1830. Here Thaddeus Stevens first made his appearance as a leader of the party in Pennsylvania, and laid the foundation for greater activities in the national anti-masonic convention held the following year at Baltimore. No remarkable results followed this convention, the party gaining in certain counties and losing in others in the election that followed. The success of the party was not solely due to the anti-Masonic sentiment, but to the refuge that this party offered to the malcontents of every political faith. Subsequent conventions and elections led the way to the Baltimore Convention of 1831, and anti-Masonic affairs in Pennsylvania were purely local until the Jackson opposition burst out under the leadership and genius of Thaddeus Stevens. He became the leader of the party in Pennsylvania, and about him clusters the interest that the movement in this State has for the Masonic student.

The period of 1832-33 was one of decline in so far as anti-Masonry was concerned in Pennsylvania. The Bank question and the re-organization of the anti-Jackson forces occupied the centre of the political stage for 1834. The Second Bank of the United States had been chartered in 1816 for twenty years, and as early as 1829 open hostility to the Bank was shown. President Jackson's first message to Congress, December, 1829, indicated his attitude toward it by raising a question as to the constitutionality and expediency of the law creating the Bank. Stevens defended the Bank and anti-Masonry in the same breath, and it is to his untiring efforts that the anti-Masonic party was revived during 1834-35 and took an active part in political affairs of the State, even though a tendency already

<sup>1</sup> An interesting act of the 1829-30 session of the State Legislature was the repeal of the law which exempted the Masonic Hall in Philadelphia from taxation. After long and violent debate, the measure carried 53 to 31. An interesting sidelight of modern times is the attitude of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania in declining exemption from taxation on the Masonic Home, and the determined stand of this Grand Lodge in supporting a sentiment that religious and charitable institutions pay their share of public expense.



existed toward the absorption of the anti-Masons into the Whig party, which ultimately took place.

The life of the anti-Masonic party was sustained through the obstruction policies carried on by Stevens. His adherents were sufficiently strong to cause conciliatory and bargaining overtures from the opposition forces, and it was by such tactics that anti-Masonry in Pennsylvania saved itself from the decline which had already made serious inroads in New York and New England States.

Another phase which now developed was that of a union of Church and State, arising out of the question of education. As previously noted, the Germans and the Quakers of Pennsylvania were ardent anti-Masons, largely due to religious grounds, and both of these classes had their own schools for the education of their children. The typically American sentiment which had always favoured education under the direction of the State had crystalized against the parochial schools early in the nation's history, and as early as 1830 we find Pennsylvania considering a modern school system. While an avowed leader of the anti-Masonic party, it is to the credit of Thaddeus Stevens that he took sides against his party in the support of the public school. As the subject of public education is one now before the American public on a nation-wide basis by means of the Towner-Sterling Bill, it will not be amiss to quote a letter written by Stevens, defending his position in supporting Pennsylvania College:—

“ You tell me that my course in relation to the college will injure your political party, and consequently injure you individually. If anything could change my purpose, a belief of this position would. For, however I may sacrifice myself, I do not assume the right to sacrifice you. But that could only happen upon the supposition that I became unpopular, and still continue to be your candidate. That I will never do. I have already resolved that the weight of my name shall never again burthen your ticket. I will withdraw from any active part in your political discussions. And if it be necessary to the well-being of our country, dear to me as all my Friends and Constituents, I will withdraw from your country to some place where the advocates of Antimasonry may be advocates of Knowledge.”<sup>1</sup>

One of Stevens's most remarkable orations deals with the subject of public education.<sup>2</sup>

Seldom in the history of Masonry has the Fraternity been accused of an alliance with the Roman Catholic Church. This very fact, however, existed during the anti-Masonic period, for it was declared that: “ Catholicism, Masonry and infidelity were combined to crush the liberty of the Republic. We have read much about Church and State in this contest and from whom has it come? None other than those who for the last six years have priest-ridden the Commonwealth.”<sup>3</sup> Quoting further: “ In those days of religious disturbance and bitter religious feeling such accusations were not to be despised, and formed valuable campaign literature. This was the beginning of the strong anti-Catholic feeling in Pennsylvania with which so many prominent anti-Masons, especially in the Western part of the State were later connected.”<sup>4</sup>

The elections of 1835 brought Joseph Ritner to the governorship of Pennsylvania. His belief that the election was due to his support of anti-Masonic principles resulted in “ An act to suppress secret societies bound together by unlawful oaths.” A “ committee of five, with Thaddeus Stevens as chairman was appointed to investigate the evils of Freemasonry, with power to send for

<sup>1</sup> *Pennsylvania Telegraph*, January 25, 1834.

<sup>2</sup> *Life of Thaddeus Stevens*, by McCall, pp. 41-45.

<sup>3</sup> *Pittsburg Manufacturer*, quoted in ‘ *Pennsylvania Intelligencer*,’ Sept. 24, 1835.

<sup>4</sup> *The Anti-Masonic Party: A Study of Political Anti-Masonry in the United States, 1827-1840*. Charles McCarthy, Ph.D. Obtainable in Vol. 1, Annual Report of the American Historical Association, 1902, pp. 365-574. The writer is greatly indebted to this for much of the data presented in this article.

persons and papers." The witnesses were brought before the committee on January 18, 1836, and all the opponents of Masonry were out in force to learn first hand of the iniquities of the Craft. But great was the disappointment. The Masons simply refused to answer the questions, but either put up or read strong and dignified protests.

The anti-Catholic spirit displayed in the fall of 1835 took added life in 1836. Martin Van Buren, who had been unanimously nominated for President on the Democratic ticket (with the active support of Jackson) was accused of close relations with the Pope. The *Pennsylvania Intelligencer* of September 15, 1836, contains the following:—"Van Buren and the Pope! . . . Now for the first time a candidate for the first office in the Union, comes before the people, as the correspondent of the Pope of Rome, as the fawning sycophantic flatterer of a foreign tyrant—for the purpose of arraigning one religious denomination against another—of making a sectarian party in politics, and of securing the influence of what he impiously calls the 'Holy Father' upon the Catholics of the United States, to unite in a body, in politics. . . . In a letter to the Pope, Martin acknowledges the Pope to be the 'head of the great Christian Church' and offered congratulations to the Holy Father upon his recent accession to the tiara!"

The elections of 1836 definitely indicated the downfall of the anti-Masonic party in Pennsylvania. Governor Ritner, in his message of 1836, made one more determined attack upon the Masonic institution, in which he denied Washington's active support of the fraternity. He urged a full investigation of secret societies; but the Democratic majority did not adhere to his views. Their opposition brought out a valuable contribution to Masonic literature in Ezra Lincoln's *Vindication of General Washington*, published in Boston 1841.

The Pennsylvania political campaign of 1836 was one of the most notorious in American history. It led to a contested election, and a period of mob violence known as the "Buckshot War." The day the Legislature met, December 4th, the little town of Harrisburg was an armed camp. The militia was ultimately called out, buckshot cartridges issued, but fortunately not required. The Whig majority in the Senate brought about a recognition of the Democratic strength in the House, and the restoration of peace and order ended the "Buckshot War" and at the same time the anti-Masonic party in Pennsylvania.

Thus ended a period of Pennsylvania history unique in political annals. A great personality made it possible, for it was Thaddeus Stevens who whipped the anti-Masonic party into a working force, and maintained it during its dark hours. His was a leadership seldom seen, and he a foe to the Craft who challenges the admiration of the Masonic student for his courage, daring and strength. His attitude on the public school question alone is sufficient to enroll him among non-affiliates who nevertheless had the courage to support a movement bigger than his party.

## THE WESTERN STATES AND NEW ENGLAND.

Boundary lines of political sub-divisions did not suffice to stem the tide of anti-Masonry, for we find the antagonism carried into adjoining States. Ohio, while having many things in common with Pennsylvania, still contrasted with that State and with New York in the nature of anti-Masonic activities. "There were no great party questions apparently and no fierce or bitter contentions over sectional matters, such as in Pennsylvania. Each member of the Legislature seems to have voted as a general thing independent of party issues."<sup>1</sup> Only one anti-Masonic convention is recorded in Ohio, and outside of electing delegates to the national convention, partook of no political characteristics.

Michigan also felt the effects of the excitement in the closing of Lodges, and vicissitudes of Michigan Grand Lodges during the early days of the territory tell the tale. Mackey states that Stony Creek Lodge "is the only lodge which maintained its existence during the dark days of the anti-Masonic excitement."<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>The Anti-Masonic Party. McCarthy. Chapter xxi.

<sup>2</sup>History of Freemasonry. Mackey. Vol. v., p. 1430.

An anti-Masonic convention was held in June, 1829, when John Biddle was nominated as territorial delegate to Congress. His election was the only successful event in the history of the party in Michigan.

New Jersey has recorded activity of anti-Masonry within its boundaries. The Quaker element aided in the life of the movement; but nothing of importance took place at any time, and the party in this State died an early death.

With a brief recital of New England's contribution to anti-Masonic history, the story of the movement in the United States can be closed. Maine and New Hampshire, it is true, felt the effects of the movement, but it is in Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut that the deepest influences can be traced.

Vermont is one of the richest fields offered to the student of anti-Masonry. Grand Lodge ceased, for many years, to hold sessions; every Lodge in the State surrendered its charter or became dormant; the Legislature passed an Act forbidding extra-judicial oaths; a Vermont anti-Masonic paper records the names of 140 publications of the same kind.<sup>1</sup>

McCarthy, in his chapter on Vermont, says: "Vermont was well fitted for such a movement. The State bordered upon New York, and in the exciting days of the early agitation caught some of the spirit of anti-Masonry prevalent in that State. To this has been added the fact that some of the witnesses wanted in the Morgan abduction trials had escaped into Vermont. Again, the soil was favorable because the people were almost entirely small farmers of the religious New England type, and it was in this sort of community that anti-Masonry found its most fruitful soil."<sup>2</sup>

The *Danville North Star* was one of the first anti-Masonic papers to appear in the State, it being established in 1827. From this time, until 1836, the State was a battle ground for the anti-Masonic party, the first anti-Masonic convention having been held on August 5, 1829. Added impetus was given to the movement by a story to the effect that one Joseph Burnham, a Mason, was said to have been released from prison by the superintendent, also a Mason, contrary to facts as shown by the recorded death of Burham on October 15, 1826. A Legislative investigation revealed the falseness of the story, but the incident served a political purpose, and strengthened the anti-Masonic movement at a critical time.

Elsewhere in my paper I have recorded the casting of Vermont's entire electoral vote for Wirt, the candidate of the anti-Masonic party for President of the United States. Vermont was the only State to give such ardent support. Such unanimity in a national issue clearly indicates how successful the party was in local and State matters, yet victory was only gained after hard struggle. A convention held in 1831 nominated William A. Palmer for Governor, but close voting on three candidates brought the choice of Governor to the State Legislature, where Palmer was elected on the ninth ballot. He was a candidate for re-election at the close of his term, and again the Legislature was called upon to make a choice, when Palmer was elected on the 43rd ballot. A third election for Governor in 1833 returned Palmer to the gubernatorial chair, as did a fourth in 1834. Sentiment was against him, however, in 1835, and while he received the highest number of votes at the elections, he was defeated in the election forced upon the Legislature, and after many unsuccessful ballots, Palmer was finally defeated through the election of Silas H. Jennison. The year 1836 saw the end of the party in Vermont, when the anti-Masonic vote supported the Whigs.

An interesting sidelight of the times is the resolution of the 1831 Anti-Masonic Convention to the effect "That the convention views with great regret and astonishment the influence of Masonry—that no man is duly qualified to be President of the United States unless he is a high Mason, murderer and a duelist." This was directed against Andrew Jackson. The convention further declared that it "considered adherence to Masonry a disqualification for any responsible office in the State or nation."

<sup>1</sup> See *William Morgan*. Morris. Chapter x.

<sup>2</sup> *The Anti-Masonic Party*. McCarthy. Chapter xix.

In reviewing the history of Freemasonry in Massachusetts, it is at first difficult to believe that a State which has contributed so much to the story of Masonry in America, and whose Masonic leaders of the early days were men of national importance, could ever give support to anti-Masonic movements. Yet this is a fact; but the reason is also obvious. The Puritanical spirit, especially pronounced in the rural district (as in Vermont also) nourished the orthodoxy of the Protestant Church, and made possible "the hatred of the cities for their aristocratic influence, power, wealth and cosmopolitanism. These conditions, together with that natural reforming spirit, jealous patriotism, and proscriptive religious zeal of the New Englander which has so often displayed itself in American history, formed an excellent basis of the movement which is being described."<sup>1</sup>

The story of political anti-Masonry in Massachusetts begins November 1, 1828, when a meeting in Fall River led to a political organization in the Congressional elections. The usual distribution of anti-Masonic literature followed at meetings addressed by itinerant lecturers, who found theirs a lucrative calling. However, these pamphlets and the utterances of Masonry's opponents did not go unanswered, for a declaration was put forth in 1831, signed by twelve hundred Freemasons of Boston and vicinity, denying the allegations and charges against the Order. A committee was appointed by the anti-Masonic members of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1832 to answer this paper.<sup>2</sup>

Political strength first developed in 1831, when representatives of the party considered themselves unfairly dealt with in the filling of vacancies in the Senate. Following elections showed that the party had gained considerable support. Its members were active and carried weight in the Legislature, although attempts to elect an anti-Masonic Governor failed. Samuel Lathrop, anti-Masonic candidate in 1832, received less than half of the votes cast for Governor Lincoln, who, while desiring the "dissolution and extinction of the institution of Freemasonry" could not unite himself as chief magistrate with any combination of men in means for its suppression. However, in the campaign of 1833, it was felt that Lincoln could not be successfully placed in the field again by the National Republican party, and John Davis was nominated, and ultimately elected. This election showed the strength of the Masons in Massachusetts, for it was their opposition to John Quincy Adams, former President of the United States, that prevented his nomination for Governor of Massachusetts. While he had supported Lincoln in the last election, the Masons knew Adams to be one of the institution's most influential opponents, and was accordingly opposed by Masons in the National Republican party, even though he had the unquestioned support of Daniel Webster and his friends. The strength of the Masons in Massachusetts caused the defeat of every anti-Masonic candidate for Governor placed in the field, and the party died out in 1836 when a complete union with the Whigs took place. Issues looming upon the national political horizon made this course necessary, and the last official act of the party in the State was a resolution to have a national convention. No other States, however, agreed to support this sentiment, and the matter was dropped.

The movement in Rhode Island and Connecticut was closely related to events in Massachusetts. The same underlying causes were at work there, namely, the rural opposition to the cities, and the orthodoxy which flourishes so well in small communities. An outstanding feature of the entire anti-Masonic movement is the strength of the anti-Masons in the country, and the strength of the Masons and their friends in the cities. This was readily conceded by both parties. Another source of strength for the anti-Masons in New England was the fact that the secret societies had played an important part in the French Revolution. The adherents of the orthodox churches had a dread and a horror of democracy which led to disorder or atheism.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *The Anti-Masonic Party*. McCarthy. Chapter xx.

<sup>2</sup> The complete reply can be found in *The Broken Seal*, by Samuel D. Green, pages 300 to 304 inclusive.

<sup>3</sup> The student interested in the influence of secret societies in European French politics will find much of interest in *Secret Societies and the French Revolution, Together With Some Kindred Studies*, by Una Birch. London and New York, John Lane Company, 1911.

Evidence of this fear is shown in a resolution passed by an anti-Masonic convention held at Le Roy, N.Y., March 6th and 7th, 1828, "Resolved, That we discover in the ceremonies and obligations of the higher degrees of Masonry, principles which deluged France in Blood, and which tend directly to the subversion of all religion and government." <sup>1</sup>

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To one who has delved in every conceivable place for material worthy of consideration for this paper, the facts presented tell the tale most meagrely. I am convinced that there still are numerous by-ways which remain unexplored, and I also feel that the ground already explored can be gone over again and again with profit.

We have seen how an incident, at first rather insignificant, developed into a movement which exceeded even the expectations of those shrewd and unscrupulous men who availed themselves of the material offered for a skillful exploitation of public sentiment. The perspective through which we view the incidents of 1826-1840 enables us to view the entire period with a vision of clearness not granted to our brethren of those trying times. The Morgan incident, *per se*, is insignificant; its effect upon the Craft to-day is negligible. It did disturb the development of the fraternity in the United States during the period of its influence, but many are agreed that the affair as a whole was beneficial rather than detrimental. It was a testing period, such as comes to all of us some time in our lives, and from which institutions are not necessarily exempt.

It would be most interesting to follow the political movement known as the Anti-Masonic Party as it merged with movements of later years. A "Christian Party," a forerunner of one by the same name which wielded considerable influence during one of the closing decades of the century, can be seen as a development of the anti-Masonic affair. The "Know-Nothing Party," which, very broadly speaking, had its existence during the period of 1830-1860, has elements which can be traced into the incidents of the anti-Masonic excitement. The fusion of various factions into new movements makes it difficult to point out clearly these various connections in a few words, but the student interested in the subject will be able to find material of great value in many unexpected places.

Study on one subject develops themes along associated lines which tempt the student of Craft antiquity and history to make many an excursion in neighbouring fields. The Morgan affair immediately brings up the question of the origin of our penalties, and how they became incorporated into our work. The development of the American ritual is another subject which received attention during my study of the Morgan affair, for we find many a statement to the effect that the Morgan exposé was nothing new, but merely a re-publication of the so-called Exposures which had circulated in Great Britain during the eighteenth century. I cannot agree with such writers, even though I understand their motives for the statements. As a hint for the Craftsman who wishes to take up a new field of study, let me suggest that perhaps the American Grand Lodges preserve forms and ceremonies which became lost at the Union of the two English Grand Lodges in 1813. The work of pre-revolutionary Lodges in America partook both of 'Modern' and 'Antient' rituals. Granting that the change in American working made through the influence of Thomas Smith Webb and Jeremy L. Cross has had a serious effect, still we may find points hitherto untouched. The Morgan exposé, together with others that followed in America, contain much of exceedingly great value to the student of ritualistic origins, and I commend the subject to him for further investigation. In this connection the sessions of the "Conservators of Masonry" must not be overlooked.

<sup>1</sup> As recorded in *Light in Masonry*, by Elder David Bernard, Utica, 1829, p. 419.

## CONCLUSION.

This paper would not be complete without mention of the anti-Masonic revival of the seventies and eighties. Compared to the excitement of 1826-1840, it does not loom so largely upon the horizon of political anti-Masonry in the United States; yet it, too, is an important development of the story, and must be mentioned at least briefly. At a later date I hope to present a lengthy and detailed paper on this phase alone, but lack of space and missing data of importance prevent me from going into the subject too deeply at present.

The death of some of the principal actors in the drama of the early part of the nineteenth century attracted attention anew to the old story of the Morgan affair. De Witt Clinton, John Quincy Adams, and others of national importance had been gathered to their fathers many years before; but the death of Thaddeus Stevens in 1868, and the publication of *The Broken Seal* in 1870, re-directed attention to the Morgan incident. The *Christian Cynosure*, a religious paper published in the Middle West, began an attack upon the Masonic institution in the publication of anti-Masonic tracts. The old stories were revamped and freely distributed through the agencies of orthodox churches.<sup>1</sup>

The "Christian Party," so-called, placed J. B. Walker, of Illinois, in the field in 1876, as presidential candidate. In 1880 Gen. J. W. Phelps, of Vermont, received this distinction from the hands of his friends; and in 1884, according to Rob Morris, "it is understood that Jonathan Blanchard himself is to be the candidate for the chair of George Washington!" This party was insignificant, and played a part of no importance in American political affairs of the period.

## THE MORGAN MONUMENT.

The *Anti-Masonic Sun Almanac*, 1832, published by Avery Allyn, of Philadelphia, has a prophetic illustration on its last page. Here is presented a monument inscribed "In Memory of William Morgan, Murdered by the Masons, September, 1826." The movement to erect a monument was begun as early as 1828, but the final erection of it can be traced to a convention of anti-Masons held at Aurora, Illinois, October 31, 1867. It resulted in a second convention at Pittsburgh, Pa., May 5-7, 1868, when the "National Association of Christians Opposed to Secret Societies" was organized, and incorporated in Illinois in 1874 as "The National Christian Association." During its fourteenth national convention at Batavia, N.Y., September 8 to 13, 1882, the present Morgan monument was erected September 11, 1882. It consists of a granite cylindrical shaft surmounted by a figure of Morgan, the entire work resting on a base whose four sides have tablets with the following inscriptions:—

First tablet (south side): "Sacred to the Memory of WILLIAM MORGAN, a native of Virginia, a captain of the war of 1812, a respectable citizen of Batavia, and a martyr to the freedom of writing, printing and speaking the truth. He was abducted from near this spot in the year 1826 by Freemasons and murdered for revealing the secrets of their Order."

Second tablet (east side): "Erected by volunteer contributions from over 2,000 persons, residing in Canada and twenty-six of the United States and Territories."

Third tablet (north side): "The Court Records of Genesee county and files of the 'Batavia Advocate,' kept in the Recorder's office contain the history of the events that caused the erection of this Monument."

Fourth tablet (west side): "The bane of our Civil Institutions is to be found in Masonry, already powerful and daily becoming more so. I owe my country an exposure of its dangers.

CAPT. WILLIAM MORGAN."

<sup>1</sup> Even to-day, especially in the large cities of the United States, these same tracts can be found re-printed from badly worn plates on poor paper. They are the product of an Illinois religious publishing house.

# Festival of the Four Crowned Martyrs.

TUESDAY, 8th NOVEMBER, 1921.



HE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall at 5 p.m. Present:—Bros. Herbert Bradley, P.Dis.G.M., Madras, W.M.; J. E. S. Tuckett, P.Pr.G.R., Wilts., I.P.M.; Lionel Vibert, P.Dis.G.W., Madras, S.W.; Rodk. H. Baxter, P.Pr.G.W., E.Lancs., J.W.; W. J. Songhurst, P.G.D., Secretary; F. H. Goldney, P.G.D., P.M., D.C.; Sir Alfred Robbins, Pres. B.G.P., J.D.; Gordon P. G. Hills, P.Pr.G.W., Berks., P.M.; W. B. Hextall, P.G.D., P.M.; E. H. Dring, P.G.D., P.M.; W. Wonnacott, P.A.G.Súp.W., P.M.; and A. Cecil Powell, P.G.D., P.M.

Also the following members of the Correspondence Circle:—Bros. W. N. Gilbert, W. Lee Roberts, J. Walter Hobbs, Robert M. Powell, A. W. Solomons, H. Gates, Geo. W. Bullamore, L. A. Engel, Alfred Gates, W. Young Hucks, Col. Cecil Powney, P.G.D., A. Presland, A. F. Ball, J. M. Bruce, W. F. Stauffer, W. J. Williams, Wm. Thos Barber, J. Chas. McCullogh, Leslie Hemens, A. Heiron, A. Wray Richardson, Wm. C. Ullman, R. B. Glassborow, A. J. G. Campbell, J. W. V. Sapp, F. S. Henwood, S. Tweedale, F. C. Bickell, E. Pickstone, John Thompson, I. G. Smyth, Herbert Warren, Ed. Hall, Archd. Sharp, Percy H. Horley, Ed. M. Phillips, W. R. Jacob, A. Y. Holland, Robt. F. J. Colsell, E. Ferrer, A. G. Boswell, P.A.G.Std.B., R. Wheatley, A. Gilchrist, L. G. Wearing, G. E. Gregory, J. Procter Watson, Geo. F. Speer, Chas. Gough, J. F. H. Gilbard, H. Johnson, F. W. Golby, P.A.G.D.C., F. W. Le Tall, Rev. Dr. H. G. Rosedale, P.G.Ch., David Flather, Chas. S. Ayling, Henry A. Matheson, F. G. Hawes, and G. C. Parkhurst Baxter.

Also the following Visitors:—Bros. G. E. Pope, P.M., Thornhill Lodge No. 3163; Val. H. Jarvis, Pr.G.R., Bucks.; George Barrett, P.Pres. B. of Ben., Western Australia; W. Clement Drew, P.M., Zetland Lodge No. 525; C. F. Scarfe, J.D., Dormer Lodge No. 2222; C. J. Pidgeon, Sincerity Lodge No. 174; G. W. Richmond, St. John Lodge No. 788 (S.C.); L. C. Bishop, P.M., Royal Alfred Lodge No. 780; G. M. Colles, L.R.; A. W. Pedersen, Cannon Lodge No. 1539; Stanley Machin, P.G.Treas.; Ramsden Walker, P.M., United Northern Counties Lodge No. 2128; and W. H. Boswell, Royal Albert Lodge No. 2986.

Letters of apology for non-attendance were reported from Bros. T. J. Westropp, S.D.; W. H. Rylands, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; Wm. Watson, P.A.G.D.C., I.G.; S. T. Klein, L.R., P.M.; Ed. Armitage, P.G.D., P.M.; F. J. W. Crowe, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; Geo. L. Shackles, P.Pr.G.W., N. & E.Yorks., P.M.; J. T. Thorp, P.G.D., P.M.; and Rev. Canon J. W. Horsley, P.G.Ch., P.M.

Two Lodges and sixteen Brethren were admitted to membership of the Correspondence Circle.

Bro. Arthur Lionel Vibert, I.C.S., Past District Grand Warden, Madras, the Master Elect, was regularly installed in the Chair of the Lodge by Bro. Herbert Bradley, assisted by Bros. W. B. Hextall and J. E. S. Tuckett.

The following Brethren were appointed Officers of the Lodge for the ensuing year:—

Bro. Rodk. H. Baxter	S.W.
„ Sir Alfred Robbins	J.W.
„ Canon Horsley	Chaplain
„ W. H. Rylands	Treasurer
„ W. J. Songhurst	Secretary
„ F. H. Goldney	D.C.
„ T. J. Westropp	S.D.
„ Wm. Watson	J.D.
„ G. P. G. Hills	I.G.
„ J. H. McNaughton	Tyler

The W.M. proposed and it was duly seconded and carried:—“That Brother Herbert Bradley, P.Dis.G.M., Madras, having completed his year of office as Worshipful Master of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge No. 2076, the thanks of the Brethren be and hereby are tendered to him for his courtesy in the Chair, and his efficient management of the affairs of the Lodge: and that this Resolution be suitably engrossed and presented to him.”

The SECRETARY drew attention to the following

**EXHIBITS:—**

By Bro. CECIL POWELL.

Blank CERTIFICATE, engraved (Br. Wm. Ball, Delin. J. Walton, Sculp.) for the Mark Degree purporting to be conferred in the Craft Lodge of Fortitude No. 170 at the Freemasons' Hall, Plymouth. This Lodge (now No. 105) bore the No. 170 from 1814 to 1832.

By Bro. W. WONNACOTT.

Original Bill of R. Andrews, of 53, King Street, Seven Dials, dated Decr. 4th, 1811, for the funeral of William Wixson, amounting to £12.18.4. Bro. Wixson (or Wixsen) was an Antient Mason, and in the Charity accounts of the Atholl Grand Lodge under date 19th Feby, 1812, appears a grant of £5. towards his funeral expenses. He is described as a Harness Maker, of St. Andrew's Street, and as a Member of Lodge No. 10, which is now represented by the Royal Athelstan Lodge No. 19. He was admitted to that Lodge in 1801 and remained a member until March, 1809.

By Bro. KENNETH THOMSON, Highbridge.

Snuff-box in Limoges enamel.

By Bro. LIONEL VIBERT, by the courtesy of the Master and Brethren of Rural Philanthropic Lodge No. 291, Highbridge, Somerset.

Six Officers' GAUNTLETS, with appropriate emblems painted thereon. The Lodge possesses the complete set except one of the S.W. The date at which they were made is not known, but they are referred to in the Lodge Books in 1820 when there was “Paid for painting Officers' Gauntlets, £2.16.0.”

By Bro. W. N. GILBERT.

The BOLT-COLERAINE MS. of the Old Charges.

This is a MS. of the Tew group and should be numbered T6; the Portland MS. being undoubtedly T5. It is hoped that we shall be able to print a complete transcript later.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to the Brethren who had kindly lent objects for exhibition.



The W.M. delivered the following

## INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

BRETHREN,



ET me first of all express my thanks to the Brethren of the Lodge who have elected me to and placed me in this Chair. To attain to the position of Master of this, the premier Lodge of Research, must be the ambition of any Brother who has taken up the study of the Craft and its history; and the responsibility would indeed be too great were it not that the traditions of the Lodge are maintained and its work carried on, not by the Master alone, but by that body of Past Masters and Officers to whom I know I can confidently turn for support and encouragement. To the Correspondence Circle, on whose continued interest our existence depends, I would offer Hearty Good Wishes, and I would express a hope that during my year of office we may have opportunities to welcome contributors to our *Transactions* from among them.

The subject of my address to-night is:—

### THE INFLUENCE OF CONTEMPORARY HISTORY ON THE OLD CHARGES.

I propose to consider that wonderful series of manuscripts and printed versions from a somewhat special point of view. They have been elaborately classified by systematic textual analysis. They have each in turn been scrutinised for internal evidence as to the state of the Craft or as to its ritual and ceremonies. Every scrap of information they offer as to individual craftsmen or Lodges has been sifted again and again. But it will, I believe, be of interest if we bring together every circumstance in them that may fairly be considered a reflection of contemporary history, and we shall find that there are more of these than are usually suspected.

The earlier texts themselves remind us of the progress of contemporary learning and literature. We begin with the simple prose of the Book of Charges, which has no pretensions to learning or literary style. The phrase at the end, 'That as well the lowest as the highest should be well and truly served'—there is a similar phrase at l. 723—is a formula that suggests Charters or Statutes as its source. In fact, I have not succeeded in discovering the phrase in its entirety elsewhere. But a similar phrase recurs in the legislation of the period. Thus we have in 10 Ed. III., l. (1336): 'That the Great Charter . . . be kept holden and firmly maintained as well by the great men as by the small and the rich men as the poor.' The original French is: 'devers les grantz come devers les petitz,' etc. Again in 14 Ed. III., l. (1340), the preamble, we have: 'The king for the Peace and Quietness of his People as well great as small doth grant,' etc. The phrase does not seem to be used at a later date, but in the previous century we have it in Edward I.'s Order for the Proclamation of the King's Peace (1272), and in the Statute of Marlborough, 52 Hen. III. (1267), the preamble has: 'convocatis discretibus tam majoribus quam minoribus,' while in the *Dictum de Kenilworth* (1266) there is the same phrase in a passage which may be thus translated: 'that all and singular the men of this realm, the greatest as well as the least, shall render humble obedience to the King's majesty.' Thus the idea is a common one, and the phrase of the Book of Charges might pass for an adaptation of the original French or Latin of many legal enactments of the thirteenth or fourteenth centuries.

The Regius Poem is full of stock tags and rhymes and is in a metre that was a favourite at the time, the metre of Hampole's *Prick of Conscience*, Barbour's *Bruce*, and Lydgate's *Story of Thebes*. But when we come to the Cooke narrative

we find a clear imitation of a work that was of great importance in its day, Higden's *Polichronicon*. Written in Latin in the middle of the fourteenth century, it was translated into English by John of Trevisa in 1383; it is a world history with special reference to England and is a mosaic of citations from older writers. The writer of the Cooke narrative has given us a similar history of Masonry from the beginning of the world, and he has not merely taken Higden as his model, but his quotations, although derived originally from divers learned authors whom he names at length, are every one of them, so Bro. Dring assures me, to be found in Higden's text, so that our author probably went no further back for his erudition. Nevertheless, until Higden, or more likely Trevisa, had appeared, such a universal history of Masonry would hardly have been compiled. The Cooke narrative is the *Polichronicon* of the Craft.

There is only one passage in it that has any appearance of being an allusion to contemporary events. The writer describes Masonry in France as under the patronage of Carolus Secundus, and he makes the remark, as it were in parenthesis, that he was elected king by the Grace of God, and by lineage also, and that to say he was elected by fortune is false, for he was of the King's blood royal. To reconcile this as it stands with any historical fact or personage seems to be hopeless. But it is just possible that the passage was written with a definite object. It is not likely that anyone in 1400 or thereabouts was disputing as to the merits of Charlemagne's title to the throne or that of Charles the Fat. And although the English sovereigns from Edward III. to Henry VI. claimed to be Kings of France by lineal descent, the claim of the reigning house of Valois was also based strictly on lineage; there was no question of election. But in 1399 Henry IV. of England was in fact *elected* King by the voice of the Three Estates, a more direct lineal claimant, namely, Edmund, grandson of Lionel Duke of Clarence, being passed over. The statement in the Cooke text would read quite well as an account of the succession of Henry IV. of England, by a partisan of that monarch or one anxious to stand well with him, and it *may*, therefore, be a covert allusion to current events such as will have been at once appreciated by contemporaries.

In the later version the monarch becomes Charles Martel, and the passage about his title is much modified. We are merely told that he was of regal line and was elected to be King of France. From the point of view of historical accuracy this is, perhaps, no great improvement; in any case, the words carry no suggestion of an allusion to contemporary events. Bro. Poole, to whom I am indebted for the references to several of the readings I am dealing with, reminds me of the reading of the Dumfries Kilwinning and Thistle texts: 'after he was in his own Realme, for it would seem he was no Frenchman.' This is in any case a very late reading; the Dumfries Kilwinning is early eighteenth century, and the Thistle is 1756. I am afraid it is of no value beyond showing that the scribe was even vaguer in his ideas about Charles Martel than his fifteenth century predecessor was about Carolus Secundus.

The later and simpler form of the legendary history has, apparently, nothing that can be construed as a contemporary reference. The Lansdowne Branch tells us that Edwin was made a Mason at Windsor, but it may be doubted if this is anything more than a misreading of the 'himself' of the Tew Family. Not until Anderson's day did any writer think it necessary to continue the narrative beyond Athelstan and Edwin. The Spencer Family introduces a series of expansions of and additions to the original narrative without, however, bringing it down any later, and some of these passages have been traced to particular seventeenth century editions of Josephus. This, however, is not exactly the kind of point I am considering to-night; it belongs to literature rather than to history.

But when we come to consider the Charges proper, changes due to contemporary influences are at once apparent. The wording of the first Charge, in William Watson (1687) is:—

That you shall be true man or true men to God and Holy Church  
and that ye shall use neither error nor heresy by your own understanding or discreet or wise men's teaching.

The meaning is not too clear, probably because the text is incorrect, and there are numerous variants; but the general sense of the last clause may be taken to be:—

and that ye have no dealings with what your own understanding or the teaching of wise and discreet men warn you is error or heresy.

A similar charge is to be found in the earlier law, but there we read merely that the craftsman is to be 'true to God and Holy Church and all Hallows (saints)' (Book of Charges); or 'He must love wele God and Holy Church algate' (Regius Poem). In each case the injunction forms a portion of the first point. It is just this additional reference to error and heresy that reflects for us the times in which the charge was framed. To a mid-fourteenth century scribe heresy, in England, at all events, was unknown, although there was much discontent with the Papal exactions and with the disorders in the Church itself. Wyclif in 1366 had as yet no quarrel with doctrines. But in 1381 he formally denied the doctrine of Transubstantiation, and thus became definitely a heretic, and through his 'poor preachers,' the Lollards, his writings and teachings soon spread over the whole country. An Act against heresy was passed in 1382, to be at once repealed, however. But Wyclif's influence did not cease with his death in 1384, and when Henry IV. came to the throne one of the first things he did to secure his very shaky position was to win over the clergy by his instructions to them to take measures for the suppression of heresy and the wandering preachers. For the next thirty years Wycliffites and Lollards were persecuted under the Statute of Heresy of 1401. We can understand, then, that in the fifteenth century it was politic in a Society seeking recognition from the King and his Council to avow as emphatically as might be its freedom from heresy and error.

Among the many variations in wording of this Charge may be mentioned that of the Harris Branch, which introduces the word 'faction.' The Branch originated in Dumfries late in the seventeenth century, and it may be pertinent that this town was besieged by the Covenanters in 1647. But the Inigo Jones text (mid-seventeenth century) has a reading of its own, namely: 'That ye use no Heresy wilful, or run into Innovations.' This last word was one of special political significance at the time; the party of Laud and the Bishops was believed to be endeavouring to draw the Church of England towards Rome and the particular changes they sought to introduce into the services of the Church as arranged under Elizabeth were stigmatised as 'innovations.' The word recurs with this particular meaning throughout the period. The Parliament of 1629 prior to its forcible dissolution by the King declared whomsoever should bring in innovations in religion a capital enemy to the Kingdom and Commonwealth. In the King's own declaration to his subjects of the reasons which moved him to dissolve the Parliament we have: 'that nothing might be left to private fancies and innovation'; and again, as Defender of the Faith, 'we have never given way to authorising of anything whereby any innovation may steal or creep into the Church.' Henry Burton, who, with Prynne and Baxter, suffered in the pillory and by exile for attacks on Laud, repeatedly uses the word in his sermons 'For God and the King,' as thus: "Let him (the Bishop of Norwich) look to it lest he come to suffer as an usurper, an Innovator, oppressor, persecutor." Laud himself in his speech at Prynne's trial says that the charge against him is that his ceremonies are innovations, and Pym uses the word again in this particular sense in his speech to the Short Parliament of 1640. We also read of Richard Cromwell that it was in his favour that he was no soldier, no Puritan, and no innovator. Thus the word, itself a recent introduction into the language, had acquired a particular association which gives it a quite special significance in a charge dealing with religion.

The Charge enjoins loyalty to God and Holy Church, and this latter term is only departed from by five texts; Dumfries 1 (seventeenth century), York 6 (seventeenth century), and Macnab (1722) omit the 'Holy,' but, on the other hand, Dumfries Kilwinning (eighteenth century) has 'Holy Catholic Church' and Thistle the 'Catholic Religion and Church,' and this in Scotland in 1756.

Aberdeen (1670) and Stirling (late seventeenth century) read Holy Kirk, which seems strange to-day, but it is, after all, only the Scotch spelling of the word. But every other text, not excepting the Puritan and Commonwealth Inigo Jones, reads 'Holy Church.' At p. 11 of *A.Q.C.* xxxiii. the phrase is, I believe, erroneously quoted as 'Mother Church'; at any rate, I have not been able to trace this reading. Whether we take the Regius Poem, the Code of Henry VI. as we have it in William Watson, the G.L.1 of Elizabeth, or numerous texts of Puritan times down to the Dodd and other printed versions of Hanoverian date. and the Alnwick and Gateshead Charges, the phrase persists.

Nowadays it suggests the Church of Rome, but it is obvious that there could have been no such intention, for instance, in the days of Elizabeth, when all dissent from the Church as established by her law was a crime. The Masons could hardly inculcate loyalty to Holy Church and in the next sentence loyalty to the reigning sovereign if they intended in the former case to require adhesion to a forbidden religion. Nor would the charters of Durham in 1386 or Oxford in 1604 have been granted to Masons if there was any question as to their orthodoxy. The fact is that the connotation of the phrase with the Church of Rome is of comparatively recent origin, due, perhaps, to the revival of interest in mediævalism brought about by Sir Walter Scott, and to works like the *Ingoldsby Legends*. The phrases Roman Church and Anglican Church, or their Latin equivalents, were in use prior to the Reformation; the latter is found in Statutes of Henry III. and Edward III., and *vide* instance at p. 263 of Toulmin Smith's *Gilds*, and the note; and the phrase Holy Church was not at this time allocated to any particular division of it and continued to be used when the Church of England was, nevertheless, expressly intended. It is true that it does not occur in the Act of Uniformity, in the 39 Articles or the Declaration and Ratification that accompany them, in the Address to James or the Translators' Preface that precede the Authorised Version, or in the Solemn League and Covenant. The phrase in these cases is either the Church or the Church of England. But it is the phrase used in the most significant place of all, namely, the questions leading up to the Coronation Oaths of James I., Charles II. and James II. (Previous monarchs, including Elizabeth, used the Latin Coronation Service of the *Liber Regalis*, in which the phrase is 'Church' (*ecclesia*) simply.) There can be no question, therefore, that the Mason who swore without any change of phrase to be true to Holy Church was at all times complying with the law of the land, although it is possible that individual craftsmen may have read into the time honoured words their own meaning.

The Second General Charge, which enjoins loyalty to the King and the duty of disclosing treason to his Council or Officers, also exhibits among many variations in wording some which are a clear reflection of contemporary conditions. In the first part of the Charge the phrase is King or King of England or Our Sovereign Lord the King, and the phrase re-appears in the Scotch texts, as, *e.g.*, Aberdeen (1670) and Melrose 2 (1674), nor is it varied in G.L.1, which was, nevertheless, written in the time of Elizabeth. There are, however, three texts which gave us readings of the particular kind I am considering. The Dautesey is stated to be a copy of an earlier text, and it has the reading King and Queen. As the Dautesey is itself of the seventeenth century this can only refer to Philip and Mary. Mary's first great seal after her marriage has the reading: 'Philip et Maria, D.G., Rex et Regina.' The new coins that appeared within a year of the marriage have a similar text. The Wood text, which is dated 1610, has the reading: 'Prince.' The writer apparently selected this word because it was at the time used as equivalent to either King or Queen; we find it in this sense in the 37th Article. To-day we consider Prince a strictly masculine form, but in the Article it is clearly considered as applicable to either sex, and this was no doubt what was in the mind of the writer of this text or possibly of some original he was following of the previous reign. The whole Charge in the Wood text is much more elaborate than the usual version, and has the reading, twice repeated: 'Councell or (and) state of the Realm.' Unless this is meant for Estates of the Realm, it is not easy to see what is intended.

There remains to notice only the Inigo Jones reading, and that is: 'That ye be not disloyal nor Confederates in treasonable plots; But if ye hear of any treachery against the Government ye ought to discover it if ye cannot otherwise prevent it.' This is a clear reflection of Commonwealth times, but the other texts of the Family, which are all probably later in date, restore the monarchical reading, no doubt in accordance with the alteration in the political situation.

In the second part of the Charge the phraseology varies considerably. The William Watson, which gives us the Code of Henry VI., enjoins the Mason to warn the King or his Ruler or his Deputy or his Officers. This word Deputy does not occur in the later Families, and it may be a reference to Henry VI. himself, for he came to the throne a babe of nine months, and even as a man was weakminded, so that the kingdom was generally ruled for him. However, the actual title of his Deputy, as, for instance, the Duke of York, was Protector. Into the variations of wording, such as King and his Council, Councillors or some other that have commission to enquire thereof, Privy Council & Magistrates, Privy Councillors, etc., it does not appear necessary to enter.

The only other Charge which I propose to consider is the eleventh special Charge, that no Mason shall use Hazard or other unlawful games. The Statute 12 R.II., 6 (1388), made it unlawful for any artificer or labourer to play at quoits, dice, and some others named, or other such idle games. The Statute 11 H.IV., 4 (1409), repeated this law with an additional penalty, and certain other games were added by name in 17 E.IV., 3 (1477). By 11 H.VII., 2 (1494), the law was modified by the addition of the words 'But (*i.e.*, except) in Christmas.' By 33 H.VIII., 9 (1540), the law was stated more fully. All places of resort for unlawful games were forbidden; *artificers* could only play at Christmas and not then in the presence of their masters; but *apprentices* were also to play whenever they were called on to do so with their master or his guests. In this Act dice and cards are specially named among unlawful games. All the Statutes were repealed by 21 J.I., 28 (1623).

These various changes in the law are all reflected in the Charge itself, and the alterations that are made in it from time to time. The prohibition finds no place in the Book of Charges or Regius, and this is in accordance with the fact that prior to 1388 the games do not appear to have been illegal. It is in the Code of Henry VI.; it is found in the William Watson and a large number of other texts of which Cama (early eighteenth century) specifies dice and cards. In the Roberts Family, G.L., 2 (late seventeenth century) and Harleian, 1942 (*id.*), the prohibition is modified in accordance with the law of Henry VII. by adding the words 'except in Christmas'; but other texts appear to ignore the alteration in the law. Then we come to the J. T. Thorp (1629), which no longer describes the games as unlawful, but merely enjoins that no Mason shall play at Hazards or other plays whereby the Craft may be slandered. So also Buchanan (after 1660), Lechmere (late seventeenth century), and Dodd (1739). This is in accordance with the law as it was after 1623. The reading of the Rawlinson (early eighteenth century) seems to combine the changes; it is: 'not use games except at seasonable times for recreation.' But the large majority of texts of dates later than the Statute of James I. do not, in fact, take cognisance of the circumstance that the old prohibition is obsolete; they repeat the Charge verbatim. The explanation no doubt is that the Charges were by this time in a great measure merely survivals; nevertheless, when changes are made we may look for the reason for them in contemporary events.

The Apprentice Charges exhibit both states of the law. In the Roberts form they are to avoid dice, cards and unlawful games except at Christmas. In the Colne, Emberton and Hope texts (late seventeenth century) the phrase 'except at Christmas' is omitted, and the whole clause reads: 'Not to use Carding or Diceing or any other unlawful Gameing nor to haunt any Tavern or Alehouse there to waste any mans Goods, without Lycence of his Master or some other Freemason.' The Master can hardly be expected to license the haunting of the Alehouse, so that the clause refers to the use of Cards and Dice, and there

is thus a clear echo of the Statute of Henry VIII. We will probably be safe in presuming that this and all similar alterations were originally made after the corresponding changes in the law of the land.

There is one reference in connection with the Apprentice which should be noticed, and that is the direction in York 1 (early seventeenth century), that he should be no alien. This restriction does not seem to be one that is made in terms in the Statutes. By 14 and 15 Henry VIII., 3, no one is allowed to be a worsted worker in Norwich unless he be an Englishman born, nor can he take any apprentice who is not a subject of His Majesty. Elizabeth's Statute of Apprentices, 5 Eliz., 4, confirms this Act expressly, and lays down that in certain specified callings the apprentice may only be the Master's son, or the son of persons with a property qualification, and this will in practice have had the same effect. But in the artisan trades they may apprentice any person. The Freemason is nowhere named in this Statute, but the text of the York 1 suggests a desire to rank him with the selected crafts. It must also be remembered that the reign of James I. saw a great influx into the Craft of persons who built in the new and imported style of the Renaissance, and who despised the indigenous Gothic.

I shall now only allude to the various references to The Book, the Holy Scriptures, or the Bible, of which the last two are presumably post-Reformation, and it is likely that a more diligent search would discover several other verbal changes with the particular significance we have been considering. We have not, I am afraid, added much to our knowledge by this enquiry; we have added nothing to history itself, nor have we advanced the process of dating the individual texts further than that we have in some cases been able to suggest a limit of age for a particular reading; all possible indications of actual date have long since been seized on and carefully considered by patient and accurate students. But the line of enquiry I have indicated is one that will, I believe, help us to make the dry bones live, to find in one text or another an additional interest, to enter to some extent into the feelings of those unknown transcribers of old when they set about furnishing the brethren with their copies of the venerable story of how this worthy science of Masonry was begun and founded, and of the Charges that Masons had observed in all ages.

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At the subsequent banquet, Bro. Herbert Bradley, I.P.M., proposed "The Toast of the Worshipful Master":—

It has become the invariable custom of this Lodge, barring accidents, for the immediate Past Master to propose the health of his successor on the night of his Installation, and this oration, if the I.P.M. can rise to such heights, has a tendency to become something of a set piece, if I may liken it to a firework display. Accordingly I approached Brother Vibert, and he has supplied me with details of his life and career so far as they lend themselves to publication. He has not asked me to suppress or pass lightly over any of the facts, and I, therefore, take it that he has nothing to conceal. And although I served in the same Presidency with him for fifteen years, during a considerable portion of which I was set in authority over him to some extent, I have not heard of anything which required concealment.

Bro. Vibert was born on the 3rd July, 1872, at St. Petersburg. His father was at the time Professor of English at the University of that place. The office was only open to Russian subjects, and he refused to become one because he was about to be married, and did not wish his children to be born Russians. The old Tsar Nicholas was so astonished at the idea that anyone could want to remain British when he had the chance of becoming a Russian that he told the Professor that he could only suppose that he must be mad; but he allowed him to continue to hold the Professorship.

Bro. Vibert was educated at Victoria College, Jersey, where he distinguished himself by winning the Queen's Gold Medal for Mathematics and the Queen's

Prize for History. He passed into the Indian Civil Service in 1891, and went up to Emanuel College, Cambridge, where he resided from 1891 to 1893, in which year he proceeded to India and served in the Presidency of Madras for twenty-five years, and then retired in 1918.

He did not at all times see eye to eye with the Government, and this probably accounts for his early retirement. His chief fault in the eyes of his superiors was an excess of animal spirits, which occasionally offended the powers that were. He also possessed in full measure that very great asset which covers almost as many sins as the proverbial virtue, a strong sense of humour.

During his official career Bro. Vibert received the thanks of the Government of Madras over a Moplah outbreak, which occurred, I think, in 1896. I myself suffered the same calamity for the same cause, but with this difference, that Bro. Vibert can quote the Government Order in which he was held up to fame, and I cannot.

Bro. Vibert was initiated on the 9th August, 1892, at the age of twenty, in the Royal Alfred Lodge, Jersey, No. 877, of which he is still a member. He states that he obtained this privilege because the then Provincial Grand Master was his cousin. I was not aware that P.G.M.'s at so late a date could confer a privilege of the kind, but I suppose it must have been all right or Bro. Vibert would have drawn a veil over it. In case of accidents I have not attempted to look up the name of the P.G.M. at the time.

He joined Perfect Unanimity, Madras, on his arrival in 1893, and revived Lodge Southern Cross, Palamcottah, in 1894, of which he was S.W. in 1895 and W.M. in 1896 and 1897. He was W.M. of Lodge Rock No. 260 in 1914 and is still an honorary member of it. He was a member at various times of Pandyan No. 2356, Kemla No. 2188, and Anchor of Hope No. 1093. He was a founder and first J.W. of Lodge Justitia No. 3457. These details are illustrative of the difficulties which beset Freemasons in India. On being transferred to a new station the keen Mason joins the local Lodge, but he is liable to transfer to another new station almost at a moment's notice, and he may be kept continually moving on. Sometimes, if a man is unlucky, this has a very serious effect upon his Masonic career. Bro. Vibert, like myself, was one of the lucky ones.

He joined No. 41 Royal Cumberland, Bath, in 1919. He was a founder of St. Alphege No. 4095, and is a member of Somerset Masters No. 3745, and an honorary member of Constitution No. 3392. He joined the Outer Circle of this Lodge in 1895, and was for many years local Secretary for Southern India. He became a member of the Inner Circle in 1917. He is also a member of the Leicester Lodge of Research and the Manchester Association.

He became Prov.G.S.B., Jersey, in 1904, and his held District rank in Madras as follows—Organist 1898, Assistant D.C. 1900, J.D. 1903, S.D. 1904, Registrar 1907, and Past Rank as S.W. in 1911.

In the Royal Arch he was exalted in Pitt Macdonald Chapter, Madras, in 1894, and he was a founder of Chapter Rock No. 260, J. in 1907, Z. in 1908, and Dist. Grand J. in 1911. He received the 18th Degree in 1901 in the De Carteret Chapter, Jersey, and was M.W.S. of the Coromandel Chapter in 1907. He received the 30th Degree in 1918. He joined the Priory in 1898 in Madras, and is a Past Sub Prior of Madras. He has also taken the Mark and the R.A.M. Degrees.

He published *Freemasonry before the existence of Grand Lodge* in 1913, and the *Story of the Craft* in 1921. He read an admirable paper on the Compagnonnage in this Lodge in 1920, and has translated Begemann's history up to 1723. (This is rather of the nature of an English edition of the work than a mere translation.)

He has lived at Bath since 1919, and is at the present time Editor of *Miscellanea Latomorum*, and is connected with a number of local Societies, Hon. Treasurer Mid Somerset Musical Competitions, and serves on the Committee of British Music (local Branch), and is a member of the E.F.D.S. (English Folk Dance Society).

I might remark incidentally that when Bro. Vibert served up this Society to me under its initials, knowing that he was a bit of a musician, I asked whether it was connected in any way with Dental Surgery, remembering the happy method in which the howls of the victims of a number of persons who travelled under the name of Sequah used to be drowned by a band. Bro. Vibert put me right.

He has been co-opted on the Municipal Library and Art Gallery Committees in Bath and is a member of the British Numismatic Society.

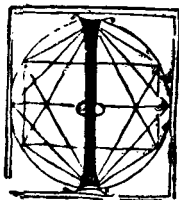
In my humble opinion, if I may criticize, Bro. Vibert has not made enough of his musical gifts in this sketch of his activities.

However that may be, I think, Brethren, that I have told you enough of Bro. Vibert's Masonic and official career to prove to you that in putting him into the Chair of this Lodge you have honoured a Freemason who is a worthy successor of the many distinguished Brethren who have preceded me in the Chair, and I confidently call upon you to drink Bro. Vibert's health with the utmost enthusiasm. I prophesy for him a most successful year of office, and wish him health and prosperity.





## OBITUARY.



It is with much regret we have to record the death of the following Brethren:—

**William Black**, of Falkirk, N.B., on the 18th November, 1921. Bro. Black had attained the rank of Past Provincial Grand Master and Past Grand Superintendent for Stirlingshire, and that of Past Depute Grand Z. in Grand Chapter. He had been a member of our Correspondence Circle since 1888.

**John Butterworth**, of Manchester, on 30th September, 1921. Our Brother was Past Provincial Grand Sword Bearer in the Craft and Provincial Grand Director of Ceremonies in Royal Arch. He joined our Correspondence Circle in 1901.

**Buckley Carr**, of Manchester, on the 14th December, 1921. Bro. Carr had attained the rank of Past Grand Standard Bearer, and that of Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies in R.A. He joined our Correspondence Circle in 1906.

**Charles Hill Denny**, of Wood Street, London, E.C., on the 29th November, 1921. He held London Rank and was P.M. of Mizpah Lodge No. 1671. He became a member of our Correspondence Circle in 1897.

**Robert Llewellyn Devonshire**, of Cairo, Egypt. Our Brother was a P.G.Stew. and P.Dis.G.W., also P.Z. of Chapter No. 4. He joined our Correspondence Circle in 1914.

**Hubert Vincent Down**, of Streatham, London, S.E., on the 13th December, 1921. He was a member of Leopold Lodge No. 1571, and was elected to membership of our Correspondence Circle in 1911.

**James Harris**, of Charters Towers, Queensland, on 12th October, 1921. Bro. Harris was P.M. of Lodge No. 655 (S.C.) and P.Z. in Chapter No. 206 (S.C.). He held the rank of Dis.Dep. Grand Superintendent in the Royal Arch. He had been a member of our Correspondence Circle since 1901.

Rev. Canon **John William Horsley**, M.A., of Maidstone, Kent, on 25th November, 1921. Past Grand Chaplain. He joined our Correspondence Circle in June, 1891, being elected a full member on the 24th June, 1896, and was installed Master on the 8th November, 1904.

**Henry Huxley**, of Bow Lane, London, E.C., on the 25th September, 1921. Past Master of Fletcher Lodge No. 1031. He became a member of our Correspondence Circle in 1913.

**Andrew King**, of Hull, in December, 1921. Bro. King was Past Provincial Grand Deacon and Past Provincial Grand Scribe N. He had been a member of our Correspondence Circle since 1902.

Sir **Perceval Alleyn Nairne**, of Crosby Square, London, E.C., on the 10th December, 1921. He held the rank of Past Grand Deacon and Past Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.). He was a Life Member of our Correspondence Circle, which he joined in 1898.

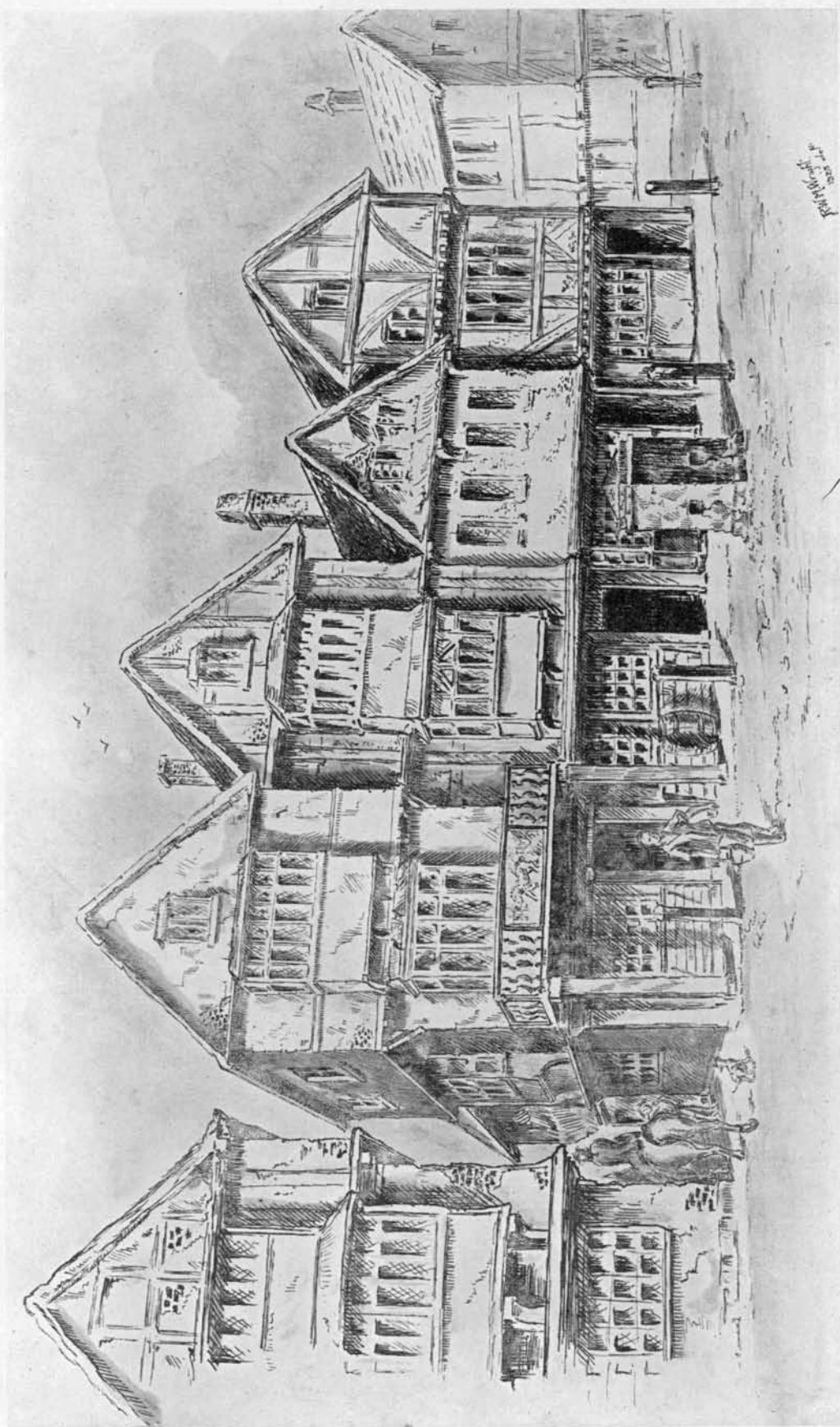
**George Robson**, of Clapham Common, London, S.W., on the 28th December, 1921. Past Master of Kilburn Lodge No. 1608 and P.Z. of Abbey Chapter No. 2030. He became a member of our Correspondence Circle in 1905.

Col. **Frank Sheffield**, of Hampstead, London, N.W., in 1921. Bro. Sheffield was Past Master of St. Botolph's Lodge No. 2020, and he had been a member of our Correspondence Circle since 1894.

**Arthur Harry Unwin**, of Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina, on the 1st December, 1921. He was Dis. Grand Steward and had passed the Chair in Lodge Light of the South No. 1553 and Alexandra Lodge No. 2960. He joined our Correspondence Circle in January, 1906.

**Lewis Wild**, of Muswell Hill, London, N., on the 11th September, 1921. Bro. Wild was a member of the New Concord Lodge No. 813, and had been a member of our Correspondence Circle since 1899.





THE BEAR INN AT BATH.

# ST. JOHN'S CARD

OF THE  
Quatuor Coronati Lodge, No. 2076,  
London.



**27th December, 1921.**

W. J. PARRETT, LTD., PRINTERS, MARGATE.  
1921



HEARTY GOOD WISHES  
TO THE  
MEMBERS OF BOTH CIRCLES  
FROM THE  
MASTER AND OFFICERS  
OF THE  
QUATUOR CORONATI LODGE No. 2076  
ST. JOHN'S DAY IN WINTER,  
A.D. 1921.

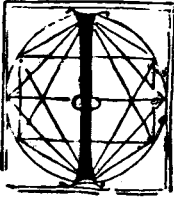
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**NOTE.**

In view of the present high cost of printing, and the consequent need for strict economy, it has been decided, as a temporary measure, to omit the long list of Correspondence Circle members, and to print only the names of those who have been elected during the year, and of those who have been removed by death. Subject, therefore, to these alterations, and to resignations, etc., the full list published under date of 27th December, 1918, remains in force.

ST. JOHN'S DAY IN WINTER, 1921.

BRETHREN:



It has now fallen to me to perform the pleasant duty of conveying from myself and my brother Officers a message of Hearty Good Wishes for the coming year to the Brethren of the Lodge and the Outer Circle.

In numbers we continue to prosper and in regard to our *Transactions* the ground lost during the War is being made up, and we may hope soon to have them brought up to date, and to be once more in a position to publish them during the year to which they refer, and to revert to the full issue of our *St. John's Card*.

In the year that has gone many papers of interest were read, and I am looking forward to many more in the coming year; and of these Brethren of the Outer Circle will, I believe, provide the greater part. I have sometimes been told that the thirty-four volumes of our *Transactions* already cover the ground so completely that there is nothing left for newcomers to write about. But is this indeed the case? Many matters that were dealt with in the first years of our existence, even though at the time they were fully discussed, are now ripe for re-statement. The papers that appeared in our earlier volumes are, for that very reason, inaccessible to many, and the subjects they dealt with might well be now again brought forward and re-considered. Nor need the standard that we shall, I trust, always maintain, deter the would-be contributor. Accuracy of fact, of reference, of quotation, is within the reach of all; it is possible, although it becomes increasingly difficult as theories attract us, to state all the facts squarely, but there is no difficulty if only we postpone the theory stage until the ground has been fully covered and the facts assembled. I trust that we shall all continue to have but one aim in view, to add to the Craft's equipment of ascertained knowledge scientifically stated.

Brethren, I greet you well.

Fraternally yours,

LIONEL VIBERT,

Master.

### THE BEAR INN AT BATH.

The Plate represents the old Bear Inn at Bath. This was in existence as an Inn in the sixteenth century, and is figured in Gilmore's map, the first edition of 1694, as well as in subsequent editions. Previously the only accommodation for distinguished travellers was the Bath Priory, but this was already in decay when Elias Ashmole came to Bath in July, 1690. The Inn was a place of fashionable resort, and stood at the corner of Cheap Street, facing Stall Street and Westgate Street. It was demolished about 1795, when the present Union Street, which is a continuation of Stall Street northwards, was built. In front of it, as we see from Gilmore's map, was one of the city conduits, which is shewn on the Plate.

The first recorded Lodge at Bath was that at the Queen's Head, which stood a little further east in this same Cheap Street. This was warranted in 1724, and is No. 28 in the List of 1729. But it must have ceased to meet very soon afterwards, and it was erased in 1736. The next Lodge to be formed in the City was that at the Bear (*White Bear* in Lane appears to be an error), and this has Minutes which begin on 28th December, 1732, and they shew a Lodge already well established. Its Constitution dates from 26th April, 1733. Only one Brother, St. John Smith, has so far been identified as belonging to both Lodges. This Lodge is the present No. 41, Royal Cumberland (*vide* paper by Bro. Geo. Norman in Trans. Somerset Masters for 1917).

The Bear Inn has never before been reproduced, and for the present Plate I am indebted to the courtesy and artistic skill of Bro. R. W. M. Wright, Director of the Library and Art Gallery, who has compiled it from the historical evidence available.



# MEMBERS OF THE LODGE.

IN THE ORDER OF THEIR SENIORITY.

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- 1a **Warren**, Lieut.-General Sir Charles, *G.C.M.G., K.C.B., F.R.S., The Oaks, Westbere, Canterbury.* 278, 1417, 1832, P.M. **Past Grand Deacon, Past District Grand Master, Eastern Archipelago; Past Grand Sojourner.** Founder. First Master.
- 1b **Rylands**, William Harry, *F.S.A.* 27 *Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2.* 2, P.M.; 2, P.Z. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies (R.A.).** Founder. First Senior Warden. Past Master. Treasurer.
- 1c **Rylands**, John Paul, Barrister-at-Law, *F.S.A.* 96 *Bidston Road, Birkenhead.* 148, 1354. Founder.
- 4 **Westcott**, William Wynn, *M.B., (Lond.), J.P.* 39 *Rapson Road, Durban, Natal.* 814, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.C., Somerset. **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.)** Past Master. Joined 2nd December, 1886.
- 5 **Goldney**, Frederick Hastings, J.P. *Beechfield, Corsham, Wilts.* 259, 335, 626, P.M., Pr.G.Treas., P.Pr.G.W., Wilts. **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** Past Master. Director of Ceremonies. Joined 4th May 1883.
- 6 **Klein**, Sydney Turner, *F.L.S., F.R.A.S.* *Lancaster Lodge, Kew Gardens, Kew, Surrey.* 404, L.R.; 21. Past Master. Joined 8th November 1889.
- 7 **Ninnis**, Belgrave, *M.D., Inspector General, R.N., C.V.O., F.R.G.S., F.S.A.* *The Elms, Leigham Avenue, Streatham, London, S.W.16.* 259, 1174, 1691, P.M., P.Dis.G.D., Malta. **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** (Joined C.C. March 1890.) Joined 9th November 1891.
- 8 **Malcovich**, Ladislav Aurèle de. *Belügyministerium, Budapest, Hungary.* Lodge Szent Istvan. Formerly Member of Council of the Order, Hungary. **Representative of Grand Lodge, Ireland.** (Joined C.C. January 1890.) Joined 5th January 1894.
- 9 **Conder**, Edward, *J.P., F.S.A.* *The Conigree, Newent, Gloucestershire.* 1036, 1074, L.R.; 280. Past Master. Local Secretary for Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire. (Joined C.C. May 1893.) Joined 5th January 1894.
- 10 **Shackles**, George Lawrence. *Elim Lodge, Horsea, E. Yorks.* 57, 1511, 2494, P.M.; 1511, P.Z., P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.R. (R.A.), N. & E. Yorks. Past Master. Local Secretary for the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire. (Joined C.C. May 1887.) Joined 7th May 1897.
- 11 **Armitage**, Edward, *M.A.* *The Green Hills, Tilford, Farnham, Surrey.* 16, 859, 1074, 1492, 2851, P.M.; 859, 1074, 1 (S.C.), P.Z. **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Sojourner.** Past Master. (Joined C.C. October 1888.) Joined 7th October 1898.
- 12 **Crowe**, Frederick Joseph William, *F.R.A.S., F.R.Hist.S.* *St. Peter's House, Chichester.* 328, P.M., 1726, P.M.; 110, P.Z., P.Pr.G.R.; P.Pr.G.Sc.N., Devon. Rep.G.L. Hungary. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.).** Past Master. (Joined C.C. November 1888.) Joined 8th November 1898.
- 13 **Thorp**, John Thomas, *F.R.Hist.S., F.R.S.L., F.R.S.A.I.* 54 *Princess Road, Leicester.* 523, 2429, P.M.; 279, P.Z., P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.J., Leicester & Rutland. **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner. Past Grand Warden, Iowa.** Past Master. (Joined C.C. January 1895.) Joined 8th November 1900.
- 14 **Watson**, William. 24 *Winston Gardens, Headingley, Leeds.* 61, P.M., P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.So., W. Yorks. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer.** (Joined C.C. February 1887.) Joined 3rd March 1905.

- 15 **Songhurst**, William John, *F.C.I.S.* 27 *Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2.* 227, P.M., Treas., 3040, D.C., 3743, D.C.; 7, P.Z., 23, P.Z. **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** Secretary. (Joined C.C. January 1894.) Joined 2nd March 1906.
- 16 **Simpson**, John Percy, *B.A.* 16 *Houghton Street, Aldwych, London, W.C.2.* 176, P.M.; 176, P.Z. **Past Assistant Grand Registrar; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies (R.A.).** Past Master. (Joined C.C. January 1905.) Joined 25th June 1906.
- 17 **Dring**, Edmund Hunt. *Wentworth, The Ridgeway, Sutton, Surrey.* 1297, P.M., 3444; 1297, P.Z. **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** Past Master. (Joined C.C. January 1899.) Joined 25th June 1906.
- 18 **Hextall**, William Brown. 27 *Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2.* 1085, 2128, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., Derbyshire. **Past Grand Deacon.** Past Master. (Joined C.C. January 1904.) Joined 5th March 1909.
- 19 **Goblet d'Alviella**, le Comte Eugène Félicien Albert, Membre de l'Academie Royale. *Château de Court St. Etienne, Brabant, Belgium.* **Past Grand Master, Belgium.** (Joined C.C. February 1890.) Joined 5th March 1909.
- 20 **Wonnacott**, Ernest William Malpas, *F.S.I.* *Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2.* 2416, 2956, Sec., 3171, P.M., 3324, P.Pr.G.D., Herts; 23, P.Z., 2416, P.Z., 2923, P.Z., 2956. **Past Assistant Grand Supt. of Works; Past Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.).** Past Master. (Joined C.C. March 1904.) Joined 3rd March 1911.
- 21 **Westropp**, Thomas Johnson, *M.A., M.R.I.A., Pres.R.S.A.I.* 115 *Strand Road, Sandymount, Dublin.* 143 (I.C.), P.M. **Past Grand High Priest, Ireland.** Senior Deacon. (Joined C.C. November 1897.) Joined 24th June 1912.
- 22 **Powell**, Arthur Cecil. *The Hermitage, Weston-super-Mare.* 187, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., Bristol; 187, P.Z., P.Pr.G.J., Bristol. **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Junior Warden (Canada); Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** Past Master. (Joined C.C. November 1902.) Joined 24th June 1912.
- 23 **Hills**, Gordon Pettigrew Graham, *A.R.I.B.A.* *Fircroft, Cookham Dean, Berkshire.* 2416, P.M., L.R., 2228, P.M., 3684; 2416, P.Z., P.Pr.G.W., Berks. Past Master. (Joined C.C. May 1897.) Joined 2nd October 1914.
- 24 **Tuckett**, Major James Edward Shum, *M.A. (Cantab.), F.C.S., T.D.* 12 *Belvedere Road, Redland, Bristol.* 1533, P.M., P.Pr.G.R., Wilts.; 1533, P.Z., P.Pr.G.So., Wilts. Past Master. (Joined C.C. November 1910.) Joined 2nd October, 1914.
- 25 **Bradley**, Herbert, *C.S.I.* 53 *Drayton Gardens, West Brompton, London, S.W.10.* **Past District Grand Master; Past Grand Superintendent, Madras.** Past Master. (Joined C.C. October 1893.) Joined 5th January 1917.
- 26 **Vibert**, Arthur Lionel, *I.C.S.* *Marline, Lansdown, Bath.* P.Dis.G.W.; P.Dis.G.J., Madras. Local Secretary for Somerset. Worshipful Master. (Joined C.C. January 1895.) Joined 5th January 1917.
- 27 **Baxter**, Roderick Hildegard. 97 *Milnrow Road, Rochdale, Lancashire.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.A.G.So., E. Lancs. Local Secretary for East Lancashire. Senior Warden. (Joined C.C. October 1907.) Joined 5th January 1917.
- 28 **Robbins**, Sir Alfred. 32 *FitzGeorge Avenue, Barons Court, London, W.14.* 1928, P.M., 2712, P.M.; 1928, P.Z. **President, Board of General Purposes; Past Grand Scribe N.** Junior Warden. (Joined C.C. January 1899.) Joined 24th June 1919.

### HONORARY MEMBER.

- 29 **H R H. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., &c.** **Grand Master; Grand Z.** Honorary Member. Joined 9th November 1908.

# MEMBERS OF THE CORRESPONDENCE CIRCLE

## ELECTED IN 1921.

\* The Asterisk before the name indicates Life-Membership. The Roman numbers refer to Lodges, and those in Italics to R.A. Chapters.

### GOVERNING BODIES.

1	Grand Lodge of Utah	Salt Lake City	JOINED March 1921.
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### LODGES UNDER THE ENGLISH CONSTITUTION.

2	No. 2967 United Service Lodge	Pretoria	October 1921.
3	„ 3820 Mesopotamia Lodge	Basra	March 1921.
4	„ 4187 Palma Virtuti Lodge	Aldershot	October 1921.

### OTHER ASSOCIATIONS.

5	De Ogle Lodge of Instruction (No. 636)	Morpeth	November 1921.
6	Charles Edward Keyser Lodge of Instruction (No. 2518)	Enfield Lock, Middlesex	May 1921.
7	*South African Public Library	Cape Town	October 1921.

### BROTHERS.

- 8 **Allen**, Joseph Harold. 13 *Clifford Road, Sharrow, Sheffield.* 3849. November 1921.
- 9 **Anderson**, Adam Graham. 23 *Princes Square, Strathbungo, Glasgow.* 772, S.D.; 311. October 1921.
- 10 **Anderson**, James Douglas. 5b, *Warwick Avenue, London, W.2.* 4. May 1921.
- 11 **Andrew**, John Rankin. 11 *Woodside Crescent, Glasgow.* 697, P.M.; 189. June 1921.
- 12 **Bacha**, F. D. *The Wool Exchange, Coleman Street, London, E.C.2.* 2108, I.G. June 1921.
- 13 **Ball**, Rev. Archibald, M.A. *The Vicarage, Rock Ferry, Cheshire.* P.Pr.G.Ch. January 1921.
- 14 **Barker**, Bertie Frederick. *Royal Automobile Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.* 1489; 1489. May, 1921.
- 15 **Barnes**, Arthur George Edward. 20 *Kempe Road, Kilburn, London, N.W.6.* 1637, J.D. March 1921.
- 16 **Barrs**, Percy, F.C.S., M.P.S. 106 *Church Street, Kensington, London, W.8.* 3151, J.W.; 820, P.So. May 1921.
- 17 **Bavin**, Capt. John Dunstan, M.C., A.C.A. 3 *Unwin Mansions, Queen's Club Gardens, London, W.14.* 1598. June 1921.
- 18 **Bennett**, David. 6 *Radnor Street, Kelvingrove, Glasgow.* 413 (S.C.), W.M.; 79 (S.C.), P.H. January 1921.
- 19 **Bickham**, Herbert Charles. *Cia. Mexicana de Petrolco "El Aguila," Tampico, Mexico.* 250 (S.C.). January 1921.
- 20 **Birch**, Septimus Paul. *Wilcox Buildings, Portland, Oregon, U.S.A.* 2696 (E.C.). January 1921.
- 21 **Bishop**, John. 3 *Ganmildert Terrace, Stockton-on-Tees, Durham.* 509. October 1921.
- 22 **Bishop**, Henry George Walter. 11 *East Street, Brighton, Sussex.* 144. January 1921.
- 23 **Black**, James. 14 *Montpelier Road, Finchley, London N.2.* 53 (S.C.). May 1921.
- 24 **Blackburn**, Joseph. *Trinity Terrace, Birstal, near Leeds, Yorkshire.* 264; 264. May 1921.
- 25 **Blake**, Allen Hanson, M.D. 81 *College Avenue, W. Somerville, Mass., U.S.A.* Soley; *Somerville.* October 1921.

- 26 \*Boag, George Townsend. *Madras Club, Madras, India.* 150, W.M.; 150, J. May 1921.
- 27 Bodger, William. *Husbands Bosworth, near Rugby, Warwick.* 3946, P.M.; 2225. January 1921.
- 28 Bovaird, George Walker. *Bradford, Pa., U.S.A.* Dis.Dep.G.M. March 1921.
- 29 \*Bowerman, George Wakelin. *Dépôt Royal Fusiliers, Hounslow, Middlesex.* 1463, P.M. November 1921.
- 30 Briggs, Charles Vickery. 126 Glenville Avenue, Allston 34, Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Mizpah; Cambridge. May 1921.
- 31 Brodby, Capt. Percy. 24 Station Road, Cambridge. 859; 859. March 1921.
- 32 Brown, Arthur. 44 Ravensdale Road, Stamford Hill, London, N.16. 3134. March 1921.
- 33 Brown, William Henry. c/o Survey Dept., Khartoum, Sudan. 2954, P.M.; 2954, Sc.N. May 1921.
- 34 Bryant, Thomas Henry. P.O. Box 566, Bulawayo, S. Rhodesia, South Africa. 1204 (S.C.). October 1921.
- 35 Bull, Frederick William. Earlsdon, Avenue Road, Leamington Spa, Warwick. 395; 395. May 1921.
- 36 Butler, Albert Victor. P.O. Box 418, Johannesburg, Transvaal. 973, P.M.; 338, P.Z. January 1921.
- 37 Bye, Frederick. 36 Southgrove Road, Sheffield. 2355, P.M.; 139, P.Z. June 1921.
- 38 Candler, Cecil Horace. *The Brewery House, Plumstead, London, S.E.18.* 227, W.M.; 201. November 1921.
- 39 Candy, William Ernest Albert. *Cheam Lodge, 198 Anerley Road, Anerley, London, S.E.20.* 3522, P.M.; 1658. March 1921.
- 40 Cane, William Ethelbert. 743 King Street, London, Ontario, Canada. 3; 3. June 1921.
- 41 \*Carew, Capt. Reginald Lionel Otho, R.A. c/o Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 9 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. 91 (I.C.). June 1921.
- 42 Carlisle, Ernest A. 3 Silver Hill Road, Ecclesall, Sheffield. 139. May 1921.
- 43 Carter, Tom Johnson. *Dunelm, Park Road, West Hartlepool, Durham.* P.Pr.Dep.G.D.C.; P.Pr.A.G.D.C. (R.A.). May 1921.
- 44 Chapman, Hugh George. 75 Albert Avenue, Hull. 3263, P.M. March 1921.
- 45 Chaudoir, Gustave Felix. 74 Carleton Road, London, N.7. 1288. March 1921.
- 46 Chivers, Norman. 7/9 High Street, Abingdon, Berks. 954; 954. January 1921.
- 47 Clark, James Ernest. 1213 Central Avenue, Great Falls, Montana, U.S.A. 34. May 1921.
- 48 Clarke, George Edward Charles. 34 Firshill Road, Pitsmoor, Sheffield. 3779, J.W. January 1921.
- 49 Cobb, John Frank Pogmore. 7 Upper Garth Road, Bangor, N. Wales. 384. January 1921.
- 50 \*Coburn, Alvin Langdon. *Cae Besi, Harlech, North Wales.* 1988; 1509. Nov. 1921.
- 51 Cole, Robert Bell. *Waimiha, New Zealand.* 163, P.M.; 163. October 1921.
- 52 Cordingley, William Wade. *Mendham, Morris County, New Jersey, U.S.A.* Mt. Lebanon (Mass. C.). June 1921.
- 53 Cornthwaite, Robert. 213 Dease Street, Fort William, Ontario, Canada. 415; 140. October 1921.
- 54 Crocker, William. 16 Denwick Terrace, Tynemouth. 3460, P.M. 431, P.Z. March 1921.
- 55 Curtler, Alfred Thomas. *St. Cuthberts, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.* 3884, S.W. March 1921.
- 56 Dalziel, Sir Thomas Kennedy, M.B. 196 Bath Street, Glasgow. 607, P.M. Jan. 1921.
- 57 \*Davison, Robert Hunter, J.P. *Shincliffe, Albion Terrace, Hartlepool.* 1862; P.Pr.G.St.B. (R.A.). March 1921.
- 58 Dawes, Charles Stuart. 13 Herman Avenue, Toronto, Canada. 410; 145. May 1921.
- 59 Dawson, George Louis. *Treasury Solicitors' Dept., Storey's Gate, London, S.W.1.* XXI. (I.C.). May 1901.
- 60 Dazeley, Arthur John. *Red Lion Street, Aylsham, Norfolk.* 1808, Stew. March 1921.
- 61 Depledge, George Henry. 37 Abbotsford Road, Goodmayes, Essex. 453, P.M. May 1921.
- 62 \*Dickinson, Major William. *Nairobi Club, Kenya Colony, Africa.* 3084. Nov. 1921.
- 63 Dixon, David Watson. *Brook Lodge, Ilkley, Yorks.* 3255. June 1921.
- 64 Dobson, Wilfred Wentworth. *St. Mary's College, Bangor, N. Wales.* 1849, J.W. May 1921.

- 65 Double, H. Dale. 91 *Fore Street, London, E.C.2.* 834. March 1921.
- 66 Dougall, Norman M. *Renmark, River Murray, South Australia.* 55, S.D. May 1921.
- 67 Edbrooke, John Sortain. 102 *Cromwell Road, St. Andrew's, Bristol.* 3663, P.M.; 2943, Sc.E. November 1921.
- 68 Edwards, Percie T. 16 *Algernon Road, Lewisham, London, S.E.13.* 2579, P.M.; 19, Sc.N. June 1921.
- 69 Ellison, Elias. 1007 *Fair Oaks Avenue, Alameda, Cal., U.S.A.* 393, P.M. May 1921.
- 70 Evans, Dr. Joseph Austin. 309 *Avenue Road, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.* 547, S.W.; 220, P.Z. October 1921.
- 71 Farmer, William Sidney. P.O. Box 231, *Syracuse, New York, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** June 1921.
- 72 Farnsworth, John. 85 *Brook Road, Meersbrook, Sheffield.* 2355, P.M. June 1921.
- 73 Fleming, Stanley Hugh. *Renmark, South Australia.* 55, P.M.; 1. May 1921.
- 74 Ford, Ernest Elwood. 305 *South Wilson Avenue, Alhambra, California, U.S.A.* 322, P.M.; 100, P.H.P. June 1921.
- 75 Ford-Moore, Arthur Pilcher. 2 *Gainsborough Mansions, Queen's Club Gardens, London, W.14.* 771, P.M.; 1657, P.So. March 1921.
- 76 France, Joseph Cyril. *Kutchery Road, Karachi, India.* 767, P.M.; 767. May 1921.
- 77 Franklin, Harry. 2 *Gresham Road, Cambridge.* 441, S.W.; 441, P.So. June 1921.
- 78 \*Fraser, Stewart. *Egyptian State Railways, Cairo, Egypt.* **Past Grand Warden; Past Grand Sojourner.** May 1921.
- 79 Gardner, Henry Dent. 85, *Gleneagle Road, Streatham, London, S.W.16.* 176, P.M. March 1921.
- 80 Girvan, William. 108 *Pollok Street, Kingston, Glasgow.* 1242, P.M.; 255. June 1921.
- 81 Gladstone, Arthur Lawrence. *Preparatory School, Sedburgh, Yorks.* 1074, Stew.; 1074, D.C. March 1921.
- 82 Glassborow, Reginald Bowerman. *Meggen, 24 Overton Drive, Wanstead, London, E.11.* 1287, J.W.; 3571, Sc.E. June 1921.
- 83 Goulding, Thomas. 6 *Nelson Street, Bristol.* P.Pr.G.S.B.; P.Pr.G.So. Nov. 1921.
- 84 Gower, Owen Leveson. 20 *Talbot Road, South Tottenham, London, N.15.* 1227; 1227. March 1921.
- 85 \*Grantham, William Ivor. *Balnecath Manor, near Lewes, Sussex.* 859; 859. Nov. 1921.
- 86 \*Gratten, Lieut.-Col. Arthur Phayre, R.M.L.I. *Royal Marine Barracks, Plymouth.* 2649. May 1921.
- 87 \*Greenfield, James Frank. 46 *Coxwell Road, Plumstead, London, S.E.18.* 3540; 141. October 1921.
- 88 Greenwood, Alan Young, M.D., Edin. *Ewbank House, Accrington, Lancs.* 3787. May 1921.
- 89 Griffin, George Reginald. 8 *Holly Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.* 4011, P.M. March 1921.
- 90 Halle, Lawrence. 8 *Mount Royd, Bradford, Yorks.* 974, P.M.; 974. May 1921.
- 91 Hamp, James Alexander. *Engrs. Dept., Sao Paulo Rly. Co., Sao Paulo, Brazil.* 8, P.M.; 2913 (E.C.). May 1921.
- 92 Hardy, James John. P.O. Box 833, *Sapulpa, Okla., U.S.A.* 170. March 1921.
- 93 Hawkesworth, Edwin. *Sunnyside, Cross Gates, Leeds.* 306, J.W.; 306, O. March 1921.
- 94 Haworth, Stephen Rocliffe, M.D. *Plumtree, S. Rhodesia, South Africa.* 2566; 2566. October 1921.
- 95 Headlam, Capt. Edward James, R.I.M., D.S.O., C.M.G. *Deputy Director, R.I.M. Government Dockyard, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, India.* 549; 549. Oct. 1921.
- 96 Healey, James Henry. *Knott Hill, Shawforth, near Rochdale, Lancs.* P.Pr.A.G.D.C.; 54, P.Z. October 1921.
- 97 Henderson, Robert Benjamin. 1507 *Bank Hamilton Building, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.* 25, P.M. March 1921.
- 98 Herbage, Sidney Frank. 13 *Cophall Court, London, E.C.2.* P.Pr.G.D., Essex; 2005. May 1921.
- 99 Higginbotham, Charles. *Onchan Cottage, Idle, Bradford, Yorks.* 600, J.D. May 1921.
- 100 Hill, John. 22 *Church Road, Moseley, Birmingham.* 3929; 1792. May 1921.
- 101 Hills, William Harry. 101 *Campden Crescent, Becontree Estate, Chadwell Heath, Essex.* 3411, P.M.; 1851, J. January 1921.

- 102 **Holland**, Arthur John. *Hill Croft, Hednesford, Staffs.* 1941, P.M.; 1941. Jan. 1921.
- 103 **Hudson**, Ernest Alfred. *c/o The Apex Agency, Ltd., 3 Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C.1.* 331. March 1921.
- 104 **Ingham**, Fred. Scott. 38 *Marlborough Road, Manningham, Bradford, Yorks.* 4105, J.D.; 974, P.So. January 1921.
- 105 **Inman**, Herbert Ford. 40 *Inchmery Road, Catford, London, S.E.6.* 3155, P.M.; 28, A.So. June 1921.
- 106 **Irvine**, Nesbitt Edward. 313 *Janette Avenue, Windsor, Ontario, Canada.* 403, J.W. June 1921.
- 107 **Jenkins**, Hurtle. *Hannan Street, Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.* 80, P.M. May 1921.
- 108 **Jervis**, Rev. Ernest Oswald. 42 *Trinity Road, Bangalore, S. India.* Dis.G.Ch. (Madras); 2735, P.So. March 1921.
- 109 **Jones**, Enoch Alfred. *Holmsley, Tyisha Road, Llanelly, S. Wales.* 671. January 1921.
- 110 **Joyce**, A. F. 16 *Brisbane Road, Ilford, Essex.* 1227. March 1921.
- 111 **King**, R. V. P.O. Box 103, *Hamilton, New Zealand.* 67 (N.Z.C.), P.M. January 1921.
- 112 **Knud-Hansen**, Knud, M.D. *St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, U.S.A.* 356, P.M.; 356, H. January 1921.
- 113 **Landon**, Allan Richard. 24 *Prospect Street, Bridlington, Yorks.* 734, S.D. March 1921.
- 114 **Lane**, David Alexander. 214 *County Road, Swindon, Wilts.* 1295. March 1921.
- 115 **Larkin**, Ernest Edmund. *Raewood, Baring Road, Grove Park, Lee, London, S.E.* 2909. May 1921.
- 116 **Lauder**, John Robert. 86 *Sportsbank Road, Catford, London, S.E.6.* 3540; 141. June 1921.
- 117 **Lee**, John. 67 *Buchanan Street, Stockton-on-Tees, Durham.* 2104, P.M.; 509, P.Z. March 1921.
- 118 **Lewis**, Harry Hyman. 36 *Leweston Place, Stamford Hill, London, N.16.* 3772. January 1921.
- 119 **Lewis**, William. *Carlos Calvo No. 17, Dpt. A., Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.* 3504, S.W.; 617. October 1921.
- 120 \***Linscott**, Arthur Burrow. P.O. Box 391, *Pretoria, South Africa.* 3437, J.W.; 1747. November 1921.
- 121 **Little**, James Broatch. *R.R. No. 4, Trenton, Ontario, Canada.* 38, P.M.; P.G.Sup. (R.A.). March 1921.
- 122 **Lobley**, Francis William. 10 *Chaucer Street, Hull.* 630; 566. October 1921.
- 123 **Lovesey**, Leonard. 37 *Lascotts Road, Wood Green, London, N.22.* 1599. May 1921.
- 124 **Macdonald**, James. *c/o The West India Sugar Fin. Corp., Antilla, Cuba.* 1055 (S.C.). March 1921.
- 125 **McFarlane**, John. P.O. Box 4722, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 1037 (S.C.); 338 (S.C.). January 1921.
- 126 **McIntyre**, James Charles Spearman. 29 *Curtis Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* 3616; 1274. May 1921.
- 127 **MacLennan**, Andrew. 2 *Marchmont Terrace, Langside, Glasgow.* 592, S.W.; 79, P.J. January 1921.
- 128 **McNairn**, William Harvey, M.A., Ph.D. 415 *Brunswick Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.* 496, S.D.; 4. October 1921.
- 129 **McNally**, Job Charles. *Solicitors' Office, London & North Eastern Railway, Marylebone Station, London, N.W.1.* 449; 449. October 1921.
- 130 **Mace**, Benjamin Edgerton. *Chiddingstone, Lode Lane, Solihull, Warwickshire.* 4035, Sec. March 1921.
- 131 **Mace**, Harry E. 70 *Rodney Street, Liverpool.* 2316, S.W. January 1921.
- 132 **Marks**, Herbert Trestman. 75 *Stapleton Hall Road, Stroud Green, London, N.4.* 1766, P.M.; 1766, Sc.N. June 1921.
- 133 **Marshall**, Dr. Will Hammond. 412 *Boyle Building, Little Rock, Arkansas, U.S.A.* 2, P.M.; 2, K. June 1921.
- 134 **Martin**, Arthur Bertram. 209 *Rustlings Road, Sheffield.* 3849, Stew. June 1921.
- 135 **Mason**, Frank. 52 *Carter Knowle Road, Sheffield.* 3849, A.Sec. June 1921.
- 136 **Masters**, Walter. A. 27 *Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.* 1541. June 1921.
- 137 **Matthews**, Robert A. 1 *Portland Villas, Gravesend.* 77, P.M. January 1921.

- 138 **Millward**, Albert Edward. 1 *Thornham New Road, Castleton, Lancs.* 3787, P.M.; 462. October 1921.
- 139 **Mitchell**, Fred. 65 *Market Street, Thornton, Bradford, Yorks.* 408. March 1921.
- 140 **Moore**, Charles Henry. 244 *Fulwood Road, Sheffield.* 2913. March 1921.
- 141 **Moore**, Capt. Nithsdale Carleton Atkinson, R.N. *Junior Naval and Military Club, 96 Piccadilly, London, W.1.* 960 (S.C.). March 1921.
- 142 **Moore**, Thomas Henry. *Westbourne, Menston-in-Wharfedale, Yorkshire.* 1108, A.Sec.; 3255. January 1921.
- 143 **Morley**, Henry. *Bryn Golen, Station Road, Wylde Green, near Birmingham.* P.Pr.G.D. June 1921.
- 144 \* **Moulds**, Frederick William. *Govt. Farms Dept., Peshawar, N.W.F.P., India.* 2121, P.M.; 582, P.Z. October 1921.
- 145 **Mount-Somerby**, Herbert. 32 *Great Ormond Street, London, W.C.1.* June 1921.
- 146 **Mowatt**, William. *Southbank, Stockport Road, Timperley, Cheshire.* 2231, P.M. March 1921.
- 147 **Murdoch**, Alexander. 63 *Princes Street, Dundee.* 49, P.M.; 164, P.Z. January 1921.
- 148 **Murphy**, John Joseph Lloyd. 1323 *Elmwood Avenue, Evanston, Ill., U.S.A.* 524, S.D.; 144, Sc. May 1921.
- 149 **Murray**, Ernest Edwin. P.O. Box 813, *Lewistown, Mont., U.S.A.* 37. May 1921.
- 150 **Ness**, George. 39 *St. Andrew's Drive, Pollokshields, Glasgow.* 772, J.D.; 311, H. November 1921.
- 151 **Newbould**, Herbert. *Blyth Road, Worksop, Notts.* P.Pr.G.St.B. March 1921.
- 152 **Nichol**, George Salway, F.R.I.B.A. 117 *Colmore Row, Birmingham.* 74, S.W.; 74. October 1921.
- 153 **Parker**, Lieut. Norman Leslie Briggs, R.N. *Signal School, R.N. Barracks, Portsmouth, Hants.* 3184; 3184. June 1921.
- 154 **Pearce**, George Harper, M.D., Barrister-at-Law. *The Bungalow, Batley, Yorkshire,* 1513, P.M.; 1513, H. January 1921.
- 155 **Perks**, Hugh Earl. *Holly Lodge, The Grove, Bedford.* 449, P.M.; 449. March 1921.
- 156 **Pescott-Day**, Capt. Ernest Alfred. *Junior Naval and Military Club, 96 Piccadilly, London, W.1.* 2108. March 1921.
- 157 **Pickstone**, Ewin. *Sunny Bank, Chapelfield, Rudcliffe, Lancs.* 2930; 935. Jan. 1921.
- 158 **Pike**, Henry James. *Beaumont, Ross-on-Wye, Herefordshire.* 338, P.M. May 1921.
- 159 **Pike**, John Milton, K.C. *Chatham, Ontario, Canada.* 267, P.M.; 47, P.Z. June 1921.
- 160 **Plant**, William John Henry. 231 *Walker Street, Pretoria, South Africa.* 1747, P.M.; 1747, J. January 1921.
- 161 \* **Pleasance**, Reginald Ernest, M.B., Ch.B. 83 *Ashdell Road, Broomhill, Sheffield.* 3911. November 1921.
- 162 **Pocock**, George. 235 *Southwark Bridge Road, London, S.E.1.* 2730, P.M. June 1921.
- 163 **Port**, Robert Edwin. 24 *Frankish Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.* 384, P.M.; 91, P.Z. October 1921.
- 164 **Preece**, James Eric. 5 *Lavender Gardens, Low Fell, Gateshead-on-Tyne.* 53 (S.C.). May 1921.
- 165 **Prince**, George Francis. *Tregaron, Engayne Gardens, Upminster, Essex.* 1227; 1227. March 1921.
- 166 \* **Redcliff**, Stanley Whitlock. *Electrical Dept., Government Dockyard, Fort, Bombay, India.* 184, J.W.; 184. May 1921.
- 167 **Rees**, David William. 16 *Claremont Crescent, Sheffield.* 3023, S.W. October 1921.
- 168 \* **Rees**, Capt. H. G. Powell, R.A.F. 8 *Grange Park, Ealing, London, W.5.* 582. October 1921.
- 169 **Reid**, John Frederick. 1115 *Victoria Avenue, Windsor, Ontario, Canada.* 47; 80. June 1921.
- 170 **Revill**, George. 50 *Banner Cross Road, Ecclesall, Sheffield.* 3849. June 1921.
- 171 **Reynolds**, Frank Pitt. 12 *Sylvan Road, Snaresbrook, London, E.11.* 3430, 642 (I.C.); 731. January 1921.
- 172 \* **Richmond**, George William. *Hampden Club, Phoenix Street, London, N.W.1.* 788 (S.C.); 36 (S.C.). November 1921.
- 173 **Ricks**, W. Seaton. *Castle Hotel, Bangor, North Wales.* P.Pr.G.D.C. (West Lancs.). January 1921.

- 174 **Robertson, T. Warton.** *Council Clerk, Council Chambers, Hamilton, Tasmania.* 5 (T.C.), 274 (E.C.). June 1921.
- 175 **Rudewick, Stanley B.** *c/o Superintendent's Office, C.R.I. and P. Rly., Little Rock, Arkansas, U.S.A.* 2. May 1921.
- 176 **Salmon, James Rowley.** *Heatherville, 6 Woodlands Avenue, Wanstead, Essex.* 2511. May 1921.
- 177 **Schutte, William Henry Frederick.** 18 Ambleside Avenue, Bradford, Yorks. 2330, P.M. October 1921.
- 178 **Scorfield, James.** 35 Rede Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 1676, P.M.; 403. March 1921.
- 179 **Scott, Thomas.** 26 Acklington Road, Amble, Northumberland. 1902, P.M.; 636, Sc.N. January 1921
- 180 **Scriven, James.** 20 Francis Street, Chapeltown Road, Leeds. 1211, P.M.; 1211, J. January 1921.
- 181 **Sharp, Archibald, B.Sc., M.I.A.E.** 106 Elgin Avenue, Maida Vale, London, W 9. 3776, P.M.; 7, P.Z. January 1921.
- 182 **Shepard, Paul Reyburn.** 2510 Battery Street, Little Rock, Arkansas, U.S.A. 2, P.M.; 2, P.H.P. June 1921.
- 183 **Slater, Ernest Henry.** High Street, Epping, Essex. 3147, P.M.; 453, A.So. May 1921
- 184 \***Smith, Allan H.** Kyeumba Station, via Wagga Wagga, N.S.W., Australia. 22, P.M.; 19. November 1921.
- 185 **Smith, C. E., Jun.** 611 West Fourteenth Street, Little Rock, Arkansas, U.S.A. Dis.Dep.G.M.; 2, C.H. May 1921.
- 186 **Smith, Major Harry George.** The Firs, Downham Market, Norfolk. 3955, P.M.; 197. March 1921.
- 187 **Smith, John William.** 102 Drayton Road, Harlesden, London, N.W.10. 513 (N.Y.C.), J.D.; 300 (N.Y.C.). June 1921.
- 188 **Smyth, John George.** Coniscliffe, 165 Trinity Road, Wandsworth Common, London, S.W.17. 263. January 1921.
- 189 **Speer, George Frederick.** 15 Deyncourt Gardens, Upminster, Essex. 15, I.G.; 15, A.So. October 1921.
- 190 **Spencer, Arnold McTurk.** Whiteley Wood Grange, Ranmoor, Sheffield. P.Pr.G.D.; 904, P.Z. October 1921.
- 191 **Spiro, Bernard Maurice.** 24 Woodland Rise, Muswell Hill, London, N.10. 3008; 3008. May 1921.
- 192 **Stephen, David Belford.** 342 Dennistoun Gardens, Alexandra Park, Glasgow. 178, P.M.; 79, P.Z. January 1921.
- 193 \***Stephens, Dr. Harold Freize.** The Manor, Epsom, Surrey. 2370. June 1921.
- 194 **Steward, Charles.** 33 Knox Road, Forest Gate, London, E.7. 3696, P.M.; 2944, J. March 1921.
- 195 **Stott, Harold Collingwood.** 28 Sussex Street, Rochdale, Lancs. 3342, P.M.; 54, J. October 1921.
- 196 **Tatham, Ernest John.** Beaufort House, Montpellier, Cheltenham, Glos. P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.G.So. June 1921.
- 197 **Thomas, Cecil Walter.** 7 Gloucester Terrace, Queen's Gate, London, S.W.7. 715, J.W. March 1921.
- 198 **Thompson, William Henry.** The Lindens, Littleover, Derby. P.Pr.G.Treas. (Craft & R.A.). May 1921.
- 199 **Thomson, James.** The Cedars, 21 Fortis Green, East Finchley, London, N.2. Past Grand Standard Bearer; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies (R.A.). May 1921.
- 200 **Thorpe, Alfred John, Jun.** c/o The Leopoldina Railway, Caixa 291, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. 3, P.M.; 3328 (E.C.). March 1921.
- 201 **Thurman, Guy.** 375 South Boulevard, Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A. 96, P.M.; 16. Grand Lecturer. November 1921.
- 202 **Tilton, Walter Greenway.** 7 Brandon Villas, Park Street, Bristol. P.Pr.G.St.B. May 1921.
- 203 **Turton, Henry Matthias.** 88 Francis Street, Chapeltown Road, Leeds. 2922, O. March 1921.
- 204 \***Tyte, Capt. Alfred Norman.** c/o Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd., Bombay, India. 1843. May 1921.



- 205 **Vanderburg**, Clark Anderson. 1411 *Park Avenue*, Little Rock, Arkansas, U.S.A. 2, P.M.; 2, P.H.P. June 1921.
- 206 **Vanderlipp**, William Theodore. 790 *Broad Street*, Newark, New Jersey, U.S.A. 147; 9. March 1921.
- 207 **Vanstone**, William John Newton, Ph.D. 287 *Beckenham Road*, Beckenham, Kent. 180; 19. January 1921.
- 208 **Velge**, Vincent Henry. *The Asiatic Petroleum Co., S.S., Ltd., Began Luar*, Wellesley, S.S. 508. October 1921.
- 209 \***Wadsworth**, Arthur. 96 *Halifax Road*, Nelson, Lancs. 2930; 116, A.So. Nov. 1921.
- 210 **Waite**, Charles Betts. 1st *San Juan de Letran No. 5*, Mexico City, Mexico. 35, P.M.; 35, P.H.P. June 1921.
- 211 **Waller**, Job Bird. 14 *The Avenue*, Hitchin, Herts. P.Pr.G.Pt.; P.Pr.G.So. March 1921.
- 212 **Walters**, Rev. Walter. *Church of England*, Murrayville, Victoria, Australia. 64 (S.A.C.). October 1921.
- 213 **Ward**, John Barker. 5 *South Street*, Savile Town, Dewsbury, Yorks. 275. Oct. 1921.
- 214 **Watson**, John William. 26 *Sun Street*, Hitchin, Herts. 449. March 1921.
- 215 **Watson**, William Hall, M.C. P.O. Box 4, Westminster, O.F.S., South Africa. 1032 (S.C.), I.G. October 1921.
- 216 **Watt**, William Fraser. 35 *Lower New Town*, Waterford, Ireland. 91; 32. June 1921.
- 217 **Webb**, Edward Frank. 32 *Sun Street*, Hitchin, Herts. 449, Stew.; 449, A.So. March 1921.
- 218 **Weise**, Herbert John. 90 *Whitworth Road*, South Norwood, London, S.E.25. 3577, Stew. May 1921.
- 219 **Whitefoot**, Lucian. *Pendennis*, 111 *Rustlings Road*, Sheffield. P.Pr.A.G.D.C.; 139, J. October 1921.
- 220 **Wilkinson**, Harold Douglas. 54 *Half Moon Lane*, London, S.E.24. 15; 15. Oct. 1921.
- 221 \***Will**, John, Jun. 26 *Goodall Street*, Caversham, Dunedin, New Zealand. 46 (N.Z.C.), J.W.; 7 (N.Z.C.), Sc.E. January 1921.
- 222 **Willcock**, E. J. 6 *Grovelands Road*, Palmers Green, London, N.13. 2087. June 1921.
- 223 **Williams**, Alfred Fitz. *Esdaile*, 45 *Leamington Gardens*, Seven Kings, Essex. 3859, P.M.; 1227, P.So. June 1921.
- 224 **Wilson**, Egbert James. *Day Street*, Bairnsdale, Victoria, Australia. P.G.D.C.; 14, J. November 1921.
- 225 **Wood**, Arthur Wood. *Emm Royd*, Heaton, Bradford, Yorks. P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.G.So. March 1921.
- 226 **Younger**, Edward Ernest Lawrence. c/o Messrs. Garlick & Co., Smith Street, Durban, Natal, South Africa. 1192, J.W. October 1921.
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## DECEASED.

<u>Antons, Anton Marius Mathias</u>	<i>Late of Copenhagen</i>	<u>1920.</u>
<u>Christian</u>		
<u>Attwood, Jabez, M.I.M.E.</u>	„ <i>Stourbridge</i>	<u>1920.</u>
<u>Atwell, George Washington</u>	„ <i>New York, U.S.A.</i>	<u>14th December, 1920.</u>
<u>Balfour, Capt. Charles Barrington</u>	„ <i>Kelso, Scotland</i>	<u>31st August, 1921.</u>
<u>Bastone, John Millward</u>	„ <i>Sevenoaks, Kent.</i>	<u>16th March, 1921.</u>
<u>Black, William</u>	„ <i>Falkirk</i>	<u>18th November, 1921.</u>
<u>Brayshaw, John Lund</u>	„ <i>Settle, Yorks.</i>	<u>9th February, 1921.</u>
<u>Burtchaell, George Dames, M.A.</u>	„ <i>Dublin</i>	<u>17th August, 1921.</u>
<u>Butterworth, John</u>	„ <i>Manchester</i>	<u>30th September, 1921.</u>
<u>Carr, Buckley</u>	„ <i>Manchester</i>	<u>14th December, 1921.</u>
<u>Carroll, Walter J.</u>	„ <i>Brighton, Sussex</i>	<u>8th March, 1921.</u>
<u>Chamberlin, Dr. Jehiel Weston</u>	„ <i>St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.</i>	<u>14th June, 1921.</u>
<u>Cursetjee, Jehanglur Manodijee</u>	„ <i>Bombay</i>	<u>26th September, 1920.</u>
<u>Davies, Rev. William Arthur</u>	„ <i>Ponsonby</i>	<u>1st November, 1920.</u>
<u>Delmege, Dr. J. R.</u>	„ <i>F.M.S.</i>	<u>January, 1921.</u>
<u>Denny, Charles Hill</u>	„ <i>London</i>	<u>29th November, 1921.</u>
<u>Devonshire, Robert Llewellyn</u>	„ <i>Cairo</i>	
<u>Down, Hubert Vincent</u>	„ <i>London</i>	<u>13th December, 1921.</u>
<u>Fairley, Alfred</u>	„ <i>Birmingham</i>	<u>December, 1920.</u>
<u>Godwin, Sir John Arthur, J.P.</u>	„ <i>Grassington, Yorks.</i>	<u>29th April, 1921.</u>
<u>Gordon, Henry Donald</u>	„ <i>London</i>	<u>30th December 1920.</u>
<u>Green, Arthur James, M.B.E.</u>	„ <i>Kimberley</i>	<u>5th November, 1920.</u>
<u>Greiner, Gotthelf</u>	„ <i>St. Leonard's-on-Sea</i>	<u>16th January, 1921.</u>
<u>Hammond, William</u>	„ <i>London</i>	<u>9th June, 1921.</u>
<u>Harris, James</u>	„ <i>Charters Towers</i>	<u>12th October, 1921.</u>
<u>Horsley, Rev. Canon John William</u>	„ <i>Maidstone, Kent.</i>	<u>25th November, 1921.</u>
<u>Hotchkin, William Lambert</u>	„ <i>Sutton, Surrey</i>	<u>5th April, 1919.</u>
<u>Hudson, Alan Murray</u>	„ <i>Rosario de Santa Fé</i>	<u>23rd July, 1921.</u>
<u>Huxley, Henry</u>	„ <i>London</i>	<u>25th September, 1921.</u>
<u>Innes, John Albert</u>	„ <i>London</i>	<u>1920.</u>
<u>Jacobson, Charles H.</u>	„ <i>Colorado</i>	<u>20th February, 1921.</u>
<u>Kellett, Arthur Chadwick</u>	„ <i>Birmingham</i>	<u>26th January, 1921.</u>
<u>King, Andrew</u>	„ <i>Hull</i>	<u>December, 1921.</u>
<u>Landesmann, Robert Ernest</u>	„ <i>London</i>	<u>13th June, 1921.</u>
<u>Libby, Willard Alton</u>	„ <i>Colorado</i>	<u>21st June, 1921.</u>
<u>Lovell, William Cecil Lennox</u>	„ <i>Dibrugarh</i>	<u>May, 1920.</u>
<u>Macdonald, John</u>	„ <i>Long Reach</i>	<u>16th June, 1921.</u>
<u>McLeod, James Morrison, F.C.I.S.</u>	„ <i>London</i>	<u>15th December, 1920.</u>
<u>May, Walter, R.N.</u>	„ <i>Woodford Green</i>	<u>20th April, 1921.</u>
<u>Millar, Ernest Bruce</u>	„ <i>London</i>	<u>April, 1921.</u>
<u>Millichamp, George Henry</u>	„ <i>Buenos Aires</i>	<u>15th May, 1921.</u>
<u>Moffatt, Alexander</u>	„ <i>Falkirk</i>	<u>29th March, 1921.</u>
<u>Moilliet, Alexander Keir</u>	„ <i>Vera Cruz.</i>	<u>26th March, 1921.</u>

<u>Moore, Capt. Nithsdale Carleton</u> <u>Atkinson</u>	„ <i>London</i>	<u>21st May, 1921.</u>
<u>Nairne, Sir Perceval Alleyne</u>	„ <i>London</i>	<u>10th December, 1921.</u>
<u>Peters, Herbert William</u>	„ <i>Kimberley</i>	<u>19th February, 1920.</u>
<u>Phillips, Ebenezer S.</u>	„ <i>Bridgeport, Conn., U.S.A.</i>	<u>July, 1919.</u>
<u>Readwin, Herbert</u>	„ <i>London</i>	<u>15th September, 1921.</u>
<u>Reddish, John Thomas</u>	„ <i>Prestatyn, N. Wales</i>	<u>May, 1921.</u>
<u>Robson, George</u>	„ <i>London</i>	<u>28th December, 1921.</u>
<u>Royaards, J. G. M.</u>	„ <i>Amsterdam</i>	<u>1919.</u>
<u>Sheffield, Col. Frank</u>	„ <i>London</i>	<u>1921.</u>
<u>Smith, W. H. M.</u>	„ <i>Valparaiso</i>	<u>25th April, 1921.</u>
<u>Tharp, William Anthony</u>	„ <i>London</i>	<u>9th March, 1921.</u>
<u>Thompson, Edward James</u>	„ <i>Stamford, Queensland</i>	<u>April, 1919.</u>
<u>Truelove, Arthur</u>	„ <i>Sheffield</i>	<u>9th April, 1921.</u>
<u>Unwin, Arthur Harry</u>	„ <i>Rosario de Santa Fé</i>	<u>1st December, 1921.</u>
<u>Varley, Benjamin</u>	„ <i>Derby</i>	<u>18th December, 1920.</u>
<u>Wells, Charles Frederick</u>	„ <i>Hornsea, Yorks.</i>	<u>March, 1920.</u>
<u>Wild, Lewis</u>	„ <i>London</i>	<u>11th September, 1921.</u>
<u>Wilkinson, Francis James Robert</u>	„ <i>London</i>	<u>May, 1921.</u>
<u>Wilks, E. T., F.R.G.S.</u>	„ <i>Watford, Herts.</i>	<u>April, 1921.</u>
<u>Winterflood, Joseph</u>	„ <i>London</i>	<u>1921.</u>
<u>Yorke, Rev. Harry Walter</u>	„ <i>Whitchurch, Hants.</i>	<u>1920.</u>





## LOCAL SECRETARIES.

### GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Derbyshire	T. H. Thorpe	23, St. James's Street, Derby.
Inverness	A. F. Mackenzie	6, Castle Street.
Lanarkshire	Archd. Macpherson	79, Cartside Street, Glasgow
Lancashire, East	R. H. Baxter	97, Milnrow Road, Rochdale
„ North	J. R. Nuttall	13, Thornfield, Lancaster.
„ West	William Platt	132, Lord Street, Southport.
Northamptonshire & Huntingdonshire	S. B. Wilkinson	69, Billing Road, Northampton.
Northumberland	Cornwell Smith	57, Manor House Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Nottinghamshire	Rev. W. S. Hildesley	Colwick Rectory, Notts.
Oxfordshire & Gloucestershire	E. Conder	The Conigree, Newent, Gloucestershire.
Somerset	Lionel Vibert	Marline, Lansdown, Bath.
Staffordshire	Frank Hughes	Handsworth.
Warwickshire	F. G. Swinden	36, Westfield Road, Edgbaston.
Westmorland & Cumberland	Rev. Herbert Poole	Sedbergh School, Sedbergh, Yorkshire.
Worcestershire	W. S. Devey	43, George Road, Erdington, Birmingham.
Yorkshire, North & East Ridings	Geo. L. Shackles	Elim Lodge, Hornsea, near Hull.
„ Bradford	John Robinson	5, Rushcroft Terrace, Baildon.
„ Leeds	J. Elston Cawthorn	Elmete, Esplanade Avenue, Scarborough, Yorks.
„ Sheffield	David Flather	Banner Cross Hall.

### EUROPE.

Denmark	William Malling	Højbroplads 5, Copenhagen, K.
Holland	J. C. G. Grase	Naarden.

### ASIA.

India, Bengal	C. F. Hooper	c/o Thacker, Spink & Co., 5 Government Place, Calcutta.
„ Bombay, Madras, United Provinces & Oudh	H. Hadow	c/o Parry & Co., P.O. Box 12, Madras.
Japan	A. R. Catto	Box 296, Yokohama.
Siam	John R. C. Lyons	Ministry of Justice, Bangkok.
Singapore	Frederick Apps	26, Raffles Place.

**AFRICA.**

Bloemfontein	W. S. Mannion	Box 261.
Egypt	H. K. Baynes	Union Club, Alexandria.
Kimberley	F. G. Richards	Sydney on Vaal.
Natal	C. W. P. Douglas de Fenzi	P.O. Box 230, Pietermaritzburg.
Rhodesia, Mashonaland	S. R. Garrard	Brundish House, Sinoia.
„ Matabeleland	E. A. Uttley	Box 48, Bulawayo.
South Africa, E. Division	H. Squire Smith	Box 9, King William's Town.
„ „ W. Division	W. H. Tiffany	Box 387, Cape Town.
Transvaal, Johannesburg	T. L. Pryce	Box 247, Johannesburg.
„ Pretoria	C. P. Mathews	Box 434, Pretoria.

**CANADA.**

British Columbia	Dr. W. A. De Wolf Smith	Pafraets Dael, New Westminster.
Manitoba	R. S. Thornton, M.B.	Deloraine.
Newfoundland	W. J. Edgar	Box 1201, St. John's.
Ontario	N. W. J. Haydon	564, Pape Avenue, Toronto.
Saskatchewan	Frank Law	2220, Angus Street, Regina

**U.S.A.**

Arkansas	Troy W. Lewis	311-314, A.O.U.W. Building, Little Rock.
Florida	E. P. Hubbell	Bradentown.
Minnesota	Dr. J. T. Christison	642, Lowry Building, St. Paul.
New Jersey	H. E. Deats	Flemington.
New York	J. C. Klinck	85, Argyle Road, Brooklyn.
Rhode Island	William H. Scott	61, Laura Street, Providence.
South Dakota	G. A. Pettigrew	Sioux Falls.
Washington & Pacific States	J. H. Tatsch	Lock Box 1061, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

**CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.**

Argentina	William Cowlishaw	78, Reconquista, Buenos Aires.
Costa Rica	A. G. M. Gillott	Box 385, San José.

**AUSTRALASIA.**

New South Wales	T. L. Rowbotham	Masonic Club, 218, Pitt Street, Sydney.
New Zealand, Auckland	C. H. Jenkins	107, Albert Street.
„ „ Christchurch	S. C. Bingham	7, Cashel Street, W.
„ „ Otago	D. C. Cameron	5, Heriot Street, Dunedin.
„ „ Wanganui	Peter Lewis	81, Keith Street.
„ „ Wellington	G. Robertson	Wellington.
South Australia	Fred. Johns	Houghton Lodge, Rose Park, Adelaide.
Tasmania	T. Warton Robertson	Council Chambers, Hamilton.
Victoria	Arthur Thewlis	401, Dandenong Road, Armadale.

**STATED MEETINGS OF THE LODGE IN 1922.**

Friday, 6th January.

Friday, 3rd March.

Friday, 5th May.

Saturday, 24th June.

Friday, 6th October

Wednesday, 8th November.

# ABBREVIATIONS.

## MASONIC.

A.	Arch, Assistant.	L.	Lodge.
A G.	Assistant Grand.	L.R.	London Rank.
B.	Bearer.	M.	Master, Most
B.G.P.	Board of General Purposes.	Mem.	Member.
C.	Central, Ceremonies, Constitution.	M.E.	Most Excellent.
Ch.	Chaplain	M.W.	Most Worshipful.
Chap.	Chapter.	N.	Nehemiah
Ccm.	Committee.	(N.S.).	Nova Scotia.
D.	Deacon, Director, Dutch.	O.	Organist.
D.C.	Director of Ceremonies.	Or.	Orator.
(D.C.).	Dutch Constitution.	P.	Past, Principal, Priest
D.M.	Director of Music.		( <i>American &amp; Irish R.A.</i> )
Dep.	Deputy, Depute ( <i>Scottish</i> ).	P. Dep.	Past Deputy.
Dep. Dis.	Deputy District.	P. Dep. Dis.	Past Deputy District.
Dep. Pr.	Deputy Provincial.	P. Dep. Pr.	Past Deputy Provincial.
Dis.	District.	P. Dis.	Past District.
Dis.A.G.	District Assistant Grand.	P.Dis.G.	Past District Grand.
Dis.G.	District Grand.	P.G.	Past Grand.
Div.	Division.	P.H.	Past Haggai.
E.	English, Excellent, Ezra.	P.H.P.	Past High Priest
(E.C.).	English Constitution.		( <i>American &amp; Irish R.A.</i> )
G.	Grand, Guard.	P.J.	Past Joshua.
G.Ch.	Grand Chaplain.	P.K.	Past King ( <i>American &amp; Irish R.A.</i> ).
G. Chap.	Grand Chapter.	P.M.	Past Master.
G.D.	Grand Deacon.	P.Pr.	Past Provincial.
G.D.C.	Grand Director of Ceremonies.	P.Pr.G.	Past Provincial Grand.
G.H.	Grand Haggai.	Pr.	Provincial.
G.H.P.	Grand High Priest.	Pres.	President.
	( <i>American &amp; Irish R.A.</i> ).	Pr.G.	Provincial Grand.
G.J.	Grand Joshua.	Pt.	Pursuivant.
G.L.	Grand Lodge.	P.Z.	Past Zerubbabel.
G.M.	Grand Master.	R.	Registrar, Right, Roll, Roster.
G.O.	Grand Organist.	R.A.	Royal Arch.
G.P.	Grand Principal (R.A.).	Rep.	Representative.
G.Pt.	Grand Pursuivant.	R.W.	Right Worshipful.
G.R.	Grand Registrar.	S.	Scottish. Senior, Sword.
G.S.B.	Grand Sword Bearer.	S.B.	Sword Bearer.
G. Sc.E.	Grand Scribe Ezra.	(S.C.).	Scottish Constitution.
G.Sec.	Grand Secretary.	Sc.	Scribe.
G.St.B.	Grand Standard Bearer.	Sc.E.	Scribe Ezra.
G.Stew.	Grand Steward.	Sc.N.	Scribe Nehemiah.
G. So.	Grand Sojourner.	S.D.	Senior Deacon.
G. Sup.	Grand Superintendent (R.A.).	Sec.	Secretary.
G Sup. W	Grand Superintendent of Works.	So.	Sojourner.
G. Treas.	Grand Treasurer.	Stew.	Steward.
G.W.	Grand Warden.	St.	Standard.
G.Z.	Grand Zerubbabel.	Sub.	Substitute ( <i>Scottish</i> ).
H.	Haggai.	Sup.	Superintendent.
H.P.	High Priest ( <i>American &amp; Irish R.A.</i> ).	Sup.W.	Superintendent of Works.
I.	Inner, Irish.	S.W.	Senior Warden.
(I.C.).	Irish Constitution.	Treas.	Treasurer.
I.G.	Inner Guard.	V.	Very.
Ins.W.	Inspector of Works.	V.W.	Very Worshipful.
J.	Joshua, Junior.	W.	Warden, Works, Worshipful.
J.D.	Junior Deacon.	W.M.	Worshipful Master.
J.W.	Junior Warden.	Z.	Zerubbabel
K.	King ( <i>American &amp; Irish R.A.</i> ).		

## SOCIAL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

A.D.C.	Aide-de-Camp.	J.P.	Justice of the Peace
A.S.C.	Army Service Corps.	Kt.	Knight.
Bart.	Baronet.	M.H.A.	Member of the House of Assembly ( <i>Newfoundland</i> ).
B.C.S.	Bombay or Bengal Civil Service.	M.L.C.	Member of Legislative Council.
C.B.	Companion of Order of the Bath.	M.P.	Member of Parliament.
C.I.E.	Companion of Order of the Indian Empire.	O.B.E.	Order of the British Empire.
C.M.G.	Companion of Order of SS. Michael and George.	P.C.	Privy Councillor.
C.S.I.	Companion of Order of the Star of India. (N.B.—K. or G. prefixed to the above signifies Knight Com- mander or Knight Grand Cross, or Knight Grand Commander of the Order concerned.)	R.A.M.C.	Royal Army Medical Corps.
D.L.	Deputy Lieutenant.	R.C.I.	Royal Colonial Institute.
D.S.O.	Distinguished Service Order.	R.D.	Reserve Distinction.
Hon.	Honorary, Honourable.	R.E.	Royal Engineers.
I.C.S.	Indian Civil Service.	R.F.A.	Royal Field Artillery.
I.M.	Indian Marine.	R.G.A.	Royal Garrison Artillery.
I.M.S.	Indian Medical Service.	R.H.A.	Royal Horse Artillery.
I.S.C.	Indian Staff Corps.	R.M.	Royal Marines.
I.S.O.	Imperial Service Order.	R.M.A.	Royal Marine Artillery.
		R.N.	Royal Navy.
		R.N.R.	Royal Naval Reserve.
		R.N.V.R.	Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.
		T.	Territorial Force.
		T.D.	Territorial Distinction.
		V.D.	Volunteer Distinction.
		V.O.	Victorian Order.

## PROFESSIONAL.

A.G.O.	American Guild of Organists.	L.D.S.	Licentiate in Dental Surgery.
A.I.	Auctioneers' Institute.	LL.B.	Bachelor of Laws.
A.S.M.E.	American Society of Mechanical Engineers.	LL.D.	Doctor of "
A.K.C.	Associate of King's College.	LL.M.	Master of "
A.M.	Master of Arts.	Lic.Mus.	Licentiate of Music.
Am.Soc.C.E.	American Society of Civil Engineers.	L.S.	Linnæan Society.
Amer.I.F.E.	American Institute of Electrical Engineers.	M.A.	Master of Arts.
B.A.	Bachelor of Arts.	M.B.	Bachelor of Medicine.
B.C.J.	" of Civil Law.	M.D.	Doctor of Medicine.
B.Ch.	" of Surgery.	Mus.Doc.	" of Music.
B.D.	" of Divinity.	Ph.D.	Doctor of Philosophy.
B.P.	" of Philosophy ( <i>U.S.A.</i> ).	Pres.	President.
B.Sc.	" of Science.	Prof.	Professor.
C.A.	Chartered Accountant.	P.W.D.	Public Works Department.
C.E.	Civil Engineer.	R.A.	Royal Academy.
C.I.S.	Chartered Institute of Secretaries.	R.A.S.	" Asiatic Society ( <i>Members</i> ).
C.P.A.	Certified Public Accountant ( <i>Rhode Island</i> ).	R.A.S.	" Astronomical Society ( <i>Fellows</i> ).
C.S.	Chemical Society.	R.C.I.	" Colonial Institute.
C.M.	Master in Surgery.	R.C.P.	" College of Physicians.
Dr.	Doctor.	R.C.S.	" " of Surgeons.
D.C.J.	" of Civil Law.	R.C.V.S.	" " of Veterinary Surgeons
D.D.	" of Divinity.	R.G.S.	" Geographical Society.
D.Lit.	" of Literature.	R.Hist.S.	" Historical Society ( <i>Fellows</i> ).
D.Sc.	" of Science.	R.H.S.	" Horticultural Society ( <i>Fellows</i> )
E.S.	Entomological Society.	R.I.	" Institute of Painters in Water Colours.
F.I.	Faculty of Insurance.	R.I.A.	" Irish Academy.
G.S.	Geological Society.	R.I.B.A.	" Institute of British Architects
I.A.	Institute of Actuaries.	R.M.S.	" Microscopical Society.
I.C.	" of Chemists.	R.S.	" Society.
Inst.C.E.	" of Civil Engineers.	R.S.A.	" Society of Arts ( <i>Fellows</i> )
I.E.E.	" of Electrical Engineers.	R.S.A.	" Scottish Academy.
I.M.E.	" of Mining Engineers.	R.S.E.	" Society, Edinburgh.
I.Mech.E.	" of Mechanical Engineers.	R.S.L.	" Society of Literature.
I.N.A.	" of Naval Architects.	S.A.	Society of Antiquaries ( <i>Fellows</i> )
I.S.E.	" of Sanitary Engineers.	S.A.A.	" of Accountants and Auditors ( <i>Incorporated</i> ).
I.I.	Imperial Institute.	S.C.L.	Student of Civil Law.
J.I.	Institute of Journalists.	S.I.	Institute of Surveyors.
R.C.	King's Counsel.	S.S.	Statistical Society.
		V.P.	Vice-President.
		Z.S.	Zoological Society.

NOTE.—A., M., or F., prefixed to letters indicating an Institute or Society stands for Associate, Member, or Fellow of the Society in question.

